No. 145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*e*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st March 1911, the villages named in column 1 of the appended schedule and lying within the limits of the police stations named in column 3 thereof shall be attached to the police stations named in column 5 :—

Schedule.

Name(s) of villages.	Divisions and Police stations to which they are now attached.		Circle and Police stations to which they are to be attached on realignment.	
	Divisions.	Police stations.	Circle.	Police stations.
1	2	3	4	5
Uiamel	Tiruttani ..	Minmi ..	Wallajah ..	Arkonam.
Perumalrajapet	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Subramanyapet	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Garuvamjupet	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Cheenbedu	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Chinna Cheenbedu	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Kanam	Do.	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Kandigai	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Chittambedy	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Thandalam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Keeyapuram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Seshanirajapet	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Mattapet	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do
Vedal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Chittoli	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Parthipathoor	Do ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Veeranapoolkandigai	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Nagaveda	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Vadakkathoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Pedi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Pallaveram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Sriperumbudur	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Chinna Oolundur	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Melladi	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Arumbakkam	Do. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Vepanjam	Do ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Annanthoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Mathanampalam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Ilavarasanam	Do ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Alathangal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Kunnathoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Melvi	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do
Arunathappam	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Nekkalthoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Sillamanthai	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do
Arathara	Do ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do
Kilvedu	Do ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Kannoothangal	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Kilkalathoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Kathoor	Do ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Kallamedu	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Darkastamardigai	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do
Sanjivirayanpet	Do ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Nattanimmanibam Kandigai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Parangi	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Gudalore	Do. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Veyilmedu	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Beerugambanmalthoor	Do ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Nanthavettambangal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Jegannathoor	Do. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Patha Mettoor	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do
Gadambappam	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.
Jangalpalem	Do ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Gudiyatta	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Akkalakkappam	Do ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do
Pillaipakkam	Wallajah ..	Tiruvallam ..	Do ..	Do
Velanoor	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Jagarlamudalam	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Noorattoor	Do ..	Do. ..	Do ..	Do
Melvenbakkam	Do. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Keelvenbakkam	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Kodathoor	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Panapakam	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Vellampet	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Pedanvalt	Do. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Thadutudumbet	Do. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Kaligampet	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Mambakam	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do.
Thenal	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do

Names of villages.	Divisions and Police stations to which they are now attached		Circle and Police stations to which they are to be attached on readjustment	
	Divisions.	Police stations.	Circle.	Police stations.
1	2	3	4	5
Parameswaranangalam	Walajah	Tirumalpore	Walajah	Arkonam.
Kadambesallure	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Punavaram	Do	Do.	Do	Do
Chendamangalam	Do	Do	Do.	Do
Peryamedu	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Alapakam	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Pallipet	Do.	Do	Do.	Do
Hippolitandalam	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Moosakandigai	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Mahatabdi	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Allapakam	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Sayanavaram	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Pulvai	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gangathapuram	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Maranga	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Manamthangal	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Chittoore	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Tirumalpet	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Nemili	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Heeralikuppam	Do.	Do	Do.	Do
Kalthandigai	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kattakodi	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Uthangatti	Do	Do.	Ro.	Do.
Kaverypuram	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Keelambakkapuram	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Reddivalam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Agavalam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vattankulam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Kanthapatti	To	Do	Do.	Do
Vappeli	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Pinnai	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Poondi	Do.	Walajah road	Do.	Ranipet.
Chennasamudram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Mettur	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Melmedu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Kadapanthangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Pulithangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Ammanamthangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Sathambakam	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Tirumalaiperi	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Gudimallore	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Vellivambakam	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Enchathangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Ramapuram	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Padumbakam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Edapalam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Anantkal	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Edakuppam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Vangoor	Do	Do	Do.	Do
Sarakkuppam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nickenpalam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Narayanpalam	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Thalangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Laganthapuram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kunukuppam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kammavarpalam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kalatheri	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nabbaw	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Chithathoor	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chengalamkuttai	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Maruthalam	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Maitavadi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Olugoor	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mutkur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chengadoo	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Vanivedu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Devadanam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mettur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ramapuram	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kuppam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kilarkuppam	Do.	Basuvarum	Do.	Shalingapur.
Jambodai	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Govindacheri	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Munuarwamakkal	Do	Do.	Do	Do
Malaveerapuram		Do	Do	Do.
Keelveeranam	Do	Do	Do	Do.
Mettur	Do	Do	Do	Do
Saranbalam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mangalam	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Pudoor	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Malayanoor	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Mahmoodu	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Names of villages.	Divisions and Police stations to which they are now attached.		Circle and Police stations to which they are to be attached on readjustment.	
	Divisions.	Police stations.	Circle.	Police stations.
1	2	3	4	5
Vedanthangal	Wallajah	Sunnuvasu	Wallajah	Sholinghur.
Pallavedanthangal	Do	Do	Do	Do
Kuppakulnadu	Do	Do	Do	Do.
Nallapakam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Balakrishnapuram	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Vaithangipuram	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Kodambakam	Do.	Do	Do	Do
Mahmadiwandi	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Vadalavadi	Do	Do.	Do	Do
Kootambakam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ulianallore	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Peruppari	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Marambangal	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Kanagoor	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Siruvalayam	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Kavanoor	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Ayal	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Nagathangal	Do.	Do	Do	Do
Soorai	Do.	Do.	Do.*	Do.
Mettoor	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Mankeppam	Do	Do	Do	Do
Rangaparam	Do.	Do.	Do	Do
Mettoor	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Sunnuvasu	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Polupakam	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Ayathangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nattathangal	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Pilleyerkeppam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thupoora	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gobiathangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Palapakam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mettoor	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Valapakam	Arcot	Timiri	Do.	Arcot.
Chinnathakkal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Narayanapollam	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Uppupettai	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thenkalmi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Thimiri	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Kanpolam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Valari	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Marathamkady	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Peenapady	Do.	Do	Do.	Do
Ramapakyam	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Attithangal	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Pilayanure	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Varageer	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Pattur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Karungalikuppam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pallikadimi	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Mottagadimi	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Pattam	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Naickenlope	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Amrullore	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Nelchanpolam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kuppam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vandikal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Elisangudimi	Do.	Do	Do	Do
Vellakulam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pangamari	Do.	Do	Do	Do
Kaenadipalayam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mangangudimi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kavanoor	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dommapakam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vanakambady	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Reddipolam	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Mosur	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Palam	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Pandaram	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Muthangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ayiramangalam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gumbedy	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Perumanthangal	Do	Do.	Do.	Do
Valayathur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Palaveyanculam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nangamangalam	Do	Do	Do.	Do
Durgam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mahamadpet	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanibarai	Do	Do.	Do	Do
Moganarayam	Do	Do.	Do	Do
Padi	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Mottagadimi	Do	Do	Do	Do.
Kannyanur	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.

Name of village.	Division and Police station to which they are now attached.		Circle and Police station to which they are to be attached on readjustment.	
	Division.	Police station.	Circle.	Police station.
1	2	3	4	5
Pudur	Arcot	Timiri	Wallajah	Arcot.
Kadapady	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Gundalliri	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Maruthumangalam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Malayur	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nambithangal	Do.	Do	Do	Do
Seeathuvattam	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Vandaiyapuram	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Vettithangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Meranam	Do.	Hasanamapet	Do.	Tiruvathoor
Pillarukam	Do	Do	Do.	Do
Sholheri	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Sennamthangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kelkoolheri	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Manapakam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Hasanamapet	Do	Do	Do.	Do.
Thenkalam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Perumbathur	Do	Do	Do.	Do
Kamakchiampuram	Do	Do.	Do	Do
Arathivalur	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Ramanthangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Melpat	Do.	Do	Do.	Do
Poondipat	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Kavanthur	Do.	Do	Do.	Do
Perumbakli	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Karukkapat	Do.	Do	Do.	Do
Thiruppanakkam	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Pallanthangal	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Vanniarthangal	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.
Vembakam	Do.	Do	Do	Do.
Seleri	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thiruppanamur	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kavandai	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Nelli	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Kakatam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Srungali	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Kadambakam	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Illupai	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Saiyanur	Do	Do.	Do	Do.
Vengalathur	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Umayapuram	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Kaliampoi	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Kanjangali	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Meiri	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Alivadathangal	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.
Mattur	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.
Vayalore	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thandappanthangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do
Perumanthangal	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No 145.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), it is proposed to make the following amendments in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th July 1909. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendments will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st March 1911.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendments before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

Draft amendments to the Rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

(*a*) After rule 8 in Chapter IV, Part II, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Storage of dangerous petroleum in an installation.

"8-A. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of dangerous petroleum "in installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as the local Government, "on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may, from time to time, by "general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form P."

(*b*) In rule 10 (*b*) of Chapter IV of Part II, for the words "or Form E" the words "Form E or Form P" shall be substituted.

(*c*) To clause (1) of rule 5, Part III, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no samples need be taken in the case of petroleum which is "declared to be dangerous."

(*d*) In rule 17, Part III after the word "petroleum" the words "of which samples have been taken under rule 5" shall be inserted.

(*e*) In the endorsement on Form M for the words "Conditions of license" the words "In the case of dangerous petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk this license shall be "subject to the following conditions" shall be substituted, and in condition 1 of the same endorsement after the words "dangerous petroleum" the words "imported otherwise than in bulk" shall be inserted.

(*f*) To the forms at the end of the rules the following shall be added namely :—

FORM P.

(*Rule 8-A of Chapter IV of Part II.*)

LICENSE to possess dangerous petroleum in bulk.

No. Fee, Re.

License is hereby granted to for the storage, in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated , and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The 191.

Secretary to Government.

(Description of the place above referred to.)

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM P.

Conditions of License.

Each tank containing dangerous petroleum shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent. more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. Settling or measuring * tanks may be situated within the wall or excavation, but otherwise the space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all filling or storage sheds within the installation, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of three feet above the level of the ground outside it, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be more than three-fifths of its diameter.

4. A distance of not less than 300 feet shall be kept clear between a storage tank containing dangerous petroleum and any other storage tank or between such a storage tank and a storage or filling shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage or filling sheds, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than 150 feet shall be kept clear between any filling or storage shed and any protected work.

6. A distance of not less than 300 feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank containing dangerous petroleum and any protected work.

7. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

8. No light other than electric lights and no fire shall be permitted at any time within 100 feet of any tank or storage shed.

9. No repairs shall be carried out in any tank which contains or has contained dangerous petroleum, until the tank has been thoroughly cleared of all petroleum and of all gases and vapours derived from the same.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1911.

No. 147.—In supersession of Notification No. 668, Judicial, dated the 23rd September 1910, published on page 1563 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th September 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, under section 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the sub-divisions of the Coimbatore district have, with effect from the 15th November 1910, been reconstituted as follows :—

Name of Sub-Division.	Area comprised.
Pollachi	The revenue taluks of Pollachi and Udumalpet, and the revenue taluk of Palladam as reduced in Notification No. 81, Revenue, dated the 31st January 1911, published at pages 216 and 217 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 14th February 1911.

* These tanks shall not have a greater capacity than 30,000 gallons.

Name of Sub-Division.	Area comprised.
Erode	The revenue taluks of Erode and Dharapuram.
Coimbatore	The revenue taluk of Coimbatore as reduced, and the revenue taluk of Avanashi as formed, in the aforesaid notification.
Gobichettipalaiyam	The revenue taluk of Gobichettipalaiyam as formed in notification No. 478, Revenue, published on page 1046 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 13th September 1910, and the revenue taluk of Bhavani.
Kollegal	The revenue taluk of Kollegal as enlarged in the above notification.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1911.

No. 148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*r*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st March 1911, the villages noted in column 3 of the appended schedule and lying within the limits of the police stations named in column 2 thereof shall be attached to the police stations named in column 5.—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included	Police stations to which at present attached.	Name of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police stations to which hereafter attached
1	2	3	4	5
Gudalur	Gudalur	Cherumuli—		
Do.	Do.	1. Cherumuli	Gudalur	Vellakotta.
Do.	Do.	2. Siyahunacherumuli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Malachcherumuli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	4. Manikathad	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	5. Kolukkandi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	6. Punnimolai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	7. Mukkan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	8. Pakkan	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	9. Machikolli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	10. Manavayal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	11. Kalur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	12. Kampath	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	13. Chakkatchi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	14. Katampoor	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	15. Kattamalyalam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	16. Kollur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	17. Thekarumolai	Do.	Do.
Do.	Devala	Pudanjura—		
Do.	Do.	1. Ghantavayal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	2. Pakumpara	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nellakotta	Nellyalam—		
Do.	Do.	1. Kurkumvayal	Do.	Devala.
Do.	Do.	2. Kunjati	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Nellakotta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	4. Mukkatti	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	5. Kayvettichal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	6. Cotavayal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	7. Palavayal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	8. Kenikkalvayal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	9. Mankanvayal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	10. Chulati	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	11. Grandani	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	12. Thanamun	Do.	Do.
Do.	Chemmbadi	1. Cherankod	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	2. Eruvod	Do.	Do.
Do.	Manangadi	Manangadi	Do.	Gudalur

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

ATTAINMENT OF RANK.

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

No. 16.—The Rev. Francis Wheaton Haycock, M.A., Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, will attain the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 21st March 1911.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1911.

No. 11.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1911.

No. 896—901–5.—It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the words "shall not be bound to serve" in proviso (*b*) to the form of agreement for the engagement of lascars in India are liable to be misunderstood, and are sometimes construed as permitting lascars employed on deck to serve voluntarily on voyages to ports on the East Coast of America north of 38 degrees north latitude between the 1st day of October in one year and the 31st day of March in the succeeding year. In order, therefore, to make it clear that deck hands are not permitted to serve on such voyages between the dates mentioned above, even if they volunteer to do so, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "shall not serve" shall be substituted for the words "shall not be bound to serve" in clause (*b*) of the said proviso.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1911.

No. 12.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1911

CORRIGENDUM—MERCHANT SHIPPING.

No. 977-1.—In the Department of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 896-1 (Merchant Shipping), dated the 17th December 1910, published in Part I at pages 1219 to 1220 of the *Gazette of India*, of the same date, the following corrections should be made :—

For the word "Government" in the penultimate and last lines on page 1219 *read* "Governments".

For the word "painted" in the penultimate line of article 6 on page 1213 *read* "painted".

In the sixteenth line of clause (*b*) of article 9 on page 1214, *insert* the word "the" before the word "net" which is printed within brackets in that line.

In the thirteenth line of article 24 *for* "overtaken vessel" *read* "overtaking vessel".

In the second line of article 30 *delete* the word "the" before "local authority".

A. G. GARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1911

No. 5.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 & 25 Vic., c. 67), by section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), and by Regulation I of the Regulations made under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George :—

Mr. Hugh Henry Gordon Mitchell.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1911.

No. 90.—The following appointment of a Forest Officer is ordered :—

Mr. Percy Manners Lushington, Deputy Conservator of Forests and District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore, to act as Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and to be in charge of the Northern Circle during the absence of Mr. A. W. Lushington on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 91.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after 1st April 1911, a money cess shall be levied at the rate of 10 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the proprietary estates of the Nellore district specified in the schedule hereto annexed :—

Kanigiri Taluk.

1. Balavenkatapuram.
2. Chinagollapalli
3. Pothavaram.
4. Sankarapuram.
5. Viswanadhapuram.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Asst Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1911.

No. 92.—

DRAFT TIMBER TRANSIT RULES FOR THE GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Preamble.—Under sections 35, 36 and 64 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transit of timber in the Guntur district.

In these rules, timber includes all classes of timber as defined in the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), except timber not grown in India or Burma, timber cut up or fashioned otherwise than is usually or permissibly done before timber is removed from the forest in which it has been felled, timber removed under the concession granted in rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Forest Act, and small wood for fuel in head-loads or less quantities.

1. *Import and export of timber from and to specified areas.*—It shall not be lawful to import timber into the areas specified in schedule B from, or to export timber from those areas to, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions either by road or river except by the routes specified in schedule A and unless accompanied by a permit as specified in rule 4.

2. *Transit of timber within scheduled areas.*—It shall not be lawful to move timber from, into, or within, the areas specified in schedule B appended (outside the towns specified in schedule C) without a permit as specified in rule 4.

3. *Import of timber into towns.*—It shall not be lawful to move timber into any of the towns specified in schedule C unless accompanied by a permit as specified in rule 4 or without reporting it for examination at one of the checking stations in or adjoining the town in question.

4. *Form of permits.*—For timber from Government land the permit shall be a printed one in Form I appended, or in such form as may be issued from time to time by the Board of Revenue; for timber from private lands expressly notified by the Collector from time to time in the District Gazette, the permit shall be a printed one in Form II appended and supplied by the District Forest-officer free of charge; and for timber from all other private lands and from foreign territory (i.e., places where the Madras Forest Act is not in force), the permit may be printed or written and shall also be in Form II. Such permits shall not be printed or written in any language except English, Telugu or Hindustani.

5. *Issue of permits.*—Permits in Form I shall be issued in triplicate. All the columns shall be filled up by a duly authorized officer who shall sign and date each part, give the original to the person authorized to move the timber, send the duplicate to the officer in charge of the forest from which the timber is brought, and retain the counterfoil attached to the book. Permits in Form II (whether printed or written) shall be in duplicate. All the columns shall be filled up by the owner of the land on which the timber was felled or his authorized agent; the original shall be given to the person authorized to move the timber, and the duplicate shall be kept for at least six months from the date of issue and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on the application of any Forest officer not below the rank of Forester.

6. *Check of permits.*—There shall be a checking station at Nekarikallu on the road between Pidugurallu and Narasaraopet and at such places within the area in schedule B as may from time to time be notified by the Collector in the District Gazette. The permits shall be produced with the timber for examination at every checking station which the timber passes and whenever demanded by any Revenue, Forest, or Police officer anywhere within the area specified in schedule B. It shall not be lawful to take timber off, or avoid, any road or river on which a checking station has been placed with intention to evade the production of timber

at a checking station. The quantity of timber in transit must not be greater than that entered in the permit, and if it is less, the same permit must not be used again to cover the deficiency.

It shall not be lawful to use a permit of any description after the date of expiry has elapsed, nor to use it more than once during the period of its currency without the permission in writing of the District Forest-officer. The destination of the timber shall be entered in the permit and shall not be altered without the permission in writing of the District Forest-officer.

The officer in charge of every tanah which the timber passes shall check the timber with the permit, and if satisfied that such timber comes from the place stated in the permit, does not exceed the quantity, is of the species and description and bears the property marks (if any) shown therein, endorse on it the words "checked and passed". The endorsement shall be dated and signed by the officer and the permit returned to the person producing it to cover the timber during further transit through the protected tract. Whenever possible, the timber shall also be marked with a pass hammer. If the permit is defective, or if the timber exceeds the quantity, is not of the species or description, or does not bear the property marks entered in the permit, the officer in charge of the tanah shall detain the permit and the timber and report the case for the District Forest-officer's orders.

If the destination of the timber is within the scheduled areas, the permit shall be given up to the village checking officer at such destination before the date on which it expires. If the permit is lost, the fact must be communicated to the checking officer before such date, and the checking officer will report the fact to the District Forest-officer who will then cancel the permit.

The checking officer will ordinarily be the head of the village, but the Collector may by notification in the District Gazette appoint any other person to perform the duties of checking officer.

7. *Use of property marks, registration of property marks.*—The ownership of timber imported or exported for trade purposes, or moved within protected areas, may be indicated by a property mark. All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest-office provided that the District Forest-officer may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of any property mark, if he considers that such property marks cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person or for other good and sufficient reason, which shall in every case be placed on record by the District Forest-officer and submitted for the approval of the Collector. A certificate of registration in Form III appended shall be granted by the District Forest-officer to the person registering.

8. *Date up to which the registration of property marks has effect.*—Registration and each renewal of registration shall hold good from the date thereof until the 1st April following.

9. *Penalty clause.*—Any person who moves, exports or imports timber in contravention of rules 1, 2 or 3, refuses to deliver up or produce a permit when legally demanded or to submit timber for examination in accordance with the provisions of rule 6 or transports a greater quantity of wood than, or wood of a different kind or description from, that entered in the permit, or wood other than that entered in the permit, or uses a time-expired permit, or uses the same permit more than once in contravention of rule 6, or being a holder of land within the area described in schedule *B*, refuses to give a permit or cause one to be given, to cover timber grown on his land and exported from or moved within such area, or gives or causes to be given a permit not containing the prescribed particulars or containing incorrect particulars or one not in the form prescribed, or refuses to produce the duplicate of a permit issued in accordance with rule 5 for inspection on the application of a Forest officer not below the rank of a Forester, or neglects in contravention of rule 7 to register at the District Forest-office any property mark that he may have adopted, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to a fine which may amount to Rs. 200 or both.

10. These rules shall come into force after the expiry of 30 days from their publication in the District Gazette.

SCHEDULE A *showing the import and export routes from and to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.*

(1) Local Fund road—Pondugal—(*alias* Ayyagaripalem)—Pidigandla *viâ* Dachepalli—First checking station—Pondugal.

(2) The Kistna river—First checking station—Pondugal.

SCHEDULE B—*Scheduled areas.*—Palnad taluk, Vinukonda taluk, Guntûr taluk and Sattenapalle taluk.

SCHEDULE C.

Scheduled Towns.

Gurazala.	Karempudi.	Krosur.
Macherla.	Vinukonda.	Achempet.
Dachepalli.	Ipur.	Guntûr
Machavaram.	Sattenapalle.	Mangulagiri.

FORM No. I.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the Issuing officer.)

—

Permit No.

(*Under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.*)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Fees paid, if any.
5. Marks, if any, on the timber.
6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed.
8. Route.
9. Time allowed.
10. Remarks.

Date *Signature of issuing officer.*

Camp *Designation.*

FORM No. I.

Duplicate.

(To be sent to the officer in charge of the forest.)

—

Permit No.

(*Under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.*)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Fees paid, if any.
5. Marks, if any, on the timber.
6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed.
8. Route.
9. Time allowed.
10. Remarks.

Date *Signature of issuing officer.*

Camp *Designation.*

FORM No. I.

Permit No.

Permit for the $\frac{\text{export}}{\text{transport}}$ of timber from Government Forests.

(*Under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.*)

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	Quantity.	Description of timber.	Fees paid, if any.	Marks, if any, on the timber.	From what forest or depot removed.	To what place removed.	Route.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Date *Signature of issuing officer.*

Camp *Designation.*

No.

FORM No. II.

Counterfoil.

(To be retained by the owner or his authorized agent.)

PERMIT No.

(Under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Marks, if any, on the timber.
5. From what forest or land removed.
6. To what place removed.
7. Route.
8. Time allowed.
9. Remarks.

Date 19 .
Station } *Signature of the person granting the permit.*

NOTE.—The time entered in column 8 shall not exceed two months except with the special permission of the District Forest-officer or other authorized officer.

No.

FORM No. II.

PERMIT for the Import / Export / Transport of timber from private lands or from foreign territory.

PERMIT No.

(Under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	Quantity.	Description of timber.	Marks, if any, on the timber.	From what forest or land removed.	To what place removed.	Route.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Date 19 .
Station } *Signature of the person granting the permit.*

NOTE.—The time entered in column 8 shall not exceed two months except with the special permission of the District Forest-officer or other authorized officer.

No. Counterfoil.

(To be retained by the issuing officer.)

Digest.

FORM No. III.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(Under Rule 7 of the rules under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1. Name of person registering.

2. Description of device or property mark.

3. Date of registration or renewal.

4. Remarks.

CERTIFIED that ——— residing at ——— has registered / renewed the above device or property mark for the official year ending 31st March 19 .

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, 19 . } *District Forest-officer.*

No.

FORM No. III.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(Under Rule 7 of the rules under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

Name of person registering.	Description of device or property mark.	Date of registration or renewal.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

CERTIFIED that ——— residing at ——— has registered / renewed the above device or property mark for the official year ending 31st March 19 .

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, 19 . } *District Forest-officer.*

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St George, February 20, 1911.

No. 93.—In modification of paragraph 2 of the undermentioned notifications under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 relating to the reservation of (1) extensions to Vadagarai Malpidagai Block III (b), (2) additions to Kudayanallur Reserved Forest III (c) (2) and (3) additions to Chunnakadu Hill Reserve Block 34, to the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer instead of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi :—

Notification number.	Date.	Page and date of *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I.
336	5th June 1912	716, 21st June 1910.
362	27th June 1912	764 and 765, 12th July 1910.
541	28th August 1910	1630, 11th October 1910.

Fort St George, February 13, 1911.

No. 94.—Under section 15 of the Madras Abkári Act, I of 1886, as amended by the Madras Abkári (Amendment) Act I of 1905, and in supersession of Notification No. 444, dated 2nd October 1906, published on page 1059 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 9th October 1906, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that (1) in the local areas hereunder specified the provisions of section 13 of the said Act shall not apply, and (2) in the rest of the Presidency mean of the provisions of the said Act shall apply to trees tapped, or to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the purpose of the manufacture of jaggery :—

(1) The whole of the ordinary tracts of the Godavari district and the following agency villages thereof :—

Chodavaram Agency Division.

1. Pedda Bumpalli.
2. Ramachendrapuram.
3. Purushottapatnam
4. Indukurupeta.

Yellavaram Agency Division.

5. Nellipudi
6. Mollera.

Polavaram Agency Division.

7. Bullipudo.
8. Venkatayapalem.
9. Cherukumilli (with hamlet).
10. Pocherarem.
11. Tupakulagudem
12. Tadavaya
13. Parimpudi (with hamlets).
14. Ragulapalli
15. Ayyavari Polavaram
16. Polavaram.
17. Pattisam.
18. Gutala (with hamlets).
19. Saggonda.
20. Dondapudi.
21. Rajavaram (hamlet of Palacherla)
22. Srinivasapuram.
23. Pullepudi
24. Ramanujapuram.
25. Krishnapuram *alias* Vedantapuram.
26. Tadipudi.
27. Bayyanagudem (with hamlets).
28. Saripalli (hamlet of Billamilli).
29. Jangareddigudem (with hamlets)
30. Gangolu (with hamlets)

(2) The Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Yernagudem talaks of the Kistna district.
(3) The Madras Town Circle.
(4) The South Canara district.
(5) The Malabar district (exclusive of the Wynaad taluk, the seventeen outlying pattoms of British Cochin and the Attapadi valley).
(6) The Anjango and Tangasseri Settlements.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 7, 1911.

No. 95.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule below "Reserved Forest" under the Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
The Nilgiris ..	Todumad	Ootacamund	Addition to Snowdon reserve.	Comprises the whole of Field D Nos 66, 67, 68 of Ootacamund village.

Note.—The fields were erroneously treated as enclosures within the reserve at forest settlement, whereas they actually lie outside the true reserve boundary. The land to be acquired is entirely grass land.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the lands comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such lands and deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry prescribed by chapter II.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of the Nilgiris to be the Officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 13 and 13 of the said Act.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1911.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building a Forest bungalow at Kadligi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Kadligi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Rayadrug, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambaku, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			acs.
Bellary district, Kudligi taluk, Kudligi village.			
Dry, S. No. 694 A-1.	Madhanana Mudaliar ..	North, S. No. 695; east and south, S. No. 694 A-1; west, S. No. 558-2	1·50

Fort St. George, February 20, 1911.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·35 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Taluk office at Kaikalur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Gudivada division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Gudivada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambaku, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
Kistna district, Gudivada taluk, Kaikalur village.			
Enfranchised inam, dry, No. 152-1.	Muhammad Kamam sahib, Abdul Khader sahib, Muhammad Hussain Sahib, Muhammad Saver Sahib being minor his mother and guardian Meera Beebee and Muhammad Kamam Sahib.	North, Nos. 249 and 249 east, No. 246-2; south, No. 154-1; west, No. 152	1·67
Enfranchised inam, dry, No. 246-1 A	Bandi Narasamma, Bandi Subbarayudu and Muhammad Kamam Sahib	North, No. 247-2; east, No. 246-2; south, No. 245 B; west, No. 153-1.	0·34
Sarf dry, No. 247-2.	Abdul Rahim Sahib ..	North, No. 249; east No. 247-1; south, No. 246-2; west, No. 248	1·84
		Total ..	5·31

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1911.

Under paragraph 181, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr. Richard Hugh Smith, Assistant Engineer, Coimbatore division, is granted, with effect from the 1st April 1911 or date of relief, language leave for three months.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1911.

Under paragraph 181, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr. Frederick Maurice Weinright, Assistant Engineer, Kistna Central division, is granted, with effect from the 1st April 1911 or date of relief, language leave for three months.

O. A. SMITH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ERRATA.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1911.

In line 3 of the second notification for the acquisition of land published at page 169 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st January 1911

For "No. 2 distributary to the Central channel" *read* "No. 2-A distributary to the Centr channel", and in column 1 of the schedule *for*" Do. No. 83 A-2 A" *read* " Do No. 33-2 A ",

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1911.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for formation of embankment in the Ukkaland-Perur tank supply channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Arcot taluk, No. 210 Akkur village.		ACRS.
Gori, wet, S. No. 9 E-1	Naga Goundan .. .	North, No 39, east, No. 9 D; south, No 9 E-2, west, No. 9 F	02
Do. No. 9 F ..	Muthusami Goundan, pattadar; Naga Goundan, enjoyer	North, No 39, east, No 9 E-1; south, No. 9 E-2, west, No 12 A-1	04
* Do. No. 12 A-1.	Navitha Sedian, pattadar, dead, Navitha Vennami, enjoyer.	North, No. 39, east, No. 9 F-1; south No 12 A-2, west, No. 12 B-1	04
Do. No. 12 B-1.	Muthusami Goundan, pattadar; Naga Goundan, enjoyer.	North, No 39; east, No. 12 A-1; south, No. 12 B-2; west, No 35 B-1.	·10
Do. No. 12 B ..	Naga Goundan	North, No. 39; east, No 12 B-1; south, No. 15 A; west, No 15 C-1.	·04
Do No. 15 C-1.	Govinda Naicker	North, No 39, east, No. 15 B; south, No. 15 C-2, west, No. 57 A-1	04
Do. No 17 A 1	Karumbatham Kappa Naicker, pattadar; Varatharpa Chetty, enjoyer	North, No 38, east, No. 38 C-1; south, No. 17 A-2; west, No 17 B-1	·05
* Do No 17 B-1	Syed Sahib, pattadar, dead; Monedam Bibi, wife, enjoyer	North, No. 38; east No. 17 A-1; south, No. 17 B-2; west, No. 17 D-1	06
* Do No. 17 D-1.	Nendli Muruganmal, pattadar, Pachaiyappa Mudaly, enjoyer	North, No 38, east, No. 17 B-1; south, No 17 D-2, west, No 18 A-2.	04
Do No. 18 A-1.	Ratna Mudaly .	North, No. 38, east, No 17 D-1; south, No. 18 D; west No. 24-1.	·16
Inam, dry, No 20-1..	Totiperumal . ..	North, No 39; east, No. 18 A-1, south, No. 20-2, west. No. 22-1	·18
Do. No. 22-1..	Krishna Pattar	North, No 39; east, No. 20-1, south, No. 22-2; west, No 22-1	11
Do No 22-1..	Appasami Gurukkal ..	North, No 39; east, No. 22-1; south, No 23-2; west, No. 23	16
		Total ..	1

N.B.—The patta for the lands in cases marked as the * has been transferred in the names of the enjoyers in the recent survey.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the repair of Jamakapuram Kondam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panchah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Walajah taluk, Paravathur village.			cents.
Govt., ryotwari, S No 162.	Subba Reddy of Paravathur ..	North, S Nos. 181 and 180, east, S. No. 179; south, S. No. 182, west, S No. 166.	4
Do. No. 179 B-1.	Do.	North, S Nos 171 and 172; east, S Nos 176 and 177; south, S. No. 178, west, S Nos. 180 and 181	9
		Total ..	13

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 06 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the surplus weir of Peshkulam tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panchah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Melur taluk, No 40, Kombai village.			acres.
Dry, S No 1246 B .	No. 57, Perin Nayagi Ammal . agent, Muthu Veerappa Pillai.	North and east, S. No 1241 A, dry; south, S. No. 1442 odai; west, S No. 1231 A, dry	·10
Do. No. 1283 B.	No 30, Veeraman, dead; His sons, Subbiah and Velu.	North, S No. 1281, dry; east, S No 1283, dry; south, S. No. 1437, odai; west, S. No. 1441 A, odai.	01
		Total .	·06

Fort St. George, February 15, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 80 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the protection of Coleroon left bank L M. No. 20/7; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panchah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, No. 40, Mangammalpuram village.			acres.
26 cents in S F No 197-2 B.	S Rangasami Aiyangar ..	North, No. 199; east, south and west, No. 197-2 B	·26

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·37 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for No. 2-A distributary to the Central channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is available for inspection in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna District, Divi taluk Bhavadevarupalle village.		
Govt. dry, No. 413-2 A.	Chakali Ghantaiah and Adigadu.	North, No. 413-1; east, No. 412-2, 3 & 4, south, No. 413-2 B; west, No. 414.	0·09
Do. No. 412-2 ..	Chakali Somadu	North and east, No. 412-1; south, No. 412-3; west, No. 412-2 A.	·10
Do. No. 411-2 B.	Chakali Papadu and Chelamadu.	North, No. 411-2 A; east No. 411-2 C; south, No. 411-1 A; west, No. 413-1.	·01
Do. No. 411-1 A.	Bhogadi Chilakamma ..	North, No. 411-2, east, No. 411-1 B; south, No. 418; west, No. 412-1.	·36
Do No. 411-1 B.	Bhogadi Kotayya .. .	North, No. 410; east, No. 409, south, No. 418; west, No. 412-1 A.	·01
Do. No. 410-1	Bhogadi Narasimham and Kumaraswami.	North, No. 411; east No. 420; south, No. 418-3; west, No. 410-2 B.	·01
Do. No. 410-2 B.	Bhogadi Mathavadu .	North, No. 411, east, No. 410-1; south, Nos. 410-3 and 418-5; west, No. 410-2 A.	·27
Do. No. 410-6 A.	Bhogadi Kotayya . ..	North, Nos. 410-2 B and 410-1; east, No. 410, south, No 410-6 D, west, No. 410-6 A.	·11
Do. No. 410-6 A.	Bhogadi Narasimham and Kumaraswami.	North, No. 410-2 E east, No. 410-6 A; south, No 410-6 C; west, Nos. 410-3 and 410-4	·04
Do No. 410-6 C.	Bhogadi Kotayya . ..	North, Nos 410-6 A and 410-6 E, east, No. 410-6 D; south, No. 427; west, No. 428.	·01
Do. No. 412-3 .	Chakali Malashigadu and Subadu.	North, No 412-2, east, No. 412-1, south, No. 412-4; west, No 412-2 A.	·19
Do No. 427-2 .	Bhogadi Sitayya	North, No. 419, east, No 427-1, south, No. 421; west, No. 427-3	·14
Do. No. 421 B ..	Bhogadi Kotayya	North Nos 427, 420 and 421 A; east, No 409; south, Nos 420, 421 C, 422 and 423; west, No 427.	14
Do No. 427-4 ..	Bhogadi Kotayya, Surish and Anjulu.	North, No. 428 and 427-3, east, No. 411-B, south, No 426, west, No. 428	·01
Do. No 426-6 ..	Bhogadi Chilakamma	North, No 421; east, No. 426-5; south, No. 426-3, west, No. 426-7.	·01
Do. No. 426-7 ..	Bhogadi Kotumbam ..	North, No 427, east, No 427-6; south, No 426; west, No. 426-8	·13
Do. No. 426-8 ..	Bhogadi Kotayya and Subbayya.	North, No 427; east, No 426-7; south, No 426, west, No 426-5	·09
Do. No. 426-3 D.	Vappuluri Lakshmi Narasimham.	North and east, No. 426, south, No 426-3 C; west, No. 426-2	·02
Do. No. 426-2 ..	Do. do.	North, Nos. 426-1 and 426; east, Nos 426-3 D and 426-3 C, south, No. 430, west, No 431.	·29
Do. No. 419-6 D.	Bhogadi Narasimham and Kumaraswami.	North No. 419-6 A, east, No. 419-6 E; south, No. 427; west No 419-6 C	·14
Do. No 426-2	Bhogadi Anjanna and Venkataratnam.	North, Nos. 430-5 and 426-1, east, No. 426-1; south and west, No. 426-5.	·09
Do. No. 430-6 A.	Bhogadi Kotumbam Rajaradd and Rathayya.	North, Nos 431 and 430-5 B, east No. 430-2 & 3; south, No 430-4, west No. 431	·24
Do. No 430-5 E.	Bhogadi Kotumbam	North and east, No. 429, south, No 430-6 A; west, No. 431.	·01
Do. No 430-4 ..	Bhogadi Kotumbam, Rajaradd and Rathayya.	North, No 429-6 A, east, No. 429; south, No. 430; west, No 427	·09
Do. No. 448 B ..	Vappuluri Lakshmi Narasimham.	North, No. 446; east, Nos. 446 and 447; south, Nos 449 and 450, west, No 449 A.	·09
Do. No. 449 A ,	Do. do.	North, No. 445; east, No. 446 B; south, No. 447; west, No 439.	
Do. No 449 ..	Do. do.	North, No 448, east, No. 439; south, No 461; west, No 439.	·08
Do. No 479-1 ..	Bhogadi Kotayya and Subbayya.	North, No. 479-2, east, No 478-3; south, No 477-3, west, No 467	·09
Do. No. 478-2 ..	Bhogadi Anjanna Venkataswami, Subbayya and Venkataratnam.	North, No 478; east, No. 478-3, south, No. 477-3, west, No. 467	·03
Inam, dry, No 447 ..	Panibaram Venkatacharyulu ..	North No. 448, east, No. 300; south, No. 450; west, No 448 B	·01
Do. No. 448 ..	Kanduri Kamarajacharyulu ..	North, No 467 3; east, No. 467; south, No. 450; west, No 466.	·72
Do. No. 460 ,	Nallapati Srinivasa Row and Hanumantha Row	North, No. 468; east, No. 467; south, No. 466; west, Nos 468 and 461	·31
Do. No. 747 ..	Kotamarti Kutumba Satyanarayanamurthi and Venkatasw'ra.	North, No. 733, east, No. 748; south, No 746, west, No. 739	·38
		Total .	4·37

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·27 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a field channel in Chinapalem; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Chinapalem village			
Govt., wet, S. No 346-1	Vasireddi Veeriah, son of Jamaiah, Vasireddi Veerabhadriah, Vasireddi Krishnayya, Vasireddi Pitchayya and Vasireddi Veeriah	North, No 346-1; east, No. 344; south, Nos. 344 and 346-1; west, No 316.	·52
Do. No 344 ..	Pammasani Rama Nayudu	North, No 346-1; east, No 344; south, No 314; west No. 344.	·37
Do. No. 315 A.	Vasireddi Veeriah, son of Venkaiah, Karra Veerabrahman of Vadaver, hamlet of Kachipudi, Jandhyala Parabrahma Sastri of Godavarru Agraharam	North, No. 316 A; east, No 316; south, No. 314; west, No. 324.	·22
Do. No 304-2 ..	Panam Peda Kondaiah, Vasireddi Sakavaya and Tatta Venkatesu	North, No 314; east, No 303; south, No. 304-2; west, Nos. 314 and 305.	·27
Do. No 303-2 ..	Atchuta Sri Venkateswarulu ..	North, No 314; east, No. 302; south, No. 303-2; west, No. 304	·18
Govt., dry, S. No 302-1,	Vasireddi Venkatasubbiah, son of Sivaiah.	North, No 314; east, No 302-2 C; south, No 302-1; west, No. 302-2	·20
Govt., wet, S. No 302-2 C	Palapanchula Kotiah	North, No. 314; east, No 302-2 B; south, No 302-2 C; west, No. 302-1.	·06
Do. No 302-2 B	Peti Veeri, mother and guardian of minor Mukkantigadu	North, No. 314; east, No. 301-2; south, No 302-2 B; west, No 302-2 C	·10
Do No. 301-2 C.	Pammasani Pitchaiah	North, No 301-2; east, No 301-1; south, No 301-2; west, No 302-2 B.	·17
Do No. 301-1 C	Pammasani Ramiah and Sitaramaiah .	North No 301-1; east No. 270; south, No 301-1; west, No. 302-2.	·23
Do. No. 268 A .	Jandhyala Subbasastri Sastrulu of Kothera	North, No. 270, east, No. 267 B; south, No 268 A; west, No 268	·19
Do. No. 267 B ..	Pammasani Nagaiah	North, No 270, east, No 267 A, south, No 267 B; west, No 268 A.	·18
Govt., dry, S. No. 267 A.	Do	North, No. 270, east, No. 266, south, No. 267 A, west, No 267 B.	·15
Do. No 266 .	Kouda Pamareddi, Atchuta Tataiah, Kondaru Gurumadham and Parme Venkatramudu.	North, No. 270, east, No. 264, south, No. 262, west, No. 267-A.	·24
Do. No 262 .	Bonta Subbareddi, Vadala Suryanarayana and Vodala Ramiah,	North, No. 266; east, No. 262; south, No. 267; west, No. 261.	·13
Do No 262 ..	Bonta Ramareddi and Bonta Narasareddi.	Do. do.	·16
Do. No. 267 ..	Alla Lakshmidevi, Alla Pamareddi and Ganga Kotireddi.	North, No. 263, east, No 267, south, No. 268; west, No 268.	·16
Do No 217 ..	Janga Venkatareddi	Do do	·08
Do No. 246 ..	Gaddi Pamareddi and Kona Nagireddi.	North No 247, east No 250; south, No 261, west, No. 246	·17
Do No. 251 ..	Kanda Ramireddi .	North, No 247; east, No. 251; south, No. 250, west, No. 252.	·64
Do. No. 251 .	Kolipaka Krishnamma and Bolla Mattareddi.	Do do.	·11
Do No 251 ..	Kanda Atchamma and Pillutla Sitayya.	Do. do.	·08
Do. No. 241 ..	Atchuta Sriramulu and Pika Ramagadu	Do do	·14
Do No 250 ..	Tadikonda Pitchaia	North, No. 241; east, No. 250; south, No 249; west, No. 249.	·11
		Total ..	4·27

Fort St. George, February 18, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for No. 3 distributary to the Central channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is available for inspection in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poramah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Divi taluk, Bhavadevarupalli village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 323-10 A	Thota Ayyappa	North, No. 323-11 B; east and south, No. 323-10 B, west, No. 323-6 A.	ACRS. 01

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 34 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the erection of Sub-Overseer's and lascar's quarters, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land :—

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Walaja taluk, Kaval village.			
Dry, S. No. 425 ..	Patia Naicker and Lakshmi Ammal	North, S No. 422 G; east, S. No. 411-3; south, S. No. 425 A; west, S. No. 422 F.	CENTS. 34

Fort St. George, February 14, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·84 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending road dam in 161/1 mile of Trinity road and diverting the surplus of Bitragunta tank to Somarajupalli tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or peramboke with survey or poramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Bitragunta village.			ACRS.
Inam, dry, S No. 150-2.	Sola Venkataswami Gazulapalli Pannaiah.	North, S No. 150-1, east, road, south, S. No. 25 of Kalikarey; west, pond.	·32
Inam, dry, S. No. 148-A.	Do. do.	North, No 148-A; east, No. 148-12, south and west, No. 148-A.	·12
		Total .	·84

J. M. LACEY,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 14th and 21st February 1911, is published for general information :—

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject.
		1911.	
1	Public ..	No. 142, Feb 10.	Directing that all schools under public management in the Presidency be closed on the 9th, 10th and 11th March 1911 on account of the census [1 s.]
2	Judicial ..	No. 218, Feb 7.	Directing the publication of a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* altering the "Pasole" the designation of the registration sub-district hitherto known as "Sirkhode" in the Godavari district. [1 s.]
3	Do. ..	No. 220, Feb. 9.	Sanctioning the retention of the office of the temporary Joint Sub-Registrar for the sub-district of Jaggayyapeta in the Kistna district for a further period of three months from the 16th February 1911. [1 s.]
4	Financial ..	No. 68, Feb. 8.	Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the revised rules prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance department communicated with the Government of India, Finance department Resolution No. 281 F. E., dated 17th January 1911, and calling upon the Director of Public Instruction to submit to Government, not later than the 12th April in each year, a list of candidates whom he recommends for entry in the register of candidates for admission to the General List [1 s.]
5	Do. ..	No. 69, Feb. 9.	Sanctioning a grant of Rs 1,000 in aid of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital [1 s.]
6	Revenue ..	No. 414, Feb. 10.	Recording, with remarks, report on the results of the introduction of re-settlement into the taluks of Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Cuddapah in the Cuddapah district. [2 as.]
7	Do ..	No 415, Feb 12	Recording, with remarks, report on the results of the introduction of re-settlement into the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district [2 as.]
8	Local and Municipal.	No. 140 L., Feb. 1.	Board —Ordering the publication in the Fort St. George and the Salem District Gazettes of a notification dissolving the Taluk — of Namakkal and constituting the new local fund taluks of Salem and Sankaridrug [1 s.]
9	Do.	No 142 L., Feb. 2.	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Nellore District Board for 1911-1912. [1 s.]
10	Do.	No. 148 L., Feb. 2	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chingleput District Board for 1911-1912 [1 s.]
11	Do.	No 152 L., Feb 2.	Boards.—Ordering, with remarks, the publication in the Fort St. George and the Anantapur District Gazettes of a notification fixing the maximum number of persons to be appointed members of the Taluk Board of Penukonda and the number of such members to be appointed by election and of another regarding the reconstitution of the electoral areas under the Taluk Boards in the Anantapur district [1 s.]
12	Do.	No. 153 L., Feb. 4.	Vital statistics —Ordering, with remark, the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the returns of — recorded in the districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency for October 1910 [1 s.]
13	Do.	No. 159 L., Feb 7.	Union limits.—Approving the proposal of the Taluk Board at Rampettai and the District Board of North Arcot in regard to the revision of the limits of the Chandragiri and Renigunta unions, and ordering the publication of the necessary notifications in the Fort St. George and the North Arcot District Gazettes [1 s.]
14	Do.	Nos 177 and 178 L., Feb. 6	Provident Fund rules.—Confirming certain alterations in the rules relating to Local Fund Provident Institutions and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St George in English and in the District Gazettes in English and in the Vernacular languages of the districts concerned. [1 s.]
15	Do.	No. 128 M., Jan 31.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chidambaram Municipality for 1911-1912. [1 s.]
16	Do.	No 215 M., Feb. 2.	Loan.—Sanctioning, with remark the grant to the Municipal Council of Bellary of a — of Rs 30,000 for the opening up of congested areas in the town. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 2 a. 6 p.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1911 ജനുവരി 13നു.

നമ്പർ 1.—താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർമെന്റിന്റെ പരസ്യം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

കച്ചവടവും വ്യാപാരവും ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ്.

കച്ചവടക്കപ്പൽ.

കൽക്കത്ത, 1910 നവംബർ 17നു.

നമ്പർ 8961-1.—1910 ഒക്ടോബർ 13-ാം തീയതിയിലെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആലോചന സഭയിലെ കല്പന എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

സെൻട് ജെയിംസ് കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ.

1910 ഒക്ടോബർ 13നു.

ആലോചന സഭയിൽ മഹാരാജാവുസന്നിഹിതം.

കടലിൽ ഉരുക്കും നമ്മിൽ മുട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ ഗവണ്മേ ബോഡിന്റെയും ബോർഡ് ഓഫ് ട്രേഡിന്റെയും കൂട്ട സിഫാസിയോൽ അപ്പീലോടും ആലോചന സഭയിൽ കല്പന ഉണ്ടാകും. അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതിനെ പുറമെ റെഗുലേഷനും എന്നു 1894 ലെ കച്ചവടക്കപ്പൽ ആക്ടിൽ ഷെഡ്യൂളിലുള്ള റെഗുലേഷനും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ മഹാരാജാവിന്നു മേല്പടി ആക്ട് 415-ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ അധികാരം നല്കിയിരിക്കയാലും.

വല്ല അന്യരാജ്യത്തെയും കപ്പലുകൾ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് അധികാര അതിർത്തികൾക്കു പുറത്തായി നിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ മേപ്പടി മെഹലോക്കുകളെ അവയിൽ വച്ചുള്ളതായ ആവക കപ്പലുകൾക്കു സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മഹാരാജാവിനെ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നതും അതുകൊണ്ടു മേപ്പടി കല്പനയിൽ അടയ്ക്കിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല കാല കൃത്തിനും നിശ്ചയപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാകുന്നതും ഇപ്പോൾ മേപ്പടി അന്യരാജ്യത്തെ കപ്പലുകൾക്കു ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് അധികാര അതിർത്തിക്കുള്ളിൽ ആയിരുന്നാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായും ആവക കപ്പലുകൾ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് കപ്പലുകൾ ആയിരുന്നാൽ എളുപ്പമായ രീതിയിൽ അവയെ ആവക മെഹലോക്കുകളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതിനും മഹാരാജാവു ആലോചന സഭയിൽ കല്പന ഉലാ ആജ്ഞാപിക്കുമെന്നു മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 24 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കയാലും:

ആപത്തു കടന്നിട്ടുള്ള അടയാളങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അപ്പോൾ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ കല്പനകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ മഹാരാജാവിനു മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 134 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ അധികാരം നല്കിയിരിക്കയാലും:

വല്ല അന്യരാജ്യത്തെ കപ്പലുകൾക്കും സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാത്ത മേപ്പടി ആക്ടിലെ നിയമങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കേണമെന്നു ആ രാജ്യത്തെ ഗവർന്മെന്റു ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ആക്ടിൽ യാതൊരു പ്രത്യേക നിയമങ്ങളും ഇല്ലെന്നും മഹാരാജാവിനെ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക നിയമങ്ങളിൽ ഏതെല്ലാം ഒരു കല്പനയിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവോ അവ (അവയിൽ വല്ല ക്രിയ്ക്കും ഭേദങ്ങളിൽ അവയെ ഉൾപ്പെടെ) ആ രാജ്യത്തെ കപ്പലുകൾക്കും ആ കപ്പലുകളുടെ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും മേധാവികൾക്കും അവയിലെ കപ്പൽകാർക്കും വേല അഭ്യസിക്കുകയും ആ രാജ്യത്തെ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രദേശ അധികാര അതിർത്തിക്കുള്ളിൽ അല്ലാതെയും ആവക കപ്പലുകൾ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് കപ്പലുകൾ ആയിരുന്നാൽ എല്ലാ വിധത്തിലും പൂർണ്ണ പ്രകാരമോ ഭേദപ്രകാരം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതായൊന്നായ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ മഹാരാജാവു കല്പിക്കുമെന്നു മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 734 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കയാലും:

ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഒരു കല്പന കല്പിപ്പാൻ ഒരു അടിസ്ഥാനമോ ആയതു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വല്ല അടിസ്ഥാനമോ മഹാരാജാവിനു അധികാരമുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ മഹാരാജാവു അപ്രകാരം ആ കല്പന കല്പിക്കയും അങ്ങിനെ കല്പിച്ച വല്ല കല്പനയും ആലോചന സഭയിലെ കല്പനയെ ദേഭപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ആ വല്ല കല്പനയോടും അധികമായി വല്ലതും ചേർക്കയോ ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യാമെന്നു മേപ്പടി ആക്ട് 738 - ാം വകുപ്പിനാൽ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കയാലും:

ഈ ആക്ടിലെ വല്ല ക്രിയ്ക്കും നിയമങ്ങൾക്കും അനുസരിച്ചു അങ്ങിനെ വല്ല കല്പനയും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ആ കല്പന പാർലമെന്റു സഭയാൽ നിയമിച്ചതായിരുന്നാൽ എപ്പോൾ പ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം അതു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ തീയതി മുതലോ ആ കല്പനയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായ അതിൽ പിന്നെയുള്ള തീയതി മുതലോ പ്രാബല്യപ്പെടുമെന്നും അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞ മേപ്പടി വകുപ്പിനാൽ പിന്നെയും നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കയാലും:

കടലിൽ ഉണ്ടാകാം തമ്മിൽ ഒട്ടുമിക്കപ്പോഴും അപകടകരം, അനിയിക്കുന്ന അടയാളങ്ങൾ പ്രാണിയും ഉള്ള റെഹലോക്കുകളും ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് കപ്പലുകളുടെയും ബോട്ടുകളുടെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ 1896 നവമ്പർ 27 - ാം തീയതിയിലെ ആലോചന സഭയിലെ ഒരു കല്പന മൂലം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും 1897 ജൂലായി 7 - ാം തീയതിയിലത്തെ അപ്രകാരമായ ഒരു കല്പനമൂലം ഒരു റെഹലോക്കുകളുടെ ആ കല്പനയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കൂട്ടത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടതും മേപ്പടിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ കല്പനയോടു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള 3 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നതുമായ ചില രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെയും കപ്പലുകൾക്കു സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കയാലും:

1892 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 18, 1897 ജൂലായി 7, 1906 ഏപ്രിൽ 4, എന്നീ തീയതിയിലെ ആജ്ഞാപന സഭയിലെ കല്പനകൾ പ്രകാരം ഉത്തരകേരളത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള വിവിധ ലൈസൻസുകൾ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കപ്പലുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാകിയിരിക്കയാലും :

ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കപ്പലുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വിവിധ ലൈസൻസുകളും ഏകീകരിക്കുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാലും :

1 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വിവിധ ലൈസൻസുകളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ 1 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കു, വിവിധ ലൈസൻസുകളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വിശേഷപ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ള കപ്പലുകൾക്കു മാത്രം ക്രമപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ചീനരാജ്യത്തെ കപ്പലുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിലുള്ള ക്രമത്തിനും, ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ആ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ കപ്പലുകൾക്കും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് അധികാര അന്തർനിഷ്കർഷ പ്രകാരമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇതോടുചേർത്ത 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ പല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേയും ഗവൺമെന്റുകളുടെ സമ്മതമാണെന്നു മഹാരാജാവിനു ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കയാലും :

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ക്രമപ്രകാരമാക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടായ 1893 ലെ ആക്ട് ന. 10 വകുപ്പിലെ നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു നടന്നിരിക്കയാലും :

മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ആക്ടിനാൽ മഹാരാജാവിനു നല്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരങ്ങളും ചുമതലകളും അദ്ദേഹമോ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെയും ബോഡ് ഓഫ് ട്രേഡിന്റെയും കൂടി സാമാന്യനിയമപ്രകാരമോ മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ പ്രിവികൌൺസിലിനു എന്നു മനുഷ്യാധികാര സംഘടനയുടെ ഉപദേശത്താലും ഉപദേശത്തോടു കൂടിയും ഒരു കല്പനയോടു ചേർത്ത 1-ാം പട്ടികയിൽ ഉത്തരകേരളത്തിൽ ഒട്ടാകിനിർത്തുവാൻ താല്പര്യമുള്ള തുറമുഖങ്ങളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു ആ പട്ടികയിൽ അടങ്ങിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളും എല്ലാ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കപ്പലുകൾക്കും സംബന്ധിച്ചതെന്നു മഹാരാജാവു ഇഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :

അതുമല്ല മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വിവിധ ലൈസൻസുകളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്കും വിവിധ ലൈസൻസുകളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും വിശേഷപ്രകൃതത്തിലുള്ള കപ്പലുകൾക്കു മാത്രമേ സംബന്ധിക്കയുള്ളു എന്നു ചീനരാജ്യത്തിലെ കപ്പലുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിലുള്ള ക്രമത്തിനും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കല്പനയോടു ചേർത്ത 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ കപ്പലുകൾക്കു ആയവ കപ്പലുകൾ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് അധികാര അന്തർനിഷ്കർഷകളിലായിരുന്നാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും അവയ്ക്കു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് കപ്പലുകൾ ആയിരുന്നാൽ ഏതു പ്രകാരത്തിലും അവയെ ഒരു നിലയ്ക്കുള്ള ആവശ്യത്തിനായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നും കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :

എന്നാതുമല്ല ഒരു കല്പന 1910 ഒക്ടോബർ 13 - ാം തീയതിയും അതിനുശേഷവും നടപ്പായി വരുമെന്നും ഒരു കല്പന നടപ്പായിവന്നാലും നടപ്പായി വരുന്നതിനും ഒരു കല്പനയോടു ചേർത്ത 3 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ആജ്ഞാപന സഭയിലെ കല്പനകൾ ദുർബലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണെന്നും ആയതു പ്രകാരം ദുർബലപ്പെടുന്നതാണെന്നും കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ആൽമെറിക് ഫിസ്റ്റ്ജെറാൾഡ്.

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1 - ാം പട്ടിക.

ഉപാധികൾ.

പുറപ്പെടുകളിലും കടലിൽ വെച്ചാകട്ടെ ഉത്തരകേരളത്തിലായിരുന്നതായി അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിലും ഒടുക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉത്തരവുകളും ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളും അനുസരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

- ാമത്തെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറയപ്പെട്ടതു ഒട്ടുന്നതും ആവിക്കൊണ്ടു ഒട്ടുന്നതും എന്ന വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആവിക്കൊണ്ടു ഒട്ടുന്നതായ എല്ലാ ഉരുപ്പും പായക്കൊട്ടയുമടക്കമുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ആവി ഉരുവായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

"ആവി ഉരു" എന്ന പദത്തിൽ യന്ത്രത്താൽ ഓടിക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു ഉരുപ്പും ഉൾപ്പെടും.

ഒരു ഉരു നങ്കൂരമിട്ടു നില്ക്കുമ്പോഴോ കരയ്ക്കടുപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോഴോ കയറിലോ ചങ്ങലയിലോ കെട്ടി ഉറപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലോ ഇരിക്കുമ്പോഴും ആ ഉരു ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം "ഓടുന്നതായിരിക്കുന്നു" എന്നാകുന്നു.

രാത്രിയിങ്കൽ ഉരുപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടുന്നതിനു ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

൩ം ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ "കാണത്തക്ക" എന്നപദം വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നേടം അതിനു 2 നാഴിക ദൂരം ദൃശ്യമായ ഇരുട്ടു രാത്രിയിൽ കാണത്തക്കതെന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

1 - ം പരിവു. വെളിച്ചങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാ കാലങ്ങളിലും സൂര്യോസ്തമയം മുതൽ സൂര്യോദയംവരെ ക്രമമായി നടക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ആ കാലത്തു നിശ്ചയിക്കപ്പെട്ട വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ എന്നു തെറ്റിദ്ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു യാതൊരു വെളിച്ചങ്ങളും കാണിക്കയും അരുതു.

2 - ാം പരിവു. ഒരു ആവി ഉരു ഓടുന്നതായ സമയം രാത്രിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വെളിച്ചം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു—

(a) അണിയത്തുള്ള കൊമ്പിന്മേലോ അതിന്റെ ഗൻഷാഗത്തോ ഒരു ഉരുവിന്നു മുണിയത്തു പാടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഉരുവിൽ അണിയത്തെക്കു ഉരുവിന്റെ ഉടലിനിന്നു 20 അടിയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഉയരത്തിലും ഉരുവിന്റെ അകലം 20 അടിയിൽ എറിട്ടുള്ളപക്ഷം ഉരുവിന്റെ ഉടലിൽനിന്നു ആ അകലത്തിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഉയരത്തിലും പ്രകാശമുള്ള വെളുത്ത ഒരു വെളിച്ചം. എന്നാൽ ഒരു വിളക്കു ഉരുവിന്റെ ഉടലിൽനിന്നു 10 അടിയിൽ അധികം ഉയരത്തിൽ പ്രകാശിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു വിളക്കു കമ്പാസ്സ് എന്ന വടക്കുനോക്കിയുടെ 20 പായിന്റോളമുള്ള ചക്രവാളവൃത്താംശത്തിൽ വെളിച്ചം സ്ഥിരമായ ശോഭയോടുകൂടി കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും. അതു ഉരുവിന്റെ ഒരോ വശത്തു വടക്കുനോക്കിയുടെ 10 പായിന്റോളം അതായതു ഉരുവിന്റെ നേരെ ഗൻഷാഗത്തുനിന്നു ഉരുവശത്തും കടന്നതാട്ടു പുറകെ മറ്റുള്ളതിൽനിന്നു 2 പായിന്റോളം വെളിച്ചം എത്തുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം വെച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും. ആ വെളിച്ചം കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 5 മയിൽ ദൂരത്തുനിന്നു കാണത്തക്ക പ്രകാശമുള്ളതായിരിക്കയും വേണം.

(b) ഉരുവിന്റെ വലത്തുവശത്തിൽ പച്ചവർണ്ണമായ ഒരു വെളിച്ചം —ഒരു വിളക്കു വടക്കുനോക്കിയുടെ 10 പായിന്റോളമുള്ള ചക്രവാള വൃത്താംശത്തിൽ വെളിച്ചം സ്ഥിരമായ ശോഭയോടുകൂടി കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും. ഈ ഉരുവിന്റെ നേരെ ഗൻഷാഗത്തുനിന്നു വലത്തുവശത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കമായി അതായതു ഉരുവിന്റെ നേരെ ഗൻഷാഗത്തുനിന്നു ഉരുവശത്തുകൂടി പുറകെ മറ്റുള്ളതിൽനിന്നു 2 പായിന്റോളം വെളിച്ചം എത്തുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം വെച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും. ഈ വെളിച്ചം കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 5 മയിൽ ദൂരത്തുനിന്നു കാണത്തക്ക പ്രകാശത്തിലുള്ളതായിരിക്കയും വേണം.

(c) ഉരുവിന്റെ ഇടത്തുവശത്തിൽ ചുകപ്പുനിറത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വെളിച്ചം—ഒരു വിളക്കു വടക്കുനോക്കിയുടെ 10 പായിന്റോളമുള്ള ചക്രവാള വൃത്താംശത്തിൽ

വെളിച്ചം സ്ഥിരമായ ശോഭയോടുകൂടി കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഈ വെളിച്ചം ഉരുപിരിയുടെ നേരെ ഒൻപതടിനീളത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഉടനീളമുള്ള അകലത്തോടുകൂടിയവയും ശുദ്ധത്തിൽനിന്നുള്ള 2 പായിമാൻതാഴ്ച എടുപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം വെക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും 2 യിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിനുള്ള കാരണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള ദൃഷ്ടാന്തത്തിലായിരിക്കുകയും വേണ്ടതും.

(d) മേല്പറഞ്ഞ പച്ചയും ചുകപ്പും ആയ പാർശ്വ വിളക്കുകളുടെ ഇരുവശത്തിലുമായി ഒരുകപ്പൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നും ആ കപ്പലിലുള്ളവർ ഉരുവിന്റെ അടുത്തിലെ വളവിലേക്ക് വിളക്കുകാണാതിരിപ്പാനായി ആ മറുകപ്പലിലെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 3 അടിയെങ്കിലും ഉയരത്തോടുകൂടി തടുത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(e) രണ്ടു ആവി ഉരു ഓടുന്നതായ സമയങ്ങളിൽ (d) എന്ന ഉപഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വിളക്കുപോലെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വെളുത്ത വേറെ ഒരു വെളിച്ചംകൂടി വെക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഈ രണ്ടു വെളിച്ചവും ഒന്നു മറ്റൊന്നിൽനിന്നു കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 15 അടി ഉയർന്നിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം (keel) കീലിന്നു മീതെ അമരത്തിൽനിന്നു മുമ്പോട്ടു അഞ്ചിയവരെ എടുത്തുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരേ നിരപ്പിലായി വെക്കേണ്ടതും, ഈ വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ താഴെയുള്ളതു മേലെ ഉള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ മുമ്പോട്ടകലത്തിൽ നില്ക്കേണ്ടതും ഈ വെളിച്ചത്തിലുള്ള കണ്ണാടിയുടെ ഇടനിരപ്പായുള്ള ദൂരത്തേക്കാൾ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയും വേണ്ടതും.

3 – ാം പിരിവു. ഒരു ആവി ഉരു ഓടുമ്പോൾ ഉരുവെ കെട്ടിവലിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ പാർപ്പ വിളക്കുകൾ കൂടാതെ പ്രകാശമുള്ള രണ്ടു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ ആറടിയിൽ കുറയാതെ ഇടവിട്ടു തമ്മിലുള്ള മീതെ മീതെ ഒന്നായി വെക്കേണ്ടതും. ഒന്നിൽ അധികം ഉരുവെ കെട്ടിവലിക്കുമ്പോൾ വലിക്കുന്ന ഉരുവിന്റെ അമരത്തിൽനിന്നു വലിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന അവസാനത്തെ ഉരുവിന്റെ അമരം വരെ ചെല്ലുന്ന കയറിന്റെ നീളം 600 അടിയിൽ കവിയുന്നപക്ഷം ആ വിളക്കുകൾക്കു 6 അടി മീതെതെറ്റാതെയുള്ള ആയി പ്രകാശമുള്ള മറ്റൊരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചവും വെക്കേണ്ടതും. ഈ വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ മറ്റേതും 2 (a) എന്ന പിരിവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചംപോലെ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായും മാതിരിയിലുള്ളതായും തുടർന്നേണ്ടതും ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വെളിച്ചം മറ്റെല്ലാതെ കേൾക്കുള്ളതുമായ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ പിരിവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തു തന്നെ വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആ ഒടുവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വെളിച്ചം ഉരുവിന്റെ ഉടലിൽനിന്നു കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 14 അടി ഉയരത്തിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

ഒലിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഉരുവിനു വഴി കാട്ടുവാനായി ആവശ്യമുള്ളപ്പോൾ ആവി ഉരുവിൽ ആവിഎഞ്ചിനിന്റെ പിന്നിലോ പായരത്തിന്റെ പിന്നിലോ ചെറുതായ വെളുത്ത ഒരു വെളിച്ചം വെക്കേണ്ടതും. എന്നാൽ ആ വെളിച്ചം ഉരുവിന്റെ പിന്നണിയത്തിനുള്ള മുമ്പോട്ടു കവിഞ്ഞു കാണത്തക്കതായിരിക്കയും അരുതു.

4 – ാം പിരിവു. (a) വല്ല ആകസ്മികതയാലും അതേത്തിൻ കീഴിൽ തല്ലുത്ത ഒരു ഉരുവിൽ (2) (a) എന്ന പിരിവിൽപറഞ്ഞ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം വെക്കുന്ന ഉയരത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും സ്പഷ്ടമായി കാണുവാൻ കഴിയാതെയും, ഒരു ആവി ഉരു അടുത്തുകിടന്നു, ആ വെളിച്ചത്തിനു പകരമായും രണ്ടു മുഴുപ്പു വെളിച്ചം തമ്മിൽതമ്മിൽ മീതെ മീതെ ഒന്നായി 6 അടിയിൽ കുറയാതെ ദൂരംവിട്ടു കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും. ഈ വെളിച്ചം ചുറ്റുവട്ടത്തിൽ വരുന്ന മറ്റുള്ള ഉരുക്കളിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 2 നാഴികദൂരത്തെ കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണമിരിയായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം. ചലനസ്വഭാവം ഓരോന്നു 2 അടി വിസ്താരമുള്ള കുറഞ്ഞതു രണ്ടു ഗോളകാരമായ വസ്തുക്കളോ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 6 അടി ദൂരം പിടിച്ചു തന്നിന്നു നേരെ മീതെ തന്നായി ധ്രുവവും നക്ഷത്രവും കാണുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതുപോലെ വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

(b) ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽകൂടി ഇടുവാനോ എടുത്തുകളയുവാനോ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവിൽ 2 (a) എന്ന പിരിവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള വെളിച്ചത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തും, മറ്റൊരു ഉരു തൊടുകയോ എങ്കിൽ, ആ വെളിച്ചത്തിനു പകരമായും ഉള്ള വെളിച്ചം ഓരോന്നിനും തമ്മിൽ തമ്മിൽ ഓരോന്നായും തമ്മിൽ 6 അടിയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ദൂരം വിട്ടും വെയ്ക്കേണം. ഇതിൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും മീതെയും എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും താഴെയും ഉള്ള വെളിച്ചം ചുകപ്പും മറ്റുള്ളതിൽ ഉള്ളതു വെള്ളയും ആയിരിക്കുകയും അവയെല്ലാം ചുറ്റുവട്ടത്തെത്തിൽ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലേക്കും കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം 2 നാഴിക ദൂരത്തെക്ക് മാതിരിയായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം. പകൽസമയം ഒരോന്നു 2 അടിയിൽ കുറയാതെ മറ്റു ഭാഗവുള്ള ദൂരം വൃത്തങ്ങൾ ഓരോന്നു 6 അടിയിൽ കുറയാതെ ദൂരം വിട്ടു നേരെ മേല്പോട്ടു ഉലയായി ഏറവും എളുപ്പവണ്ണം കാണുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമായ വെക്കേണം. ഇതിൽ എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും മീതെയും എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും താഴെയും ഉള്ളതു ഒരേ ആകൃതിയിലും ചുകപ്പുവർണ്ണത്തിലും ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും മറ്റുള്ളതിൽ ഉള്ളതു (diamond) വൈരാകൃതിയിലുള്ളതും വെള്ളയും ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(c) ഈ പിരിവിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഉരുക്കളിൽ ഓടാത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പാശ്ചവിളക്കുകൾ വെക്കേണ്ട. എന്നാൽ ഓടുമ്പോൾ അവ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം.

(d) ഈ പിരിവിനാൽ വെക്കേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചങ്ങളും വൃത്തങ്ങളും ആയതു കാണിക്കുന്ന ഉരു തൊഴുത്തിന്റെ കീഴിൽ ഇല്ലെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ടു വഴിയിൽനിന്നു തെറ്റാൻ കഴിയുന്നതല്ലെന്നും അറിയിക്കുന്ന അടയാളമായി മറ്റു ഉരുക്കൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഈ അടയാളങ്ങൾ ഉരുക്കൾ അപായത്തിൽ പെട്ടതും സഹായം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും ആയ അടയാളങ്ങൾ അല്ല. ആയവ അടയാളങ്ങൾ 31 - ാം പിരിവിൽ അടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

5 - ാം പിരിവു. പായ്കൊടുത്തു ഓടുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവും കെട്ടി വലിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന വല്ല ഉരുവും ഓടുന്ന ആവി ഉരുവിനു 2 - ാം പിരിവിൽ നിർമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ തന്നെ കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു തടുപ്പാൻ കഴിക്കുകയും ആവശ്യമില്ല.

6 - ാം പിരിവു. കപ്പലോട്ടത്തിനു ഒരുങ്ങുകയല്ലാതുള്ള കാലത്തു ഓടുന്ന ചെറിയ ഉരുക്കളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ പച്ചയും ചുകപ്പുമായ പാശ്ചവിളക്കുകൾ വെപ്പാൻ കഴിയാത്തപ്പോൾ ഒക്കെയും ഈ വിളക്കുകൾ കൊണ്ടു ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ ഒരുക്കമായി കരുതിവെക്കുകയും മറ്റു ഉരുക്കൾ അടുത്തുവരുമ്പോഴൊക്കെ അവയെ അടുത്തു വെളുപ്പോഴൊക്കെ ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽ വെച്ചു മുട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടുന്നതുപായത്തെ എന്തെങ്കിലും നന്നായി കാണുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ പാശ്ചഭാഗത്തെ കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം. എന്നാൽ പച്ചവെളിച്ചം ഉരുവിന്റെ ഇടത്തുവശത്തിൽ കാണുന്നതെയും ചുകപ്പുവെളിച്ചം ഉരുവിന്റെ വലത്തുവശത്തു കാണുന്നതെയും സാധിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതാതിന്റെ പാശ്ചവശത്തെ പിന്നണിയത്തിലൊരു പുറത്തു ഒരു തൂണോ പായിൻറിത അധികം കാണാതെയും വരുംപ്രകാരം കാണിക്കേണം.

ഇടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു പോകുവാനുള്ള ഈ വെളിച്ചങ്ങളുടെ പ്രയോഗം അധികം സഫലവും എളുപ്പവും ആക്കുവാനായി അവ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന ചാന്തുകളുടെ പുറത്തു ഒന്നാന്നു വെളിച്ചത്തിന്റെ നിറത്തിൽ വണ്ണമിടേണ്ടതും തക്കതായ രൂപകം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

7 - ാം പിരിവു. ആകപ്പാടെ 40 ടണ്ണിനു താഴെ ടൺ ഭാരം പിടിക്കുന്ന ആവി ഉരുക്കളും തണ്ടു കെട്ടിയതോ പായകെട്ടിയതൊ ആയി 20 ടണ്ണിനു താഴെ ടൺഭാരം പിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളും ഇഴഞ്ഞുപോകുന്ന ബോട്ടുകളും ഓടുമ്പോൾ 2 (a), (b), (c), ഈ പിരിവിൽ-

പറഞ്ഞ വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു നടക്കേണമെന്നു നിഷ്കർഷിക്കേണ്ടതു. എന്നാൽ ആവശ്യമെന്നു വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു നടക്കാത്തപക്ഷം അതിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു:—

1. 40 ടണ്ണിൽ താഴെ ഭാരം പിടിക്കുന്ന തോണി ഉരുക്കളിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്നതു പ്രകാരം വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം:

(a) പ്രകാശമുള്ള ഒരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം; ഇതു ഉരുവിന്റെ മുൻഭാഗത്തോ തോണിക്കുമേലോ ആ കപ്പലിന്റെ മുമ്പിലോ എവിടെയും കാണാൻ കഴിയുന്നതുമല്ലാതെ മുന്നണിയഭിമുഖത്തിന്റെ ചെരിവിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗത്തിൽ കൂടാതെ ഉയരത്തിലും കാണിക്കേണം. ഈ വെളിച്ചം 2 (a) എന്ന ചിട്ടിവിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ ഉണ്ടാക്കി വെച്ചതും കറുത്ത പക്ഷം 2 മയിൽ ദൂരം കാണത്തക്ക മാതിരിയിലും ആയിരിക്കേണം.

(b) പച്ചയും ചുകപ്പുമായ പാർശ്വവെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ; ഇതു 2 (b), (c) എന്ന ചിട്ടിവിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെച്ചതും കറുത്തപക്ഷം 1 മയിൽ ദൂരത്തു കാണത്തക്ക മാതിരിയിലും ആയിരിക്കേണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉരുവിന്റെ നേരെ മുൻഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു ഒരാളുടെ കണ്ണുതന്നെ ഒരേ നേർരേഖയിൽ പച്ചയും ചുകപ്പുമായി കാണുന്ന മിശ്രമായ ഒരു ലാന്തർ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം. ഈ ലാന്തർ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചത്തിനു മുകളിലായി കുറഞ്ഞതു താഴെ വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

2. കടലിൽ പോകുന്ന ഉരുക്കൾ കൊണ്ടുനടക്കുന്ന ചെറിയ തോണി ഓരോന്നിലും വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം മുന്നണിയത്തിന്റെ ചെരിവിനുമീതെ ഒരു അടിയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ ഉയരത്തിൽ വെക്കാം. എന്നാൽ അതു 1 (b) എന്ന ഉപബന്ധത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ മിശ്രമായ ലാന്തറിനു മീതെ വെക്കരുതും ആകുന്നു.

3. തണ്ടുകെട്ടുന്നതോ പായകെട്ടുന്നതോ ആയി 20 ടണ്ണിൽ താഴെ ഭാരം പിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളിൽ ഒരു പുറത്തു പച്ചവെളിച്ചവും മറ്റൊരുഭാഗത്തു ചുകപ്പു വെളിച്ചവും ഉള്ള ഒരു ലാന്തർ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ തയ്യാറാക്കി വെക്കേണം. ഒരു ഉരുക്കും വന്നടുക്കുമ്പോഴോ അവരെ അടുക്കുമ്പോഴോ ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽ മുട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടുന്നതു സമയത്തു ആ ലാന്തർ പച്ചവെളിച്ചം ഉരുവിന്റെ ഇടഭാഗവശവും ചുകപ്പു വെളിച്ചം ഉരുവിന്റെ വലഭാഗവശവും കാണാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം കാണിക്കേണം.

4. തണ്ടു വലിച്ചുപോകുന്ന ഓടുകടം തണ്ടുവെച്ചതായാലും പായകെട്ടിയതായാലും ഉള്ളതിൽ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ലാന്തർ ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ തക്കമായ്സ്സായിരിക്കേണം. ഈ വെളിച്ചം ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽ മുട്ടാതിരിപ്പാൻ വേണ്ടുന്നസമയത്തു തൽക്ഷണമായിത്തന്നെ കാണിക്കേണം.

ഈ ചിട്ടിവിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഉരുക്കളിൽ 4 (a) എന്ന ചിട്ടിവിലും 11-ാം ചിട്ടിവു ഒഴിവിലത്തെ വണ്ടങ്ങളിലും നിയമിച്ച വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുനടക്കേണമെന്നു നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

8 - ാം ചിട്ടിവു. മേലിൽ ഉരുക്കൾ അതിന്റെ സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ മാത്രമിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി പാരമ്പര്യത്തിനനുസരിച്ചു വെളുത്ത ഒരു വെളിച്ചവും കാണിക്കേണ്ടതിനു പുറമെ ഉപരിഭാഗത്തിരിയുന്ന ഒരു വെളിച്ചമോ വെളിച്ചങ്ങളോ ഇടകിടക്കു കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം. ഈ ഇടവിടവു 15 മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവുന്നതല്ല.

ഒരു ഉരുക്കും വന്നടുക്കുമ്പോഴൊ അവരെ നേരെ തട്ടുകൊടുക്കുമ്പോഴൊ അയിൽ പാശ്ചവിളക്കും കൊടുത്തി ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിന മുമ്പെ അവർക്കുന്ന വഴി കാണിപ്പാനായി ഇടക്കിടക്ക ആ വെളിച്ചം മിന്നിക്കുകയൊ കാണിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പച്ചവെളിച്ചം ഉയവിന്റെ ഇടത്തുവശത്തും ചുകപ്പുവെളിച്ചം ഉയവിന്റെ വലത്തുവശത്തും കാണിക്കയും അരുത്.

ഒരു മാലുമിയെ കയറുവാൻവേണ്ടി ഒരു ഉരുവിന്നരികെ ചെയ്യുന്നിവരുന്ന തരം മാലുമി ഉയവിൽ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം പൊതിക്കാവുന്നതും (ഈ പ്രകരണത്തിന്റെ തലക്കെട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥയെ) മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വണ്ണമുള്ള വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾക്കു പകരം ഒരു പുറമെ പച്ചച്ചായം തൊട്ടുള്ള ചുകപ്പ ചില്ലുംകൂടെ ഒരു ലാന്തർവേൽ നിയമിച്ചുപ്രകാശം ഉപയോഗിപ്പാൻ തുടങ്ങുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

മാലുമി പേർക്കൊണ്ടുന്ന വല്ല അധികാരസ്ഥനായിലൊ മാലുമിവേല ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടിലെയും കസ്റ്റമറിയാലൊ അനുവാദപത്രമൊ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രമൊ കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ട മാലുമികൾ വേലചെയ്യുന്നതിന്ന പാത്രം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഒരു തീരാവി മാലുമിയുടെ അതിന്റെ സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ മാലുമിവേല ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും നങ്കൂരമിട്ടു നിന്നിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആ ഉരുവിൽ എല്ലാ മാലുമിബോട്ടുകൾക്കും ആവശ്യമായ വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമെ പാമരത്തിലെ വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചത്തിന്നു താഴെ 8 അടി ദൂരത്തായി ചക്രവാളത്തിന്നു ചുറ്റും കാണത്തക്കതും കാറ്റ് ഉടക്കും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഇരട്ടകുഴൽ തിരിയിൽ കത്തുന്നതുമായ സഞ്ചാരിക ദൂരത്തുനിന്നു കാണത്തക്ക മാതിരിയിലുള്ളതും ആയ ഒരു ചുകപ്പു വെളിച്ചവും ഉരുക്കും ഓടുന്നസമയം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതായ വണ്ണമുള്ള പാശ്ചവെളിച്ചവും കാണിക്കേണം.

ഉരുവിന്റെ സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ മാലുമിവേലചെയ്കയും നങ്കൂരമിട്ടു നിൽക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ എല്ലാ മാലുമി ബോട്ടുകൾക്കും ആവശ്യമായ പുറമെ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ചുകപ്പുവെളിച്ചവും കാണിക്കേണം. എന്നാൽ വണ്ണമുള്ള പാശ്ചവെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കേണമെന്നില്ല.

മാലുമി ഉരുക്കും അതാതു സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ മാലുമിവേല ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ ഉരുക്കും അതാതിന്റെ ടണ്ണാനം പിടിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുക്കുകളുടെയപോലെയുള്ള വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കേണം.

9 - 10 പിരിവും * † നടപ്പോഴും ഇതിന്നു വഴിയെ വിവരിച്ച മാതിരിയിലുള്ള വിളക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുവാനൊ കാണിപ്പാനൊ. ഒരു പിരിവിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാതിരിക്കുമ്പോഴും മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളിലും മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന തോണികളിലും അവയുടെ ടണ്ണാനം പിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കൾ ഓടുമ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട വിളക്കുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുകയൊ കാണിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(a) വടക്കും - എന്നു വെച്ചാൽ തെന്നായിട്ടുള്ള മേൽത്തട്ടിനാൽ കടൽ വെള്ളം അകത്തു കടക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടാത്ത തോണികൾ - അവയിൽ നിന്നു കടൽ വഴിയിലേക്ക 150 അടിയിൽ അധികരിക്കാത്ത നിരപ്പായുള്ള ദൂരത്തോളം എത്തുന്നതായി പുറമെ കിടക്കുന്ന കയറു മുതലായ സാമാനങ്ങളോടുകൂടി രാത്രി മീൻ പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവയിൽ എല്ലാ സമയവും വെളുത്ത നിറത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വിളക്കു കൊണ്ടു നടക്കേണം.

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* ഈ പിരിവു മീനടപ്പുതിരിലെ ഉരുക്കൾക്കൊ മറ്റുള്ളവയിലെ ഉരുക്കൾക്കൊ ബാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

† ഈ പിരിവിലെ (b)-ാം, (c)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുകളിൽ അടങ്ങീട്ടുള്ള മറ്റുവിധങ്ങളിൽ എന്നു വക്കിൽ കരിമടയും ചുവപ്പുമായി രണ്ടറ്റത്തും തെറ്റുകൂടാത്ത വിധം ഉയർത്തിയും മതിയാകുന്നതാകുന്നു.

വള്ളങ്ങൾ, അവയിൽ നിന്നു കടൽവഴിയിലേക്കു 150 അടിയിൽ അധികരിച്ചു നിൽപ്പാനുള്ള ദൂരത്തോളം എത്തുന്നതായി പുറമെ കിടക്കുന്ന കയറു മുതലായ സാമാനങ്ങളോടുകൂടി രാത്രി മീൻ പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവയിൽ എല്ലാ ഭാഗവും വെളുത്ത നിറത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വിളക്കുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുമ്പോഴും അതിനു പുറമെ മറ്റു രണ്ടു വിളക്കുകൾ അവ അണയുമ്പോഴൊ ഉടക്കുമ്പോഴൊ അവയെ അണയുമ്പോഴൊ പുറമെ കിടക്കുന്ന കയറു മുതലായ സാമാനങ്ങൾ കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതായതു കൊണ്ടു മറ്റുള്ളവർ വിളക്കിന്റെ പ്രകാശത്തിൽ കയറാതെ താഴെയും, അതിനുള്ളിൽ അടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന അടുത്തിയിൽ കയറാതെ നീളത്തിൽ നിരപ്പായുള്ള ദൂരത്തിലും രണ്ടാമതു ഒരു വെളുത്തവെളിച്ചം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(b) * (a) എന്ന ഉപബന്ധത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചു വള്ളങ്ങളിലുള്ളതുപോലെയുള്ള ഉടക്കുകളോ തോണികളും വീപ്പൽ വലകൊണ്ടു മീൻ പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ വലകൂടെ ഉഴവാക്കുമ്പോൾ എതാനുമൊരു ഭാഗം വെള്ളത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന സമയത്തൊഴികെ ആവക ഉടക്കുകളിലും തോണികളിലും എപ്പോഴും നല്ലവണ്ണം കാണുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതായ അല്പം വെളുത്ത വിളക്കുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കണം. ആവക വിളക്കുകൾ അവ തന്നിൽ കത്തുമ്പോഴുള്ള ഇട 6 അടിയിൽ കുറയാതേയും 15 അടിയിൽ എറാതേയും ഉയർന്നുകൊണ്ടുവേണ്ടവയും അവ തന്നിൽ ഒരേ നിലപ്പിലുള്ള ദൂരം (Keel) കീഴിന്നു (ഉരമത്തിൽ നിന്നു അണിയപ്പെടെ എത്തുന്ന അടിയിലെ ഉരത്തിന്നു) പൊവ്വായി നീളത്തിൽ രണ്ടാമതു 5 അടിയിൽ കുറയാതേയും 10 അടിയിൽ എറാതേയും ഉയർന്നുകൊണ്ടുവേണ്ടവയും, വെക്കേണം. ഈ രണ്ടു വിളക്കുകളിൽ താഴെ ഉള്ളതു വലകിടക്കുന്ന ഭാഗത്തായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും, അവ രണ്ടും ചക്രവാളവൃത്തത്തിൽ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണവും 3 നാഴികയിൽ കുറയാത്ത ദൂരത്തുനിന്നു കാണുവാൻ തക്കവിധവും ഉള്ള മാതിരിയിൽ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

മത്തി ധുരണ്ടാഴിയിലും ചാപ്പാൻതെയും കൊനിയായുടെയും കരയോടടുത്തുകിടക്കുന്നതും ആകപ്പാടെ 20 ബണ്ണിന്നു താഴെ ടണ്ടോം പിടിക്കുന്നതായി പായ്കൊണ്ടോടുന്ന മീൻപിടിക്കുന്നതായ ഉടക്കും മേല്പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു വിളക്കുകളിൽ ചോദ്യമുള്ളതു കൊണ്ടു നടക്കേണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ആയതു അവയിൽകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റു ഉടക്കുകളെ അണയുമ്പോഴൊ മറ്റുള്ളവ അവയെ അണയുമ്പോഴൊ സംബന്ധമായ ഒരു നാഴികയിൽ കുറയാതുള്ള ദൂരത്തിൽ കാണാവുന്ന ഒരു വെളുത്തവെളിച്ചം (വലയുടെയൊ കയറു മുതലായ സാമാനങ്ങളുടെയൊ തന്നെയായി) അതേ സ്ഥാനത്തു അവയിൽ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(c) (a) എന്ന ഉപബന്ധത്തിൽ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വള്ളങ്ങൾ അല്ലാതെയുള്ള ഉടക്കുകളും തോണികളും മീൻ പിടിക്കുവാൻ കയറൊന്നു കെട്ടിവിടുകയൊ കയർ വലിച്ചുകൂട്ടുകയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും നങ്കൂരമിടുകയൊ (b) എന്ന ഉപബന്ധത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം ഇളകാതെ നിലക്കയൊ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും അവയിൽ വീപ്പൽവലകൊണ്ടു മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉടക്കുകളിൽ കൊണ്ടു നടക്കേണ്ടുന്ന അതേ മാതിരി വെളിച്ചം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാ

* ഡച്ചു വക ഉടക്കും ബോട്ടുകളും കുന്ദപ്പുറംകൊണ്ടു ചുറ്റുകയുംകൊണ്ടു മീൻ പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവയിൽ വീപ്പൽ വലകൊണ്ടു മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉടക്കുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

† (ബങ്കാളിക്ക് കഴിക) വടക്കുഭാഗത്തെ കരയോടടുത്തു കിടക്കുന്ന കടലുകളിൽ വടുതലയിലെ ഉടക്കുകൾ കണ്ടുമുട്ടുമ്പോൾ അതിനു വെളിച്ചമുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതു.

കണ്ണ. കയറാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി കയർ കെട്ടിയിഴച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകയോ മീൻ പിടിക്കുന്നതിനായി അവയിൽ, ഒരു ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ളതിലധികം ഭാരമുള്ള വലകളോ ഉപകരണങ്ങളോ ഘടിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യരുതു.

ഒരു ധനുഷ്കോടിയിലും രാമേശ്വരത്തിനും പാമ്പനിനുമിടയ്ക്കുള്ള കടലിലും ഒരു കപ്പലിൽ 20 ടണ്ണിനു മേൽ ചരക്കുകൾ കയറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനായി പായ് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന മീൻ പിടിക്കുന്നതായ ഉരുക്കളും മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു വിളക്കുകളിൽ ഓരോ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കേണമെന്നു നിബന്ധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ആയതു ഒരുവയിൽകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റുള്ള ഉരുക്കളെ അന്യോന്യമോ മറ്റുള്ളവയെ അന്യോന്യമോ സമീപ സംബന്ധമുള്ള നാഴികയിൽ കരയാളുള്ള ദൂരത്തിൽ കാണുന്ന ഒരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം (കയറുകളുടെ നേരെയായി) അതേസ്ഥാനത്തു മേപ്പയിൽ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(ഗ) ഉരുക്കളും, വെപ്പിട്ടു മീൻ പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതായതു മീൻ വിരിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ഉപകരണം കടലിനടിയിൽകൂടി വലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു മീൻ പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ—

(1) ഒരു ആവി ഉരുക്കളാണെങ്കിൽ നേരേ മുൻ കാഴ്ചയുടനീളത്തിലോ രണ്ടു പായിന്നോളം ഒരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചവും വലതുവശവും ഇടതുവശവും ഓരോ കാഴ്ചയിൽ രണ്ടു പായിൻവീതിനിന്നു അതിനോടു പുറകെ രണ്ടു പായിന്നോളം ചക്രവാള വൃത്താംശത്തിൽ പച്ചനിറത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വെളിച്ചവും ചുകപ്പു നിറത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു വെളിച്ചവും കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വർണ്ണത്തിലുള്ള ലാമ്പർ 2 (ക) എന്ന പിരിവിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വെളിച്ചത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തു തന്നെ അതിൽ വെക്കേണ്ടതും ആ പിന്നെ വർണ്ണത്തിലുള്ള ലാമ്പിന്റെ താഴെ ആവിയിൽ കയറാതെയും പുകയടിയിൽ കരിയാതേയും ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു തെളിവായും ഒരേ നിലയിലും സ്ഥിരശോഭയോടുകൂടി ചക്രവാളവൃത്തം എങ്ങും കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഒരു ലാന്തരിൽവെച്ചു ഒരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചവുമുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു പായ് കൊടുത്തയക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളാണെങ്കിൽ തെളിവായും ഒരേ നിലയിലും സ്ഥിരശോഭയോടുകൂടി ചക്രവാളവൃത്തം എങ്ങും കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ ഒരു ലാന്തരിൽവെച്ചു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം അവയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതിനു പുറമെ മറ്റു ഉരുക്കളെ അന്യോന്യമോ മറ്റുള്ളവയെ അന്യോന്യമോ തമ്മിൽകൂട്ടി ഉരുമ്മിതിരിപ്പാൻ മതിയായ സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ വെളുത്ത ഉപരിച്ചെരിയുന്ന ഒരു വെളിച്ചമോ പന്തമോ ഏറ്റവും സമീപത്തു കാണുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നേടത്തു കാണിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

(ങ) (1)-ാം, (2)-ാം ഉപവൈധങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞ എല്ലാ വെളിച്ചങ്ങളും കരയിൽനിന്നു രണ്ടുനാഴിക ദൂരത്തിൽ കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉള്ളവയായിരിക്കേണം.

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* (ഗ)ന്റെയും (ങ)ന്റെയും കീഴിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾ രണ്ടു നാഴികയിലധികം ദൂരത്തിൽ കാണുന്നതിനു പാടില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

(e) ഉരുപിടിക്കുന്ന കോരുവലകൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളിലും കേ അവലകൾ കൊണ്ടു മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന മറ്റു ഉരുക്കളിലും ബോട്ടിട്ടു മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളിൽകൊണ്ടു നടക്കേണ്ടുന്ന അത്യാവശ്യമായിരി വെളിച്ചം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയും കത്തിക്കുകയും വേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(f) മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളും മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന തോണികളും തമ്മിൽകൊണ്ടു നടന്നുകാണിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരു പിരിവിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമെ ഉച്ചുപിടിച്ചെരിയുന്ന ഒരു വെളിച്ചവും വല്ലപ്പോഴും ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. എന്നാലുമല്ല പണി എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വെളിച്ചത്തും കൂടി കരുതിയിരിക്കുകയും ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം.

(g) 150 അടിയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ നീളമുള്ളതായി മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉരുവും മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ തോണിയും നങ്കൂരമിട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ചക്രവാളവൃത്തത്തിൽ എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരു നാഴിക ദൂരത്തിൽ നിന്നു കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം.

150 അടിയോ അതിലധികമോ നീളമുള്ള എല്ലാ മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുവും നങ്കൂരമിട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ചക്രവാളവൃത്തത്തിൽ എല്ലാഭാഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ഒരു നാഴിക ദൂരത്തിൽ നിന്നു കാണുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം കാണിക്കുകയും അതിനു പുറമെ തന്റെ നീളത്തിലുള്ള ഉരുക്കൾക്കു 11-ാം പിരിവിനാൽ നിയമിച്ച പ്രകാരം രണ്ടാമതൊരു വെളിച്ചം കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം.

150 അടിയിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ നീളമുള്ളതോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 150 അടിയോ അതിലധികമോ നീളമുള്ളതുമായ ആയ ആവക വല്ല ഉരുവും തന്റെ വലയോടൊ മറ്റു മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന കോപ്പുകളോടെ കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം മറ്റു ഉരുക്കൾ അതിനോടു അടുക്കുമ്പോൾ നങ്കൂരവെളിച്ചത്തിനു കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം മുന്നടി താഴെയും വലയുടേയോ കോപ്പുകളുടേയോ കാഴ്ചയ്ക്കുമായിട്ടു തടസ്സമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന കുറഞ്ഞ പക്ഷം നിലപ്പിൽ അഞ്ചടി ദൂരത്തിലും ഒരുമിച്ചു വേറൊരു വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചവും കൂടി തന്റെ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(h) ഒരു ഉരുവൊ തോണിയൊ മീൻ പിടിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ കോപ്പുകൾ പാറയോടൊ മറ്റു തടസ്ഥങ്ങളോടൊ കൂടിപ്പിണഞ്ഞു ഉച്ചനിന്നുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം അതു പകലിൽ (k) എന്ന ഉപവകുപ്പിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട പകൽടയാളം താഴ്ത്തണ്ടതും രാത്രിയിൽ നങ്കൂരമിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവിനു നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട വെളിച്ചമൊ വെളിച്ചങ്ങളൊ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും. മുടക്കത്തൊ കുളിപ്പുകയൊ വിടാതെകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റൊരു പോരായ്മയൊ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ നങ്കൂരമിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവിനു നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട അടയാളം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. ((d) എൻ ഉപവകുപ്പും 15-ാം വകുപ്പിലെ മൂവിലത്തെ ചന്തിയും നോക്കുക.)

(i) മുടക്കത്തൊ കുളിപ്പുകയൊ വിടാതെകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മറ്റൊരു പോരായൊ ഉള്ളപ്പോഴും വിച്ചുതെ വലകൾ, കുടുക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ ഉരുക്കൾ, ബോട്ടിട്ടു മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കൾ, മറ്റു വല്ല മതിനിരോധവലകൾകൊണ്ടൊ മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കൾ വെള്ളത്തിൽ കയർ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായി കയർ എറിഞ്ഞു മീൻ പിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കൾ തോന്നു അതുപ്പാടെ 20 ടൺ ഭാരമൊ അതിലധികമൊ പിടിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവാത്ത ഇടവിട്ടു ഒരു ഉത്തു ശബ്ദം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ആവി ഉരുക്കളാണെങ്കിൽ അതു മുഴക്കുന്ന

കൊണ്ടോ ഓടക്കഴൽകൊണ്ടോ പായ്കൊട്ടത്തോടുന്ന ഉരുക്കളാണെങ്കിൽ പൂട്ടഞ്ഞൂട്ടുപ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന കൊമ്പുകൊണ്ടോ ആയിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ഓരോ ഉരുവും കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം മാറി അടിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. അതുപ്രകാരം 20 ടൺ ഭാരത്തിൽ കവഞ്ഞു ടൺ ഭാരം പിടിക്കുന്നതായി മീൻ പിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളും തോണികളും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ അടയാളങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കേണമെന്നു നിബന്ധമില്ല. എന്നാൽ അവ്വണ്ണം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികരിക്കാത്ത ഇടവിട്ട മറ്റു വല്ല രീതിയായ അടയാളങ്ങളും പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും വേണം.

(k) വല വീശുവാൻ വരവിട്ടോ ചൂണ്ടിട്ടോ മീൻ പിടിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉരുക്കളും തോണികളും പോയികൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പകൽ സമയം അവയോടു അണയുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവിന്നു അവയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി ഇന്നതാണെന്നു അറിയിപ്പാൻ ഒരു കൊടിയോ മറ്റു രീതിയായ അടയാളമോ എന്നവും സൂചിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നേടത്തു കാണിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു. നങ്കൂരമിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളോ തോണികളോ അവയുടെ കോപ്പുകൾ ശീലയായ കടലിൽ ഇറക്കിക്കിടക്കുമ്പോൾ അവ മറ്റുകപ്പലുകൾ തിരിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതിന്നിരിയിടയാളം ആവക ഉരുക്കൾക്കു കടന്നുപോവാൻ പാടുള്ള ഭാഗത്തേക്കായി കാണിക്കേണം.

ഇതിന്നുമുമ്പെ വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു നടപ്പാണോ കാണിപ്പാനോ ഒരു പിരിവിനാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കൾ 4 (a) എന്ന പിരിവിനാലോ 11 – ാം പിരിവിലെ ഒടുവിലാത്ത പത്തിയാലോ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു നടക്കേണമെന്നു നിബന്ധമില്ല.

10 – ാം പിരിവു. ഒരു ഉരുവിന്റെ പിറകിൽ മറ്റൊരു ഉരു ചെന്നെത്തുമ്പോൾ മുൻപറഞ്ഞ ഉരുവിന്റെ അമരത്തുനിന്നു വെളുത്ത ഒരു വെളിച്ചമാകട്ടെ ഉയർത്തിപ്പിടിയുന്ന ഒന്നു വെളിച്ചമാകട്ടെ ഒരിച്ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉരുവിനെ കാണിക്കേണം.

ഈ പിരിവിനാൽ കാണിപ്പാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വെളുത്ത വെളിച്ചം ഒരു ലാന്തരിൽ കൊളുത്തിക്കാണിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ ലാന്തർ ഉരുവിന്റെ ഓരോ വശത്തു നേരെ പിന്നണിയത്തിൽനിന്നു 6 പായിൻവരെ കമ്പാസ്സിന്റെ 12 പായിന്റോളമുള്ള ചക്രവാള വൃത്താംശത്തിൽ എങ്ങും സ്ഥിരശോഭയോടുകൂടിയ വെളിച്ചം കാട്ടുന്നതുവണ്ണവും കാഞ്ഞപക്ഷം, ഒരു മയിൽ ദൂരത്തു വെളിച്ചം കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണവും ഉണ്ടാക്കി വെയ്ക്കുന്നതും മറയോടുകൂടിയതും ആയിരിക്കേണം. ആവക വെളിച്ചം കഴിയുന്നേടത്തോളം പാശ്ചവിളക്കുകൂടെ നിറപ്പിൽ തന്നെ വെക്കുകയും വേണം.

11 – ാം പിരിവു. 150 അടിക്കു താഴെ നിലമുള്ള ഒരു ഉരു കടലിൽ നങ്കൂരമിട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ഒരു ലാന്തരിൽ ഒരു വെളുത്തവെളിച്ചം അതിന്റെ മുൻഭാഗത്തു ഏറ്റവും നല്ലവണ്ണം കാണ്മാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമത്രേ എന്നാൽ ഉരുവിന്റെ ഉടലിൽ നിന്നു 20 അടിയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഉയരത്തിലും കാണിക്കേണം. ആ ലാന്തർ വെളിച്ചം തെളിവായും ഒരേനിലയിലും സ്ഥിരശോഭയോടെ ചക്രവാള വൃത്തം എങ്ങും ഒരുപോലിരിക്കയെങ്കിലും ദൂരെ കാണുവാൻ തക്കപ്രകാശം കാണിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതായും ഇരിക്കേണം.

150 അടിയോ അതിൽ അധികമോ നീളമുള്ള ഒരു ഉരു കടലിൽ നങ്കൂരമിട്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ഒരു ലാന്തരിന്റെ മുൻഭാഗത്തു ഉരുവിന്റെ ഉടലിൽനിന്നു 20 അടിയിൽ കുറയാതെയും 40 അടിയിൽ കവിയാതെയും ഉയരത്തിൽ അതുപോലെ ഒരു വെളിച്ചവും ഉരുവിന്റെ അമരത്തിലോ അതിനടുത്തോ മുൻഭാഗത്തെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ നിന്നു 15 അടിയിൽ കുറയാതെ താഴെയായി അതുപോലെ മറ്റൊരു വെളിച്ചവും കാണിക്കേണം.

ഒരു ഉരുവിന്റെ നീളം അതു റജിസ്റ്റാക്കിയതായി പറയുന്ന സാക്ഷിപിരിത്തിൽ കാണുന്ന നീളമായി വിചാരിക്കേണം.

കപ്പലോടുന്ന മാസ്തിയൊ അതിനു സമീപമൊ ഒരു ഉരു യാത്രയ്ക്കു കയറിപ്പോയി കിടക്കുമ്പോൾ മേൽപറഞ്ഞ വെളിച്ചമൊ വെളിച്ചങ്ങളൊ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതിനു പുറമെ 4 (a) എന്ന പിരിവിൽ നിയമിച്ച രണ്ടു ചുകപ്പു വെളിച്ചങ്ങളും കാണിക്കേണം.

12 - ാം പിരിവു. ഒരു ഉരുവിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണമെന്നു നാം ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമെ ശ്രദ്ധിപ്പിപ്പിച്ചാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പക്ഷം അതിൽ ഉജ്വലിച്ചിരിയുന്ന ഒരു വെളിച്ചം കാണിക്കുകയൊ അപായത്തിനുള്ള സമയാകുമായി തെറ്റിധരിപ്പാൻ കഴിയാത്ത വല്ല മുഴക്കടയാളവും പ്രയോഗിക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യാം.

13 - ാം പിരിവു. രണ്ടൊ അധികമൊ പടക്കപ്പലുകളൊ കാവലകപ്പിടിയാട്ടു കൂടി പോകുന്ന ഉരുക്കളൊ അധികമായുള്ള സ്റ്റേകൻ വെളിച്ചങ്ങൾക്കൊ അടയാളത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയതായി വല്ല രാജ്ഞത്തെയും ശബ്ദത്തെയ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ വല്ല പ്രത്യേക പടക്കപ്പലുടെ പ്രബലതക്കാരുടെ കപ്പൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സംശയിച്ചതും അവരവരുടെ ശബ്ദത്തെ സമ്മതിച്ചതും ക്രമപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റാക്കി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതുമായ തിരിച്ചറിവാനുള്ള അടയാളങ്ങൾ കാണിക്കുന്നതിനാകട്ടെ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ളതായതൊന്നും ശേഷമിവിടുന്നതുമല്ല.

14-ാം പിരിവു. പായകെട്ടിവാരും പോകുന്നതും എന്നാൽ ആവിക്കപ്പൽ നിന്നിയിടിക്കുന്നതും ആയ ഒരു ആവി ഉരുവിന്റെ പകൽസമയം ദൃഷ്ടഗോചരത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും നല്ലവണ്ണം കാണ്മാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമായ 2 അടി മുമ്പു അടുപ്പുള്ള കറുത്ത ഒരു ഗോളകാരമൊ വൃത്തമൊ കാണിക്കുകയും വേണം.

ഉരുക്കളെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കല്പനയുടെ ഭാഗം.

15 - ാം പിരിവു. താഴെ ഉരുക്കൾക്കു ഈ പിരിവിനാൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ അടയാളങ്ങളും കാട്ടേണ്ടതാകുന്നു :

1. "ആവി ഉരുക്കളാൽ" കൂട്ടപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടൊ വലിക്കുന്നതിനാലൊ.

2. "പായകെട്ടിയ ഉരുക്കളും വലിയിലിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഉരുക്കളും" കൂട്ടത്തിലുൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടൊ.

ഈ പിരിവിൽ പ്രയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന "മീഡ് ഉരുക്കൾ" എന്ന പദത്തിനു 4 സെക്കട്ടുതൽ 8 സെക്കട്ടു വരെ നില്ക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കൾ എന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നു.

ഒരു ആവി ഉരുവിൽ ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്കു വേണ്ടുവിധം മതിയായ ഒരു മുഴക്കടയാളം വലിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം. ഇതു ആവികൊണ്ടൊ ആവിക്ക പകരമായ വല്ല സാധനംകൊണ്ടൊ ശബ്ദം പുറപ്പെടീക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കേണം. ഇതു യാതൊരു കാരണത്താലും ഒച്ച തടസ്ഥപ്പെടാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വെക്കുകയും വേണം. ആവിക ഉരുവിൽ ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടുവിധം മതിയായ ഒരു മുട്ടത്തുകൊണ്ടും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം. ഇതു യന്ത്രത്താൽ ശബ്ദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായിരിക്കേണം. ഇതിനു പുറമെ നല്ലതായ ഒരു മണിയും * വേണം. 20 ടണ്ണൊ അതിൽ അധികമൊ ഒട്ടു ടൺ ഭാരം പിടിക്കുന്നതായി പായ്കൊടുത്തോടുന്ന ഉരുക്കളിൽ അപ്രകാരം തന്നെയുള്ള മുട്ടത്തുകൊണ്ടും മണിയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

* ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ മണി ഉപയോഗിക്കണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിരുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ ഇനി മുതലിൽ പൊയ്യും കടലിൽ പോകുന്ന ചെറിയ ഉരുക്കളിൽ അടിക്കുന്ന മണി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവയിൽ കരണിയും പകരമായി ഉപയോഗിക്കേം.

ട്ടടങ്ങളെന്തൊ കുഴിപ്പുകളൊ വിണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മണ്ണൊ പോക്കുവരവുള്ള ഉള്ളുപ്പോം പകലായാലും രാത്രി ആയാലും ഈ പിരിവിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട അടയാളങ്ങൾ താഴേപറയുംപ്രകാരം പ്രയോഗിക്കണം. എങ്ങിനെയെന്നാൽ :—

(a) ഓടുവാൻ പോകുന്ന ഒരു കുതിര ഉരു 2 മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവാത്ത ഇടവിട്ട ദീർഘമായ ഒരു ഉത്തുശബ്ദം പുറപ്പെടീക്കേണം.

(b) ഓടുന്നതും എപ്പോൾ നിന്നു ഓട്ടം തുടങ്ങിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ആയ ഒരു കുതിര ഉരു 2 മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവാതെ ഇടവിട്ട് ദീർഘമായ 2 ഉത്തുശബ്ദം ഏകദേശം 1 സെക്കണ്ട് ഇടവിട്ട് പുറപ്പെടീക്കണം.

(c) പാഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഓടുന്ന ഒരു കുതിര വലത്തു ഭാഗം കാറിന്നു നേരുകേടായി ഓടുമ്പോൾ ഒരു ഉത്തുശബ്ദവും ഇടത്തുഭാഗം കാറിന്നു നേരുകേടായി ഓടുമ്പോൾ തുടരെ രണ്ടായി രണ്ടു ഉത്തുശബ്ദങ്ങളും ഉരു കാറിന്നു എതിരേയായി ഓടുമ്പോൾ തുടരെത്തുടരെ മൂന്നു ഉത്തുശബ്ദങ്ങളും പുറപ്പെടീക്കേണം. ഒരോ ഉത്തു 1 മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവാത്ത ഇടവിട്ടായിരിക്കേണം.

(d) ഉരു നിന്നുകിട്ടിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവാതെ ഇടവിട്ട് ഏകദേശം 5 സെക്കണ്ടു നേരത്തോളം ശബ്ദം വേഗം വേഗം മണി അടിക്കേണം.

(e) കെട്ടിവലിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവും മിന്നൽകമ്പി ഇട്ടുവാനൊ എടുപ്പാനൊ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവും, താമസത്തിൻകീഴിൽ തള്ളിപ്പായുവാൻ അടുത്തുവരുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവിന്റെ വഴിവിട്ടുപോകുവാൻ കഴിയാത്തതൊ ഒരു ചട്ടത്താൽ ഒതുക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയൊ ഗതിമാറിപ്പോകുവാൻ കഴിയാത്തതൊ ആയി ഓടുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവും ഈ പിരിവിലെ (a), (c) ഈ ഉപലക്ഷണങ്ങളിൽ നിരൂപിക്കപ്പെട്ട അടയാളങ്ങൾക്കുപകരം രണ്ടു മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവാതെ ഇടവിട്ട് ഉണ്ടായ ഉത്തു ശബ്ദങ്ങളും ഇടതടവുകൂടാതെ ആയി പുറപ്പെടീക്കേണം. ഇതിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ ദീർഘമായ പിന്നെത്തെ രണ്ടു ദീർഘിച്ചുള്ളതായും ഇരിക്കേണം. കെട്ടി വലിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു ഉരു ഒരു അടയാളം കൊടുക്കാം. വേറെ യാതൊന്നും കൊടുക്കുകയും അരുതു.

ആകെ ടണ്ണേജ് കാരം 20 ടണ്ണിനു താഴെയുള്ളതായി പായകൊടുത്തോടുന്ന ഉരുക്കളും തോട്ടികളും മേല്പറഞ്ഞ അടയാളങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ആ അടയാളങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കാത്തപക്ഷം അവ രണ്ടു മിനിറ്റിൽ അധികമാവാതെ ഇടവിട്ട് വേറെ വല്ല മതിയായ ചെയ്തയാളും കൊടുക്കുകയും വേണം. *

ട്ടടങ്ങളും കരം 20 ടണ്ണിനും കുഴികളുടെയാകാം മിടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

16 - ാം പിരിവു. ട്ടടങ്ങളെന്തൊ കുഴിപ്പുകളൊ വിണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മണ്ണൊ പോക്കുവരവുള്ള ഉള്ളുപ്പോം അപ്പപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥകളും സ്ഥിതികളും നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചു എപ്പോ ഉരുവും ഓടുമായ വേഗത്തിലെ പോയ്ക്കൊള്ളുക.

ഒരു കുതിര ഉരു വേഗം ഒരു ഉരു എവിടെയാണെന്നുള്ള നിശ്ചയമില്ലാതിരിക്കെ അതിന്റെ ട്ടടങ്ങളെടയാളം പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ ആ കുതിര ഉരുവിന്റെ മുമ്പിൽനിന്നു വരുന്ന

* ഡക്കുവഞ്ച നിരവധി മണ്ണൂരി ട്ടടങ്ങൾ ട്ടടങ്ങളൊ കുഴിപ്പുകളൊ വിണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മണ്ണും പോക്കുവരവുള്ള ഉള്ളുപ്പോം അപകടത്തിൽ - മുഴുവൻ ചെറുതിയ ചെയ്തയാളുടെയാകാം അവ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ 3 മിനിറ്റു ഇടവിട്ട് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിങ്കലായ ഒരു ഉത്തുശബ്ദം പുറപ്പെടീക്കുകയും ഒരു സെക്കണ്ട് കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ നീരാവി പുകയുന്നതിനായ ഒരു ഉത്തു അഥവാ പിന്നെ ഒരു സെക്കണ്ട് കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മാത്രമായതു ദീർഘമായ ഒരു ഉത്തുശബ്ദവും പുറപ്പെടീക്കുകയും വേണം. അധവാ ഉരുക്കാം ഭാഗത്തിൻ നേരുനിന്ന് മാത്രമായ ചെയ്തയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവ നേരെ നീരാവി ഉരുക്കാം കാണിക്കുന്ന അടയാളങ്ങളെ തന്നെ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതുമാകുന്നു.

പ്രകാരം കേട്ടാൽ തന്റെ കൂടി ഉള്ള അതാതു അധികാരസ്ഥാനത്തു പോലീസുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോടോ അതിന്റെ യന്ത്രാനിന്നു ഉടനെ തന്നിൽ ഒട്ടിപ്പോകുന്നതായ ഏതെങ്കിലും തിന്നുകൊണ്ടു കൂടി കൊണ്ടു ഓടേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

അമ്മയെ പിടിക്കുന്നതിനെയും ഓടിക്കുന്നതിനെയും. വിലക്കിയ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

ചട്ടം—ഉത്തരം തമ്മിൽ ഒട്ടി അപകടം വരുവാനിടയുള്ള വിധം തുടർച്ചയായി കമ്പാസ്സ് സ്ഥിതി സൂക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ കഴിയുന്നതാകുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതി പോലെ തന്നെ അകപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ അപകടം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

17 - ാം പിരിവു. പായക്കൊടുത്തോടുന്ന രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽട്ടി അപകടം വരുത്തുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു അടുക്കുമ്പോൾ അവരിൽ ഒന്നു താഴെ പറയുന്നപ്രകാരം മറ്റേതിന്റെ വഴിയിൽനിന്നു മാറേണം. എങ്ങിനെയെന്നാൽ:—

(a) കാറ്റു തനിയായി ഓട്ടുന്ന ഒരു ഉരു കാറ്റു കൊടുക്കായി ഓടുന്ന ഉരുവിന്റെ വഴിയിൽനിന്നു മാറേണം.

(b) ഇടത്തുഭാഗം കാറ്റു തട്ടുകൊടുക്കായി ഓടുന്ന ഉരു വലത്തുഭാഗം കാറ്റു തട്ടുകൊടുക്കായി ഓടുന്ന ഉരുവിന്റെ വഴിയിൽനിന്നു മാറേണം.

(c) രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കളും വെവ്വേറെ പക്ഷം കാറ്റു തനിയായി ഓടുമ്പോൾ ഇടത്തു വശം കാറ്റടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉരു മറ്റതിന്റെ വഴിയിൽനിന്നു മാറേണം.

(d) രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കളും ഒരേ വശത്തുനിന്നു കാറ്റു തനിയായി ഓടുമ്പോൾ കാറ്റടിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഭാഗത്തെ ഉരു കാറ്റു കൊള്ളുന്നഭാഗത്തെ ഉരുവിന്നു വഴിമാറേണം.

(e) കാറ്റു പിൻഭാഗത്തായ് വീശുന്ന ഉരു മറ്റെ ഉരുവിന്റെ വഴിയിൽനിന്നു മാറേണം.

18 - ാം പിരിവു. രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽട്ടി അപകടം വരുത്തുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു നേർക്കു നേരെയായിട്ടോ ഏകദേശം നേർക്കുനേരെയായിട്ടോ വരുമ്പോൾ അവയിൽ ഓരോന്നു മറ്റേതിന്റെ ഇടത്തുഭാഗത്തുടെ കടന്നുപോകുവാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം അതിന്റെ വലത്തു വശത്തേക്കു മാറേണം.

ഈ പിരിവു ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽട്ടി അപകടം വരുത്തുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു നേർക്കുനേരെയായിട്ടോ ഏകദേശം നേർക്കുനേരെയായിട്ടോ വരുന്ന സംഗതികൾക്കുമാത്രമെ സംബന്ധിക്കയുള്ളൂ. രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കളും അതാതുപോകുന്ന വഴി തെറ്റാതെപോയാൽ തമ്മിൽ ഒട്ടുമേതു കടന്നുപോകുന്ന സംഗതികൾക്കു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

ഈ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതു രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കളിൽ ഒരോന്നു മറ്റേതിനു നേർക്കുനേരെയായിട്ടോ ഏകദേശം നേർക്കുനേരെയായിട്ടോ വരുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ മാത്രമാകുന്നു. പകൽ സമയത്തു രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കളിൽ ഒരു ഉരു അതിന്റെ സഞ്ചാരപാതയ്ക്കു നേർക്കുനേരെ തുടയിട്ടോ ഏകദേശം നേർക്കുനേരെയായിട്ടോ മറ്റേതിന്റെ പായ്മരങ്ങൾ കാണുന്ന സംഗതികളും, രാത്രി സമയം ഒരു ഉരു മറ്റേതിന്റെ രണ്ടു പാർശ്വവെളിച്ചങ്ങളും കാണത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള നിലയിൽ വരുന്ന സംഗതികളും ഇതിനു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളായി എടുക്കാം.

പകൽ സമയത്തു ഒരു ഉരു അതിന്റെ സഞ്ചാരമാർഗ്ഗത്തെ അതിനാനേരെ മുമ്പിലുള്ള മറ്റൊരു ഉരുവിലേക്കു കടക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്ന സംഗതികളും രാത്രി

സമയം ഒരു ഉരുവിന്റെ കൂകപ്പുവെളിച്ചം മറ്റൊരിന്റെ കൂകപ്പുവെളിച്ചത്തിനു എതിരായിരിക്കുകയോ ഒരു ഉരുവിന്റെ പച്ചവെളിച്ചം മറ്റൊരിന്റെ പച്ചവെളിച്ചത്തിനു എതിരായിരിക്കുകയോ പച്ചവെളിച്ചം കൂടാതെ ഒരു കൂകപ്പുവെളിച്ചമെങ്കിലും കൂകപ്പുവെളിച്ചം കൂടാതെ ഒരു പച്ചവെളിച്ചമെങ്കിലും നേരെ മുമ്പിൽ കാണുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പച്ചയും കൂകപ്പും കൂടിയ രണ്ടുവെളിച്ചങ്ങളും നേരേ മുമ്പിൽ അല്പാതെ വേറെ വല്ലേടത്തും കാണുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ഇതു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

19-ാം പിരിവു. രണ്ടു കൂടി ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽമുട്ടി അപകടം വരത്തക്കവണ്ണം കുറുങ്കെടന്നു പോകുമ്പോൾ ഏതു ഉരുവിന്റെ വലത്തുവശം മറ്റേതുമായൊ കൂടി ഉരു മറ്റതിനു വഴിവിട്ടു കൊടുക്കേണം.

20-ാം പിരിവു. ഒരു കൂടി ഉരുവും പായകൊടുത്ത ഉരുവും തമ്മിൽമുട്ടി അപകടം വരത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ പോകുമ്പോൾ കൂടി ഉരു പായകൊടുത്തോടുന്ന ഉരുവിന്റെ വഴിയിൽ നിന്നു മാറേണം.

21-ാം പിരിവു. രണ്ടു ഉരുക്കളിൽ ഒന്നു രോ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിന്റെ പ്രകാരവും വഴി മാറേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മറ്റെ ഉരുവിന്റെ മാർഗ്ഗംവിടാതെയും വേഗക്കുറവു കൂടാതെയും പോകേണ്ടതും കൂടുന്നു.

കുറിപ്പു.—മഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടും മറ്റും മൂടിയകാലം ഹേതുവാലൊ മറ്റു കാരണങ്ങളാലൊ കൂടുക ഉള്ള വഴി ഒഴിഞ്ഞുമാനിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉരുവിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിയാൽമാത്രം ഉരു തമ്മിൽ മുട്ടുന്നതു തടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയാത്തവണ്ണം അതു തടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ ഉരുക്കൾ തമ്മിൽ മുട്ടിപ്പോകാതെ കഴിപ്പാൻ ഏറവും വിശേഷമായി ഉപകരിക്കുന്നതു എന്തൊ അതു ഒരു ഉരുവും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാം. (27-ം, 29-ം പിരിവുകൾ നോക്കുക.)

22-ാം പിരിവു. മറ്റൊരു ഉരുവിനു വഴി മാറാൻ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉരുവും അതായതു സംഗതിയിൽ സാധിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ആ മറ്റെ ഉരുവിന്റെ നേരെ ഉൾവശമായി വിലങ്ങെ കടക്കുകയും അരുതു.

23-ാം പിരിവു. മറ്റൊരു ഉരുവിനു വഴിമാറാൻ ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളാൽ കല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ കൂടി ഉരുവും ആ മറ്റെ ഉരുവിനു അടുക്കുമ്പോൾ കുറഞ്ഞുള്ളുപക്ഷം അതിന്റെ വേഗം കുറക്കുകയൊ നിലുകയൊ പിന്നോക്കം പോകയൊ ചെയ്യേണം.

24-ാം പിരിവു. രോ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ എന്തുതന്നെ അടങ്ങിയിരുന്നാലും മറ്റു വല്ല ഉരുവിന്റെയും പുറകെ എത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉരുവും കൂടി പറഞ്ഞ ഉരുവിന്റെ വഴിയിൽ നിന്നു മാറിപ്പോകേണം.

മറ്റൊരു ഉരുവിനു നിശ്ചയിച്ചുതുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉരുവും കൂടി മറ്റെ ഉരുവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം രാത്രിയിൽ അതിന്റെ പാശ്ചാത്തിക്കുകൾ നന്നായി കാണ്മാൻ കഴിയാത്ത സ്ഥിതിയാകുമ്പോഴും അതിന്റെ പിന്നണിയത്തിൽ തന്നെ പായിൻറിൽ അധികമായ വച്ചു മാസ്തുലിനിന്നും വന്നതായാൽ കൂടി ഒപ്പം എത്തുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവെന്നു വിചാരിക്കപ്പെടേണം. കൂടി രണ്ടുകൂട്ടം തമ്മിലുള്ള നിലയിൽ പിന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതേക്കു പ്പെട്ട എത്തുന്ന ഉരുവെന്നും ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം വിലക്കെ കടക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉരുവാകയാൽകൂടെ അതിപ്പോകുന്ന അതിനെ അതു എതു ഉരുവിന്റെ ഒപ്പം എത്തുന്നുവൊ അതു ഉരു തീരെ കടന്നു പോകുന്നതു വരെക്കും അതിനു വഴിമാറി കൊടുക്കുന്നു ബാധ്യതയിൽനിന്നു മോചിപ്പിക്കയാകുന്നു ചെയ്യുന്നതും അല്ല.

ക്കും എത്തുന്ന ഉടൻ ഉടനെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ ഒപ്പിലോ പിന്നിലോ എന്നപക്ഷം എപ്പോഴും നിശ്ചയമായി അറിവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതുപോലെയായി സംശയമുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ അതു ഒപ്പം എത്തുന്ന ഉടനെയായി രാവിലെയുള്ള വഴി നടപ്പിലെ മറ്റേതിലും തുടരണം.

26 - ാം പിരിവു. വീതികുറഞ്ഞ ചെമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ ചട്ടം ആവി ഉരുവും ഉരുക്കും ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നവഴിയിൽ അതിന്റെ വലത്തുഭാഗത്തേ വശമായിരിപ്പാകുന്നതു അപകടമില്ലാത്തതു കഴിയുന്നതും തരുവിനിക്കുമ്പോൾ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

28 - ാം പിരിവു. പായകൊടുത്തു ഓടുന്ന ഉരുക്കും വലയിട്ടു കയർ എറിഞ്ഞതോ തോപ്പുകെട്ടിയോ മീൻപിടിക്കുന്നതായി പായകൊടുത്തു നാടുന്ന ഉരുക്കുംകണ്ടാൽ വിവരമറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കൊടുക്കേണം. മീൻപിടിക്കുന്ന ഉരുക്കളോ തോണികളോ അല്ലാതെ മറ്റു ഉരുക്കും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഗതാഗത വഴി തടസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഒരു ചട്ടം മീൻ പിടിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഉരുവിന്നോ തോണിന്നോ അവകാശം കൊടുക്കുന്നുമില്ല.

27 - ാം പിരിവു. ഒരു ചട്ടത്തെ അനുസരിക്കയും പ്രാപ്തമാക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ഉരു ഓടിക്കുന്നതിലും ഉരുക്കു തള്ളിൽ തട്ടിമുട്ടുന്നതിലും ഉള്ള എല്ലാ അപായങ്ങളും വേണ്ടപോലെ ഓർക്കേണ്ടതു കൂടാതെ തൽക്കാലമായ അപകടത്തെ നീക്കുവാൻ വേറൊരുത്തെ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു തെറ്റി നടപ്പാൻ തുറവുള്ളായി വന്നേക്കാവുന്ന വിശേഷ വിധിയായുള്ള വല്ല അവസ്ഥകളുംകൂടി വേണ്ടപോലെ ഓർക്കേണ്ടതും തുകന്നു.

ഒന്നിനൊന്നു കണ്ടാൽ ഉരുക്കൾക്കുള്ള പ്രത്യേകമായുള്ള അടയാളങ്ങൾ.

28 - ാം പിരിവു. ഈ പിരിവിൽ പ്രയോഗിച്ച "കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ഉരു" എന്നതിന്നു ഏകദേശം ഒരു സൈക്കുണ്ടോടും നില്ക്കുന്ന ഉരുവെന്നു താൽപര്യമാകും.

ഉരുക്കൾ അന്യോന്യം കാണുമ്പോൾ ഓടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ആവി ഉരു ഒരു ചട്ടപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയതോ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതോ ആയ മാർഗ്ഗമായി പോകുന്നതിൽ ആ മാർഗ്ഗത്തെ ആ ഉരുവിന്റെ മുഖ്യകപ്പൽക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടോ ഓടക്കാരെക്കൊണ്ടോ താഴെ പറയുന്ന അടയാളങ്ങളാൽ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ആ അടയാളങ്ങൾ എന്തെന്നാൽ :—

"ഞാൻ വലത്തുഭാഗമായിപ്പോകുന്നു" എന്ന അർത്ഥമായ കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്താത്ത ഒരു ഊത്തു.

"ഞാൻ ഇടത്തുഭാഗമായിപ്പോകുന്നു" എന്ന അർത്ഥമായ കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്താത്ത രണ്ടു ഊത്തുകൾ.

"എന്റെ യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ പിന്നണിയത്തിൽ പൂർണ്ണവേഗത്തോടെ പോകുന്നു" എന്നർത്ഥമായ കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്താത്ത മൂന്നു ഊത്തുകൾ.

യാതൊരു അവസ്ഥകളിലും യാതൊരു ഉരുവും മേൽപറയുന്ന ഉത്തരവുകൾ ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കരുതു.

29 - ാം പിരിവു. വെളിച്ചങ്ങളോ അടയാളങ്ങളോ സൂചകങ്ങളോ കൊണ്ടുനടപ്പാനുള്ള വല്ല ഉപേക്ഷയാലുമാകട്ടെ വേണ്ടപോലെ നോക്കിസൂക്ഷിച്ചു നടപ്പാനുള്ള വല്ല ഉപേക്ഷയാലുമാകട്ടെ കപ്പൽക്കാരുടെ സ്വാധീനത്തിനാലോ അതാതു സംഗതിയിലെ വിശേഷവിധിയായ അവസ്ഥകളാലോ ആവശ്യമായുള്ളതു വല്ല ദൽകത്തിനെയും ഉപേക്ഷയാലുമാകട്ടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ദുരിതങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു വല്ല ഉരുവിനെയോ ഉരുവുടമസ്ഥനെയോ ഗുമാവിനെയോ പണിക്കാരെയോ ഓരോ മട്ടുകളിൽ ഉള്ള യാതൊന്നും രക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതല്ല.

തുറമുഖങ്ങളിലും നദികളിലും അവ ഉരുവാരിനടപ്പിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതു

30 - ാം പിരിവു. വല്ല തുറമുഖത്തിലോ നദിയിലോ മറ്റു പ്രത്യേക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലോ ഉരുവാടിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു തദ്ദേശ അധികാരത്തിൽനിന്നു ആപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാ

ക്കിയ പ്രത്യേകമായ ഒരു ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തിനു ഒരു ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള യാതൊന്നും കോ വഴങ്ങുന്നതല്ല.

ആപത്തു തടയിക്കുന്ന ഉടമസ്ഥർ.

31 – ാം ചിതിവു. ഒരു ഉരു ആപത്തിൽ അകപ്പെടുകയും അതിനു മറ്റു ഉരുക്കളിൽ നിന്നോ കരയിൽനിന്നോ സഹായം വേണ്ടിവരികയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മനസ്സിപ്പോ പ്രത്യേക പ്രത്യേകമായിട്ടോ ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയോ കാണിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടുന്ന അടയാളങ്ങൾ താഴെ പറയുന്നവയാകുന്നു. അവ എന്തെന്നാൽ :—

പകൽസമയത്തു—

1. എകദേശം ഓരോ മിനിറ്റു കൂടുമ്പോൾ ഒരു പെടിവെക്കുകയോ മറ്റു വെടി പൊട്ടുസാധനം പൊട്ടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്ക ;
2. വിവിധമായുള്ളതും പരസ്പരമുള്ള (ഇന്റർ നാഷനൽ) നിയമപ്രകാരം N. C. എന്ന കൊടിയാൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന ആപത്തടയാളം ;
3. മീതെയോ താഴെയോ ഒരു ഗോളാകാരമോ "ഗോളാകാരത്തോടുകൂടിയുള്ള വല്ലതുമോ ഉള്ള ദൂരത്തയാളമായ ഒരു ബാരൽക്കൊടി ;
4. വല്ല മത്തടയാള യന്ത്രവുംകൊണ്ടു ഇടവിടാതെ ശബ്ദിക്കുക.

രാത്രിയിൽ—

1. എകദേശം ഓരോ മിനിറ്റു കൂടുമ്പോൾ ഒരു പെടിവെക്കുകയോ മറ്റു വെടി പൊട്ടുസാധനം പൊട്ടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്ക ;
2. (ഒരു കിൽപീപ്പയിൽനിന്നോ എണ്ണ പീപ്പയിൽനിന്നോ ഇറുകെ പുറപ്പെടുന്നതുപോലെ) ഉരുവിൽ തീ ജ്വാലകം ;
3. വല്ല വണ്ടത്തിലൊ അരത്തിലൊ ഉള്ള നക്ഷത്രങ്ങളെ പുറപ്പെടീക്കുന്ന ബാണങ്ങളോ വെടിക്കുന്ന ഗോളങ്ങളോ ഇതു സപ്തപ്രാവശ്യം കൂടുമ്പോൾ ഒരിക്കൽ മാത്രം പൊട്ടിക്കുക ;
4. വല്ല ഘണ്ടയാള യന്ത്രവുംകൊണ്ടു ഇടവിടാതെ ശബ്ദിക്കുക.

ട – ാം പട്ടിക.

കപ്പലിലും പട്ടികയിലും പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ക്ലാപ്തങ്ങൾക്കും നിയമങ്ങൾക്കും ഉദാഹരിച്ച 3 – ാം പട്ടികയിൽ അടങ്ങിയ സൂചകങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ പട്ടിക.

ആർജന്റൈൻ	ഡി	ഇന്ത്യ.
ചണ്ഡിഷ്.		ഫ്രാൻസ്.
തുസ്കീഷ ഹങ്കരി.		ജർമ്മനി.
ഡച്ചുകാർ.		ഗ്രീസ്സ്.
ബ്രസീൽ.		ഗ്രെയറനമല.
ബ്രിട്ടൻ.		ഇറനലി.
ചില്ലി.		ജപ്പാൻ.
ചൈന.		മെക്സിക്കോ.
കോസ്റ്റാനീക്കാ.		നെതർലാന്റ്സ്.
ഡെൻമാർക്ക്.		നോർവെ.
ഇക്വഡോർ.		പെറു.
		പൊർട്ടുഗൽ.
		റൊമെനിയ.
		റഷ്യ.
		സ്വീഡൻ.
		സ്പെയിൻ.
		സ്വിഡൻ.
		ടർക്കി.
		യുണൈറ്റഡ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ്സ്.
		വെനിസ്യൂല.

3 - ം പട്ടിക.

ഇലാചനാ കയിലെ കല്പനകൾ ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾതൊട്ടുള്ള

തിയ്യതി		വിവരം.
1879 ആഗൊസ്റ്റ് 14	...	ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാർക്കു പുതിയ റാല്പലേഖനം അംഗീകരിക്കുവാനും അവയെ ചില അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനും.
1880 നവമ്പർ 27	...	1879 ലെ റാല്പലേഖനം മാറ്റ ചില അന്യ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
1884 സപ്തമ്പർ 9	...	1884 ലെ റാല്പലേഖനം പൎത്തുഗീസ് ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
1884 ഡിസെമ്പർ 30	...	അതേ റാല്പലേഖനം മറ്റ ചില അന്യ രാജ്യക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
1885 മെയി 19	...	അതേ റാല്പലേഖനം മാറ്റ ചില അന്യ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
1885 ജൂലായി 9	...	അതേ റാല്പലേഖനം ടൎക്കി രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
1885 സപ്തമ്പർ 17	...	അതേ റാല്പലേഖനം ചില രാജ്യത്തെ ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
1892 ആഗൊസ്റ്റ് 15	...	ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് നീരാവി മാലുമി ഉദ്യൊഗിലെ വെളിച്ചങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള റാല്പലേഖനം അംഗീകരിക്കുക.
1895 നവമ്പർ 27	...	ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് കപ്പലുകൾക്കുള്ള പുതിയ റാല്പലേഖനം അംഗീകരിക്കുക.
1897 ജൂലായി 7	...	1892 ലെ കല്പന 1895 ലെ റാല്പലേഖനത്തെപ്പറ്റി ക്ലൈസ്തായി ട്രാല്പാനിക്കോണൊമെ കുറിക്കുക.
1897 ജൂലായി 7	...	1895 ലെ റാല്പലേഖനം ചില അന്യ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിപ്പിക്കുക.
1908 ഏപ്രിൽ 4	...	ബ്രിട്ടിഷ്യകയായി മീൻ പിടിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യൊഗക്കാൎക്കുള്ള പുതിയ റാല്പലേഖനം അംഗീകരിക്കുക.

ആ. വി. കാൎയ്യ,
ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

CONTENTS.

Supplement—

Notification regarding Poorum festival at Trichur in the Cochin State (Malayalam).

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1911.

No. 287.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Chevoteri Karunakarum Avargal to be a member of the Malabar District Board.

No. 288.—Under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and notification No. 282, dated 18th February 1908, issued thereunder, Mr. H. T. Macleod has been duly appointed by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 289.—Under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. A. Parthasaradhi Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the 11th division.

No. 290.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tandalam Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Erode.

No. 291.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Yadalla Chinna Venkatasubbaiya Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Cuddapah.

No. 292.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vriddhachalam Rangalingam Pillai Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Palghat.

No. 293.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Mullangi Doddeppa Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Bellary.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 294.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Qadir Hussain Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

No. 295.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Holalgundi Patel Virupaksha Gowd Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Hospet Taluk Board.

No. 296.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kottur Nagesa Sastri Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Bellary District Board by the Hospet Taluk Board.

No. 297.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Muhammad Shams-ud-din Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Ganjam District Board by the Berhampur Taluk Board.

No. 298.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Hari Hara Pandu Garu and M.R.Ry. Tripasur Venkata Kondala Rao Pantulu Garu have been appointed, by election, as members of the Ganjam District Board by the Goomsur Taluk Board.

No. 299.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kodamban Jagannadham Pantulu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Vizagapatam District Board by the Parvatipuram Taluk Board.

No. 300.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Davuloo Gopala Rao Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Chingleput District Board by the Saidapet Taluk Board.

No. 301.—Under section 23 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Chittawadigi Hanumanta Gowd Garu has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Hospet Taluk Board.

No. 302.—Under section 23 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Tahsildar of Goomsur has been duly elected as Vice-President of the Goomsur Taluk Board.

No. 303.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Rev. T. H. Blomstrand to be a member of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 304.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Sivaji Vijaya Raganatha Ayyappa Meikhan Gopalar Avargal to be a member of the Pattukkottai Taluk Board.

No. 305.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. G. Ayyathurai Pillai Kanagasundaram Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

No. 306.—The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Sripati Gurunadham Garu to be a member of the Gudivada Taluk Board.

No. 307.—The President, District Board, Kistna, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Sripati Gopayya Pantulu Garu to be a member of the Bezwada Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 308.—The appointment of M.R.Ry. C. Krishna Reddi Garu as member of the Taluk Board, Madanapalle, notified in notification No. 1816 published at page 734 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th December 1910, is cancelled.

No. 309.—Muhammad P. A. Qadir Sahib Bahadur, a Councillor of the Erode municipality, having absented himself from the meetings of the Municipal Council for more than three consecutive months, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

No. 310.—Under clause (xvi) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules for the guidance of district boards in the establishment of provident funds for the benefit of local fund servants, which are contained in notification No. 678, published at page 462 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st August 1900, as amended by notifications Nos. 528, 304, 109, 1357, 870, 918 and 860 published at pages 360, 95, 34 to 36, 621, 327, 345 and 286 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th June 1901, 17th March 1903, 28th January 1904, 29th November 1904, 26th June 1905, 23rd June 1908, and 3rd May 1910, respectively. The Governor in Council further directs, under section 146 of the said Act, that these alterations shall come into operation in all districts on the 1st May 1910:—

Alterations.

(1) *Add* the following as note 2 to rule 3:—

"*Note* 2.—There is no objection to servants of local boards and panchayats subscribing to the provident fund while on probation, if they wish and if the boards concerned are willing to permit them to do so."

(2) *Add* the following words at the end of clause (1) of rule 12:—

"in the case of a servant appointed on probation, if he is not confirmed at the end of the probationary period, or."

No. 311.—Whereas the limits of the Chendragiri union have not been clearly described in the notification under which the union was constituted :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 172 published at page 54 of Part I-A of the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated 21st April 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that portions of Chendragiri village (Patapet and Kottapet and Fort) comprising survey Nos. 61, 449 and 191 and of Tondavada village comprising survey Nos. 198, 219, 12 and 132 and included within the boundaries specified below shall from the date of this notification form the union of Chendragiri—

Chendragiri, Kottapet, Survey No. 61.

North —Suvarnamukhi river from the point where it is met by the road from Chendragiri fort to Tirumalai up to Raghupati Raju Koneru on the eastern side.

East —A straight line from Raghupati Raju Koneru up to 133/4th mile on the road from Chittoor to Tirupati

South —Road from Chittoor to Tirupati.

West —Road from Chendragiri fort to Tirumalai.

Chendragiri, Patapet, Survey No. 449

North.—A straight line from the north-eastern corner of survey No. 163 to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 499.

East.—A straight line from the north-eastern corner of survey No. 499 to the north-western corner of survey No. 465.

South —A line from the north-western corner of survey No. 465 to the south-eastern corner of survey No 271.

West.—A line from the south-eastern corner of survey No. 271 to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 163 passing along the western boundary of survey Nos. 172, 173, 165 and through survey Nos 174 and 164.

Chendragiri, Fort, Survey No. 191.

North —Rampart wall of the fort and a portion of Durga Konda.

East.—Outer or eastern gate of the fort.

South.—Rampart wall of the fort.

West.—Inner gate to the east of the mahal.

Tondavada,

North.—A straight line from the northern point of survy No. 137 to the northern point of survey No. 12.

East.—A straight line from the northern corner of survey No. 12 to the Tondamma temple in survey No. 528 and thence to the north-eastern corner of Linga Rao gunta.

South.—A straight line from the north-eastern corner of Linga Rao gunta to the north-western corner of survey No. 239.

West.—A straight line from the north-western corner of survey No. 239 to the northern corner of survey No. 137

No. 312.—Whereas the limits of the Renigunta union have not been clearly described in the notification under which the union was constituted ;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 493 published at pages 220 and 221 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd November 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that survey Nos. 813, 777, 795, 802, 803, 801, 799, 798, 797, 796-A, 13, 14, 15, 16, 12-A, 12-B, 19, 17, 18, 11, 20, 21, 22, 140-A/1, 791/3, 790, 792, 793, 794/1, 794/2, 781, 782/2 and 780 of Tukivakkam village and panmash Nos. 570 and 569-A of Karakambadi village and included within the boundaries specified below shall form the union of Renigunta :—

North.—A straight line from the north-western point of survey No. 816 eastward along the southern boundary of the village as far as it reaches the north-eastern corner of survey No. 800 of Tukivakkam village and from there along the road from Renigunta to Kalahasti up to the point where the railway fencing terminates.

East.—The railway fencing and the survey boundary of Tukivakkam village up to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 8 of Tukivakkam.

South.—Irukavenka up to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 774.

West —The eastern boundary of survey Nos. 774, 779, 778, 814, 815 and 816 of Tukivakkam village.

No. 313.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notifications No. 60 published at pages 66 and 67 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th December 1885, and No. 110 published at page 27 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 26th February 1895, and all subsequent notifications so far as they relate to the local fund taluks of Coimbatore, Erode, Pollachi and Kollegal, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the portions of the Coimbatore district specified in the annexed schedule shall be taluks as shown therein for the purposes of the said Act and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding taluk boards shall come into force in the said taluks from the 1st April 1911.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 18 of the aforesaid Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of members to be appointed for each of the taluk boards above referred to and the number of such members to be appointed by election shall, for the time being, be as shown in the annexed schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Local fund taluks.	Government taluks included in the local fund taluks	Maximum number of members	Number of members to be elected
1. Coimbatore*	Coimbatore	18	6
	Avanashi		
2. Erode	Erode	21	7
	Dharapuram		
3. Gopichettipalaiyam	Gopichettipalaiyam	18	6
	Bhavani		
4. Pollachi	Pollachi	21	7
	Palladam		
	Udumalpet		
5. Kullegal	Kullegal	13	..

No. 314.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in Schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (i) of section 144 of the said Act for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No 497 at pages 290–308 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1909. Any objection or suggestion that may be made in respect of the draft alterations by any person interested will be considered on or after 16th March 1911 ;—

District.	Taluk Board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk boards in specified column 2.
			For		
Coimbatore.	Erode ..	No. 1	Bhavani, Andiyur and Narimjipet firkas..	1	50
		No. 2	Erode and Perundurai firkas	1	
		No. 3	Uttukuli and Sennimalai firkas	1	
		No. 4	Kodumudi and Pagalur firkas	1	
		No. 5	Karur firka	1	
		No. 6	Chenna Dharapuram and Mulanur firkas..	1	
		No. 7	Dharapuram and Kundadam firkas	1	
		No. 8	Kangayam firka	1	
	Pollachi ..	No. 1	Avanashi and Tiruppur firkas	1	10
		No. 2	Palladam firka	1	
		No. 3	Sulur firka	1	
		No. 4	Madathukulam firka	1	
		No. 5	Udumalpet and Gudimangalam firkas	1	
		No. 6	Anamalai firka	1	
		No. 7	Pollachi and Kinathukadavu firkas	1	
	Coimbatore ..	No. 1	Coimbatore firka	1	50
		No. 2	Tondamuthur and Periyanayakanpalaiyam firkas ..	1	
		No. 3	Karamadai and Annur firkas	1	
		No. 4	Talwadi and Satyamangalam firkas	1	
		No. 5	Pullyampatti and Nambiyur firkas	1	
		No. 6	Gopichettipalaiyam firka	1	
			Subtitute		
Coimbatore.	Erode ..	No. 1	Perundurai, Uttukuli and Sennimalai firkas	2	50
		No. 2	Dharapuram firka	1	
		No. 3	Erode firka	1	
		No. 4	Kodumudi firka	1	
		No. 5	Kangayam firka	1	
		No. 6	Mulanur and Kundadam firkas	1	
	Pollachi ..	No. 1	Sulur firka	1	50
		No. 2	Palladam firka	1	
		No. 3	Tiruppur firka	1	
		No. 4	Madathukulam firka	1	
		No. 5	Udumalpet and Gudimangalam firkas	1	
		No. 6	Anamalai firka	1	
		No. 7	Pollachi and Kinathukadavu firkas	1	
	Coimbatore ..	No. 1	Coimbatore and Periyanayakanpalaiyam firkas ..	2	50
		No. 2	Tondamuthur firka	1	
		No. 3	Avanashi firka	1	
		No. 4	Karamadai and Annur firkas	1	
	Gopichettipalaiyam.	No. 1	Andiyur and Narimjipet firkas	1	50
		No. 2	Bhavani firka	1	
		No. 3	Pullyampatti and Nambiyur firkas	1	
		No. 4	Satyamangalam firka	1	
		No. 5	Gopichettipalaiyam firka	1	

No. 315.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 26, Financial, published at page 2 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 19th March 1883, so far as it relates to the District Board of Tinnevelly, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, from and after the 1st April 1911, the maximum number of persons to be appointed members of the District Board of Tinnevelly shall, for the time being, be 28, and that one-half of such number shall be appointed by election by the taluk boards

No. 316.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No 496 published at pages 288 and 289 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1909, so far as it relates to the Penukonda Taluk Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the maximum number of persons to be appointed members of the Taluk Board of Penukonda as reconstituted from 1st April 1911 under notification No. 1561 published at pages 598 and 599 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1910, and the number of such members to be appointed by election shall for the time being be 18 and 5 respectively.

The maximum strength herein fixed will not come into effect until the occurrence of vacancies arising in the ordinary course shall have reduced the existing strength of the taluk board to 15.

No. 317.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in Schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the said Act for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 497 at pages 290–303 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1909. Any objection or suggestion that may be made in respect of the draft alterations by any person interested will be considered on or after 15th March 1911:—

District	Taluk Board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			For		
Anantapur.	Gooty	No. 1	Tadpatri and Yadiki firkas	1	Rs.
		„ 2	Putluru and Yellanur firkas	1	
		„ 3	Gooty firka	1	
		„ 4	Pamidi and Nagasamudram firkas	1	100
		„ 5	Uravakonda firka	1	
	Anantapur	No. 1	Anantapur firka	1	
		„ 2	Tadimari firka	1	
		„ 3	Singanamala firka	1	
		„ 4	Kalyandrug firka	1	50
		„ 5	Kambadur and Settur firkas	1	
	Penukonda	No. 1	Nagasamudram, Dharmavaram and Nagasamudram firkas	1	
		„ 2	Bukkapatnam firka	1	
		„ 3	Penukonda and Reddam firkas	1	
		„ 4	Hindupur firka	1	50
		„ 5	Lepakshi and Budili firkas	1	
		„ 6	Madhodi, Sirsram and Madakasira firkas	1	
			Substitute		
Anantapur.	Gooty	No. 1	Tadpatri and Yadiki firkas	1	
		„ 2	Putluru and Yellanur firkas	1	
		„ 3	Gooty and Pamidi firkas	1	100
		„ 4	Uravakonda firka	1	
		„ 5	Tumumancherla firka	1	
	Anantapur	No. 1	Anantapur firka	1	
		„ 2	Singanamala firka	1	
		„ 3	Kadiri firka	1	50
		„ 4	Kalyandrug firka	1	
		„ 5	Kambadur and Settur firkas	1	
	Dharmavaram	No. 1	Dharmavaram firka	1	
		„ 2	Nagasamudram and Kanaganapalli firkas	1	
		„ 3	Gandlapenta (Kadiri) and Putlur firkas	1	50
		„ 4	Mahamundalur firka	1	
		„ 5	Tadakalla firka	1	
	Penukonda	No. 1	Bukkapatnam firka	1	
		„ 2	Penukonda and Reddam firkas	1	
		„ 3	Hindupur firka	2	50
		„ 4	Lepakshi and Budili firkas	1	
		„ 5	Rolla, Guddanda and Madakasira firkas	1	

No. 318.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notification No. 26 published at page 2 of the *Fort St George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 19th March 1885, so far as it relates to the Trichinopoly District Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, from and after the 1st April 1911, the maximum number of persons to be appointed members of the District Board of Trichinopoly shall, for the time being, be 40 and that one-half of such members shall be appointed by election by the taluk boards.

No. 319.—Under section 145 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alterations which it is proposed to make in Schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the said Act for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards published under notification No. 497 at pages 200—308 of Part I-A. of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1909. Any objection or suggestion that may be made in respect of the draft alterations by any person interested will be considered on or after the 15th March 1911:—

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
			For		Rs.
Trichinopoly ..	Musiri ..	1	Musiri and Yedumalai firkas	1	50
		2	Terayur firka	1	
		3	Uppiliyapuram firka	1	
		4	Tottiyam firka	1	
		5	Kulittalai and Toganalai firkas	2	
		6	Manapparai firka	1	
		7	Krishnarayapuram firka	1	
			Substitute		
Trichinopoly ..	Srirangam ..	1	Musiri and Yedumalai firkas	1	50
		2	Terayur firka	1	
		3	Uppiliyapuram firka	1	
		4	Tottiyam firka	1	
		5	Sendamangalam firka	1	
		6	Tattangarpetai firka	1	
		7	Mahanur and Kopalamalai firkas	1	
	Karur ..	1	Karur firka	1	50
		2	Pogalur firka	1	
		3	Chinnadharapuram firka	1	
		4	Kulittalai and Toganalai firkas	1	
		5	Manapparai firka	1	
		6	Krishnarayapuram firka	1	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 320.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·012 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the widening up of a road in the Vellore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, No. 114-4, *Tanapalayam village.*			
Village-site puramboke, S. No 227 A-2	A. Sequirah and E. Sequirah.	North, Commissary Ragi Bazaar street; east and south, house-site of A. Sequirah and E. Sequirah; west, Commissary Ragi Bazaar street.	ACRE. ·012

No. 321.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot at Puliyampatti; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panmah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Aruppukottai taluk, Puliyampatti village.			
Dry	Kadiravandar, V. Subba Nayakan of Puliyampatti, malvaramdar, lessee of Ramnad Samasthanam	North, odai and Ambalam Subba Nayak's land; east, Vamini K. Gopal Nayak's land; south, odai; west, Venkatappa Nayak's land.	ACRE. 1

No. 322.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·56 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Local Fund dispensary at Uttiramerur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panmah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Maduranthakam taluk, No 69, Uttiramerur (according to the Revision Survey) village.			
Inam, dry, R S. No 878 183	Sri Soundararaja Perumal.	North, Mottupillayar flower garden; east, street poramboke, south Vellayya Gavunden's patta land, re-survey No 878-184, west, No 878-177, Narain Govindan's patta land, No 878-178, Muniswami Chetti's patta land, No 878-179, Ponnurangu Chetti's patta land, No 878-180, K. Subrahmanya Chetti's patta land and No. 878-181 and 182, Viraswami Chetti's patta land.	ACRE. 56

No. 373.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·35 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Muhammadan burial-ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kovur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Kovur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panmah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Nagamambapuram village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 179 A.	Mavvalur Ranga Reddi	North, No 171-I, east, No. 173 A-1, south, No. 174, west, No 178 B.	ACRE. 35

No. 324.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·057 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in Chukkalingapuram village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Ramnad district, Aruppukottai taluk, Chukkalingapuram village.			
Zamindari, dry (unsurveyed).	Kudiveramdar, Murugavirabhadra Tevan, poltevandar, K. Shanmugasundaram Pillai, agent to the Chukkalingapuram temple.	North, Seppan Chetti's land, east, Uttama Chetti's land, south and west, Murugavirabhadra Tevan's land.	ACRE. ·057

No. 325.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a slaughter-house at Tadpatri; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Tadpatri taluk, Tadpatri village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 690 (part)	Nallayyagari Peddi Lakshmamma of Tadpatri.	North, No. 689, east and south, part of No. 690; west, No. 688.	ACRE. 4

No. 326.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a lane at Kadiri; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kadiri is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Kadiri and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Kadiri taluk, Kadiri village.			
Village-site, S. No. 831.	Bandalapalli Krishnacharlu ..	North, Sri Anjaneyaswami vacant-site, east, way to Kisti Venkataswamy's house; south, pathway; west, house of Kisti Venkataswami.	SQ. YDS. 5

No. 327.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 34 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a play ground for the Mappilla School at Ullal; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, Ullal village.			
Dry, S No 98-36 ..	Varadaya Bhatta	North, S No 113-27, east, S No 98-33, south, S No 98-37, west, S. No 98-41.	ACRE. ·16
Do. No. 98-37 ..	Do. ..	North, S No. 98-36, east, S No. 98-35 & 33, south, S. No. 98-32, west, S. No 98-36.	·18
		Total .	·34

No. 328.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·7 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Sub Assistant Surgeon's quarters in the Parlakimedi municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ganjam district, Parlakimedi taluk, Parlakimedi village.			
Zamindari, dry .	Raja of Parlakimedi ..	North and east, private land of the Raja; south, road; west, compound of the red bungalow of the estate	ACRE. 7

No. 329.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·057 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a second latrine in Chokkalingapuram village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Aruppukottai taluk, Chokkalingapuram village			
Zamindari, garden land (unsurveyed).	Kuttiyarandar, M. U. Annamalai Chettiyar; malvarandar, N. Shanmugasundaram Pillai, authorised agent to Chokkalingapuram temple	North, east and south, land of patnidar No. 12, now occupied by M. U. Annamalai Chettiyar; west, Vandi Muppan's land.	ACRE. ·057

No. 330.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 211½ sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for connecting the lane in Vantiputa with a lane in Bheramal Street in the Nandyal municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nandyal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Nandyal Municipal Council and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or p manish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool district, Nandyal taluk, Nandyal village			
Village-site poramboke, No. 880 V-2 D	Uddara Mallappa .. .	North, vacant village-site; east, Ghana Sahib's house; south, lane; west, municipal drainage channel.	SQ. FT. 211½

No. 331.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 33 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial-ground at Vellam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or panmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Conjeeveram taluk, Zamin Vellam village.			
Dry, P. No. 2040 ..	Sepoy Papayyan and Sepoy Ismayyan.	North, P. No. 2048, east, P. Nos. 2046 to 2047; south and west, P. No. 2036.	ACRE. ·32

No. 332.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·1425 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diverting the Kodappamand-Kotagiri road in the Ootacamund municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. The plan of the land is available at the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or panmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri district, Ootacamund taluk, Ootacamund municipality.			
Part of D. No. 317 A.	Miss Macdonald	North, part of D. No. 317 A; east, D No. 400 A and Kotagiri road; south, Kotagiri road; west, part of D, No. 317 A.	ACRE. ·1425

No 333.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·057 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine at Aruppukottai; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Ramnad district, Aruppukottai taluk, Aruppukottai village.			
Zamindari, garden map land (unsurveyed).	Kudiraundar, M. V. Nayanadan, patadar, No. 548 of Aruppukottai; melvaramdar, lessee of the Ramnad Samasthanam.	North, Nadar's habitation and private latrine of Nadars; east and south, Mayandan's land; west, Car street.	ACRE. ·057

No. 334.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·057 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine at Periyapuliyampatti; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Aruppukottai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Aruppukottai taluk, Periyapuliyampatti village.			
Zamindari, dry (un surveyed).	Kuliraundan, Sankaralinga Muppan and Madapilai Muppan of Periyapuliyampatti; Melvaramdar, lessee, Ramnad Samasthanam.	North, Pavadai topé belonging to Saliyars and chowtry; east, Pavadai topé belonging to Saliyars; south, Ambalam Swami Nayak's land; west, Vannivellattar Kudiana Navaka land.	ACRE. 057

No 335.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the open yard in front of the inspection shed at Kariyapatti, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, No 151, Kariyapatti village.			
Barber artisan inam, dry, S. No. 47.	Nivasa Sundaram, owner; Kandaswami Chettiyar, mortgagee, Kariyapatti.	North and east, remaining portion of S. No. 47; south, Zamin Achchampatti limits; west, S. No. 49 B-2.	ACRE. ·15

No 335.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 27 cs an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road to Gudivada village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Tenali is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tenali and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Gudivada village			
Nyatwari, dry, S. No. 27	Kottapalli Rangayya and Kovuri Subbayya.	North, *nil*, west, S F. No. 32, south, S.F. No. 24, west, S F. No. 28.	ACRE 06
Nyatwari, wet, S. No 32-1	Kapalli Viswanatham .	North, S F No 21; east, S.F. No 32-1; south, S F No. 32-2; west, S F No 30.	06
Do. No. 32-2 ..	Do. ..	North, S F No 32-1; east, S F No. 32-2, south, *nil*, west, S F No 30	·07
Do. No 35-2 A.	Mehala Kotappa	North, S F No. 34; east, S F No 35 6 A; south, S F No. 35-2 B; west, S F. No. 28	·05
Do. No. 35-2 B.	Do.	North, S.F. No. 35-2 A, east, S.F. No 35-2 B; south, *nil*; west, S.F No 28.	·02
		Total ..	·27

No. 337.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 122 sq. yds., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the removal of congestion in the Bellary municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Bellary municipality, ward IV.			
Village-site houses.			SQ. YDS.
H No 850 ..	Dasari Shimshka	North, road and H. No. 708, Guntral Ramappa; east, her own house-portion left; south, Jamma Masjid street, west, road	61
H. No 708 .	Guntral Ramappa ..	North, road; east, H No 709, Badigera Rappa; south, H. No. 850, Dasari Shimshka; west, road.	61
		Total .	122

No. 338.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 784 sq ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of widening the Kurnul Street and appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Nandyal Municipal Council and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet, or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number,	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnul district, Nandyal taluk, Nandyal village.			
Village-site poramboke, No. 834 V-32 D.	S. Qadir Sahib	North and east, municipal lane; south, Qadir Sahib's house; west, municipal lane	sq. yds 784

No 839.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·395 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Tamarapalli-Sitampeta Road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquesition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the said Revenue Divisional office, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or poramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Gopalapatti village.			
Zamindari, jeroyati, dry, S. No 3.8 E	Raja of Vizianagram, Tamataya Polayya and Lagudu Errannu.	North, No 8 A; east, No 14, south, No 14; west, No 12	·04
Do. No. 17 N-2	Do do	North, No. 18; east, No. 19, south, No. 17 N-3, west, No. 17 N-1.	·01
Do. No. 17 N-3	Do do	North, No. 17 N-2; east, No 19, south, Mandidipalli boundary, west, No. 17 N 1	·02
Do. No. 110 A-3.	Raja of Vizianagram and Dokula Sinhadri Appalanayudu's son Appalanayudu	North, No 117, east, No 116 A-2, south, No 116 B-2, west, No. 126.	·05
Do. No. 110 waste D 2	Raja of Vizianagram do do	North, No 126 C-2, east, No 132 D-1; south, No. 134, west, No 121.	·02
Do. No. 172-3 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Yarakula Somanna.	North, No 166; east, No. 177, south, No. 172-2 B; west, No 172-3 A	·11
Do. No. 172-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram and Bikkavelu Sanyasi.	North, No. 172-3 B, east, No 171, south, No 302, west, No 172-2 A.	·05
Do. No. 310-B	Raja of Vizianagram, Vupadrista Jagannadam and perabuar Pitala-Murali	North, No. 310 A; east and south, No. 318; west, No. 311	·10
Do wet No 17 H-2	Raja of Vizianagram, Lagudu Errannu and Tamataya Polayya	North, No 16; east, No. 19, south, No. 18, west No 17 H-1.	·02
Do No 128-B	Dokula Appalanayudu do do	North, No 128, east, No 129, south, No. 161; west, No. 126 A	·90
Do. No. 130-3 H	Dokula Appalanayudu and Kolli Pydi-talli.	North No. 130 4 B, east, No. 131, south, No 132; west, No. 130 A	·64
Do No 130-4-B.	Dokuli Appalanayudu and Nilitana Chendrayya	North, No 132 H-2; east, No 131; south, No 130-3 B, west, No 130-4 A.	·01
Do. No. 114 C-2.	Dokula Appalanayudu and Kolli Pydi-talli	North, No 114 H-2; east, No. 114 C-1; south, No. 115-2 B; west, No. 132	·17
Do No 114 F-2	Dokula Appalanayudu and Kolli Adianna.	North, No 114 H-2, east, No. 114 F-1; south, No 114 C-2, west, No 131.	·04
Do. No. 114 H 2.	Do.	North, No. 113, east, No 114 H-1; south, No 114 H-2, west, No 131 F-2	·03
Do No. 115-1 B-2.	Dokula Appalanayudu and Kolli Pydi-talli	North, No. 115-2 B, east, No. 116 1 B-1; south, No 116 1 E, west, No. 132	·09
Do No. 116 waste 2 B	Raja of Vizianagram	North, No. 115-1 B; east, No. 119-2 A; south No 117; west, No 133	·005
Do. No 140-1 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Chappa Pentayya.	North, No 140-1 A-1, east, No 141, south, No 140-1 B-2; west, No 140 B-2.	·03
Do. No. 140-1 B-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Kesireddi Sanni.	North, No. 140-1 B-1, east, No 142-1 M-2, south, No. 142, west, No. 142 A-2	·03
Do. No 143 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Chappa Pentayya.	North, No. 143 B-2; east, No. 142, south, No 144, west, No 142 A 1	·02
Do. S No. 143 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Bikkavelu Sanyasi.	North and east, No 143 C-2, south, No. 141; west, No 142 B-1.	·01
Do. S. No. 143 C-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Chappa Pentayya.	North, No 140 1-B-2; east, No. 142; south, No. 143 B-2, west, No. 143 C-1	·05
Do. S. No. 124 B-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Bikkavelu Sanyasi.	North, No 124 F-2, east, No 124 B-1; south, No 126; west, No. 142	·18
Do, No. 124 B-2.	Do. do	North, No. 124 C-1; east, No. 126 B-1; south, No. 124 F-2; west, No. 142.	·11
Do. No. 124 F-2	Raja of Vizianagram, Bodula Sanyasi and Tangeti Appadu	North, No 124 B-2; east, No. 124 F-1, south No 126 B-2; west, No 142.	·06
Do No. 121 C-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Chappa Pentayya	North, No 123, east, No 118, south, No 126 C-1; west No. 124 B-2	·06
Do. No. 168 A-1.	Raja of Vizianagram and Yarakula Somanna.	North, No. 167; east, No. 168 A-1; south, No. 168 E-1, west, No 166	·02
Do. No. 118 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Dokula Sinhadri Appadu, son Appalanayudu.	North, No. 118 A-2, east, No 118 B-1, south, No. 124; west, No. 125.	32
Do. No. 170 G-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Vamana Noorada	North, No 160, east, No. 170 G-1, south, No. 170 H-2, west, No. 160	·04
Do. No. 170 O-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Golla Mallanayudu.	North, No 170 H-2; east, No 170 G-1; south, No 169 I-2, west, No. 171	·005
Do. No. 170 J-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Millitana Akkannayudu.	North, No. 170 I-2; east, No. 170 I-1, south, No 170 T-1; west No 171	·004
Do. No. 170 T-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Ravada Adamma.	North, No. 170 J-2, east, No. 170 T-1; south, No 170 W-2, west No 171	·01
Do. No. 170 W. 2	Raja of Vizianagram and Yarakula Somanna.	North, No. 170 T-2; east, No. 170 U-1; south, No. 304; west, No 171	·01

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or pannaboha, with survey or pannah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Gopalapalli village—cont.			
Zamindari, wet, S No 132 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Kolli Pydi-i Calli.	North, No. 132 B-2; east, No. 131; south, No. 130-4 B; west, No. 132 A-1	·14
Do No 132 E-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Kolli Adamu.	North, No 132 D-2; east, No 131; south, No. 132 A 2; west, No. 132 B-1.	·13
Do No. 132 J-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Midatata Chandrayya.	North, No 132 E-2; east, No 131; south, No. 132 F-2, west, No. 132 D-1.	02
Do. No. 130 E-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Kolli Sari ..	North, No 132 G-2; east, No. 131; south, No. 132 D-2; west, No 132 E-1.	·01
Do. No 132 G-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Dubuk Sinhadri Appadu's son Appala-nayudu	North No. 132 H-2, east No 131; south, No. 132 E-2; west, No 132 F-1	·06
Do. No. 130 H-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Kolli Pydi-thalli	North, No. 132 I-2, east, No. 131, south, No 132 G-2, west, No. 132 H-1	02
Shroff service inam, wet, S No. 328 B.	Mampalli Sangayya	North No 316, east and south, No. 328 A, west, No. 317.	04
Barber service inam, dry, S No 317 2-B	Kottapu Lakshigadu	North and east, No 316; south, No. 317-2 A; west, No 315	·05
			2 316
Kurugi village.			
Zamindari, jeruyati, dry, S No. 253 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Degala Gu-ramma	North, No 254; east, No 252 A-2, south, No. 253 A-1, west, No 253 B 2.	·05
Do. No. 253 B-2 .	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Jogulathi.	North No 254; east, No 253 A-2, south, No. 253 B-1; west Gopalapalli boundary.	07
Do. No 169-2 B..	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Krishnamma.	North No 168 6 B; east, Nekalapadu boundary; south, No. 169 A-2, west, No 169-2 A.	05
Do. No. 169-2 B..	Raja of Vizianagram and Allumalla Pandanna	North and east, Nekalapadu boundary; south, No. 169-2 B, west, No. 169-6 A.	04
Do No. 218 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Kittamma.	North, Nekalapadu boundary, east, No 218-A; south, No 219-2 A-2; west, No 216.	04
Do. No. 255, waste B	Raja of Vizianagram .. .	North, No. 256 B-2, east, No 254; south, No 255; west, No 255-A.	·05
Do. No 254, waste 2-B-2	Do .. .	North, No. 238, east, No. 234-2 B-2; south, No. 234-2 B-1, west, No. 234-2 A-2	01
Do. No 234 2 C-1.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gudlea Appadu and Goyisetti Bogi	North, No 238, east, No 234-1 B; south, No. 234-2 C-1, west, No. 234-2 B-2.	06
Do. No. 246-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram and Nelapadi Atchanna and Goyisetti Jogi.	North, No. 248; east, No 246-6 B, south No 246-2 A; west No 246-4 A-2.	·11
Do. No. 246-4 A-1.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gudea Appadu and Goyisetti Bogi	North, No 245, east, No 246-1 B; south, No 246 A-1, west No 246-4 B-2	·18
Do. No. 246-5 B.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gavara Sanyasi.	North, No. 245; east, No. 246-6 B; south, No 246-6 A, west, No. 246 2 B.	05
Do No 241 C-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gudea Appadu and Goyisetti Bogi	North, No. 241 C-1; east, No. 240 F-2; south, No. 238, west, No. 242 I-2.	·07
Do. No 242-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Gavara Sanyasi.	North, No 243-1 A; east No. 242-2 B-2, south, No 246, west, No 244-2 A-2.	·06
Do No. 243-1 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Nelapadi Atchanna.	North, No 243-2 A-1, east, No. 242 K-3, south, No. 246, west, No 242-2 B-2.	·06
Do. No 243, waste 2 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram .. .	North, No 243-2 B-1, east, No. 243-2 A-2, south, No. 116; west, No. 243-1 B	·03
Do. No. 244-2 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gudea Appadu and Goyisetti Bogi.	North, No. 244-2 A-1, east, No 243-1 B; south, No. 238; west, No 244 2 B-2	05
Do. No. 244-2 F 2	Do. do.	North, No. 244 F 1, east, No 244-2 B-2, south No 245; west, No 245	·02
Zamindari, jeruyati, wet, S No. 190 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Jogi	North No. 189-2 B; east, No 217, south, No. 190 A-1, west, No 216.	·18
Do. No. 219-2 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Kittanna	North, No 219-2 L-2 east, No. 219-2 A-1; south, No. 219-1 B, west, No 217.	·10
Do. No. 219-2 L-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Degala Gurnamu	North No 219-2 Q-2, east, No 219-2 L-1, south, No. 219-2 A-2; west, No 217.	·03
Do. No 219-2 L-3	Do. do.	North, No. 219-3 A-3, east, No 219 2 L-1; south, No. 119-2 Q-2, west, No 217.	·03
Do. No. 219 Q-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Jogi	North, No 219 2 L-2; east No 219-2 Q-1, south, No. 219-2 L-2; west No. 217	04
Do. No 220 H-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Mindi Kanakayya.	North, No. 220 I 2, east, No. 220 H-2, south, No 225; west, No. 226.	·35
Do. No 220 I-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Allumalla Peddanna.	North, No. 219-1 B; east, No. 220 I-1, south, No 220 H-2; west, No. 220.	·07
Do No. 218 B 2,	Do do.	North, No. 225 F-2; east, No. 225 H-1; south, No. 225 A-2, west, No. 226	·18
Do No. 227 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Pittala Appadu.	North, No 215; east, No 226, south, No. 227 B-2; west, No. 227 A-1.	·08
Do. No 225 E-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Kittanna.	North, No. 220 I-2, east, No 225 E-1, south, No 222 B-2, west No 226.	·02
Do. No. 227 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Mindi Kanakayya.	North, No. 227 A-2; east, No 225; south, No 227 C-2, west No 227 B-1.	·10
Do. No. 227 C-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Goyisetti Kittanna.	North, No 227 B-2, east, No 225, south, No. 227 B-2, west, No 227 C-1	·05

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patnambaka, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Bonapi village.—cont.		ACS
Zamindari, jeroyati, wet, S. No. 227 D-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Allumalla Venkanna	North, No. 227 C-2; east, No. 228; south, No. 232; west, No. 227 D-1.	·14
Do. No. 233 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Gopisetti Jogulathi.	North, No. 228 D-2; east, No. 233 A-1; south, No. 233 B-2; west, No. 232	·12
Do. No 233 B-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Dagala Gangamma	North, No. 233 A-2; east, 233 B-1; south, No. 233 C-2; west, No. 232	12
Do. No 233 B-3	Do. do.	North No 233 D-2; east, No. 233 B-1; south, No 234-1 B; west No 232	·04
Do. No 233 C-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gopisetti Appadu.	North No. 233 B-2; east, No. 233 C-1; south, No. 234 D-2; west No. 232	·06
Do. No. 233 D-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gopisetti Jogulathi	North No. 233 C-2; east, No 233 D-1; south, No 233 B-2; west, No. 232.	·02
Do. No 234 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Dagala Gangamma	North, No. 236 B-1; east, No 234 B; south, No 234; west, No 234 B	·03
Do No 234 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, Gudina Appadu and Gopisetti Bogi.	North No. 234 A; east and south, No. 234; west, No. 234 B-2	·12
Do. No. 234-1 E	Do. do.	North, No. 236; east, No. 233; south, No. 234 A; west, No. 234-2 C-2.	01
Do. No. 234-2 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram, Gudina Appadu and Gopisetti Bogi.	North, No. 232; east, No 234-2 B-2; south, No. 234-3 A-1; west, 235 A-2	·03
Do. No. 237 C-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Mandi Kanakayya.	North, Nos 233 and 241; east, No. 237 F-2; south, No 237 C-1; west, No 240-6 B	12
Do. No. 237 E-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Nelapudi Atchanna	North, No 238; east No 235 H-3; south, No. 237 E-1; west No 237 F-2	03
Do No. 237 F-1.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gavara Sanyasi	North, No 238; east, No. 237 E-2; south, No 237 F-1; west, No 237 C-2	·02
Do No. 235 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Mandi Kanakayya.	North, No. 238; east, No 234-2 A-3; south, No 236 A-1; west No. 237 E-2	·05
Do. No. 236-3 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Gopisetti Jogulathi.	North, No 239-2 I; east, No. 232, south, No 238; west No 239 H 1	·20
Do. No. 236-2 H 3.	Do. do.	North, No 231; east, No 232, south, No. 238-2 H-2, west, No. 239 2 H-1.	·03
Do. No 239-3 I ..	Do. do.	North, No. 231; east, No 232, south, No. 239-2 H-2, west, No. 239-2 H-3	·02
Do. No. 240 F-2..	Raja of Vizianagram and Gavara Sanyasi.	North, No. 240 H; east, No 239-2 H-3, south, No 240-1, west, No 241 C-2.	01
Do. No. 240 T .	Raja of Vizianagram and Nelapudi Atchanna.	North and east, No 240 F-2, south, No. 238; west, No 240 E-2	·01
Do. No 242 I-2 ..	Raja of Vizianagram, Gudina Appadu and Gopisetti Bogi.	North, No 242 I-1, east, No 241 C-2; south No. 238, west, No 242 K-2	04
Do No 242 K-2..	Raja of Vizianagram and Nelapudi Atchanna	North, No 242 K-1, east, No. 242 I-2; south, No. 238; west, 242 L-2.	03
Do No 242 K-3..	Raja of Vizianagram, Gavara Sanyasi.	North, No. 242 K-1, east, No 242 L-2, south, No 238; west, No 242-2 A-2	03
Do No. 242 L-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Nelapudi Atchanna	North, No 242 I-1, east, No 242 K-3, south, No. 238, west No 242 K-3	04
Do. No 252 H-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gudina Appadu and Gopisetti Bogi.	North, No 254; east, No 252 L-1, south, No 252 H-1, west, No. 253.	·16
Do No 253 K-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Nelapudi Atchanna.	North, No. 254, east, 252 N-2, south, No. 252 K-1; west, No 252 L-2.	·06
Do. No. 252 L-2 .	Raja of Vizianagram and Gavara Sanyasi	North, No 254, east, No 252 K-2; south, No 252 L-1, west, No. 252 H-2	·06
Do. No. 254 N-2..	Raja of Vizianagram, Gudina Appadu and Gopisetti Bogi.	North, No. 254; east, No 248-4 B-2; south, No. 253 N-1, west, No. 252 K-2.	03
		Total ..	3·13
	Dharmavaram village.		
Zamindari, jeroyati, dry, S. No. 182-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Allo China Joginayudu	North, No 182 1-4; east, No. 182 2-B, south, No. 348, west, No 182 1-A.	·01
Do No 182-2 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram and Gandreddi Mutyala	North, No. 182 2-A; east and south, No. 248, west, No. 182 1-B	·02
Do. No 236 west 3 B	Raja of Vizianagram	North, No. 237, east, No. 237; south, No 236 B-4; west, No 236 1-B	·06
Do. wet, S. No 183. 1 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Sivala Sarabayya	North, No. 183 1-A east, south and west, No. 348	·01
Do. No 196 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Sriperapa Matanna.	North, No. 196 A-1, east, No 196 B-2; south, No 239, west, No 196	·12
Do. No 196 B-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Bukka Mutyalamma	North, No. 196 B-1, east, No. 199 1-B; south, No 239; west, No 196 A-2	·04
Do. No 220 F-2..	Raja of Vizianagram, Janavarapu Atchanna and Dulanna.	North, No. 220 F-1, east, No. 221-E, south No. 238; west, No F20 E.	·04
Do. No 235 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram, Gandreddi Appadu and Gangamma	North, No. 236, east, No. 236-E-1, south and west, No 238.	·16
Do. No 259 C-2..	Raja of Vizianagram and Sivala Sarabayya.	North, No. 264, east, No 259 C-1, south, No 259 D-2, west, No. 266.	03
Do. No. 259 D-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Legudu Satyanarayana.	North, No 259 C-2 east No 259 D-1; south, No 260, west, No. 260.	·01
Do. No 317 C-2 .	Raja of Vizianagram and Janavarapu Dulanna.	North No. 321, east, No 236 E; south, No 317 F-1; west, No. 338	03
Do. No 340 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Gandreddi Swami	North, No 338, east, No. 336-2 B; south, No. 340 A-1, west, No 340 B 2.	·02
Do. No. 340 B-2 .	Raja of Vizianagram and Gangamma Appadu and Gangamma	North No 338, east, No. 340 A-2, south, No 340 B-1; west, No 341 A-2	·01
Do. No. 341 D-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Janavarapu Atchanna and Dulanna	North, No 339, east, No 340 B-2, south, No 341 A 1, west No 341 B-2	13
Do No 341 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Dasari Sanyasi.	North, No. 339, east No. 341 A 2; south, No 341 B-1, west, No 339	·05

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or poramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			Acy.
Vizagapatam District, Srungavarapukota taluk, Dharmavaram village—cont.			
Zamindari, jeroyati, wet, S. No. 347 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram and Mandapaka Venkata Lakshmi	North, No. 339; east, No. 347 B-2; south, No. 347 A-1; west, No. 350.	·08
Do. No. 347-B 2..	Raja of Vizianagram and Thilaparti Sanni.	North, No. 339, east and south, No. 347 B-1, west, No. 347 A-2	·01
Do. No. 349 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram and Gandreddi Nityalu.	North, No. 348; east, No. 350, south, No. 349 A, west, Peterupalli boundary	·22
Do. No. 221 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram and Korukonda Chendrayya.	North, No. 221 A; east and south, No. 338, west, No. 220 F-2	·04
Personal inam, wet, S. No. 199-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram and Alla Jogi-nayudu.	North, No. 199-1 A; east, No. 220 F-2; south, No. 220, west, No. 194 B 2.	·00
Do No. 336-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram and Mandapaka Peda Satyanarayana.	North, No. 338; east, No. 336-1 B, south, No. 336 2 A west, No. 340 A-2	·04
Barber service inam, wet, S. No. 336-1 E.	Raja of Vizianagram and Mallavalsa Ayyagadu.	North, No. 338, east, No. 335 3 B; south, No. 335-3 A, west, No. 336 2 B	·04
		Total ..	1 22
Kumidipalli village.			
Zamindari, jeroyati, dry, S. No. 11 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Manda Appadu.	North, No 14 B, east and south, No. 14; west No. 10 A	·01
Personal inam, wet, S. No. 14 B.	Manda Venkataramayya ..	North Gopalapalli boundary, east, No 13; south, No. 14 B; west, No. 14 A.	·02
		Total ..	·03
Peramapalli village			
Zamindari, jeroyati, dry, waste, S No 22 E	Raja of Vizianagram . .	North No 23-A; east, No 22-1 B; south, No 200, west, No 24-3 B	·04
Do. No. 138 B .	Do. . .	North, No. 101; east and south, No 138 A; west, No 139	·11
Do. No. 203 B	Do	North No 200; east No 204-5 B; south, No 201 A; west No 198	·03
Do wet, S. No 19-2 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Appadu	North, No. 19 2 A; east, No. 18; south, No. 216, west, No 20-1 B.	·38
Do. No. 24-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram and Chitti Rama-jogayya.	North, No. 24-1 A, east, No. 24-2 B; south, No 199; west, No 25-2 B	·01
Do. S. No 24-2 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Simhadu	North, No. 24-2 A; east, No. 24-3 B; south, No. 199, west, No. 24-1 B.	·02
Do. No. 24-3 E .	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Butchanna	North, No. 24-2 A; east, No 23 B; south, No. 199; west, No 24-2 B.	·03
Do. No. 22-1 B .	Raja of Vizianagram and Thava Appadu	North, No 22-1 A; east, No 20-1 B; south No. 218; west, No. 23 B	·01
Do. No 192 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Chitti Rama-jogayya.	North, No 193, east, No. 192 C-2; south, No 192 A-1; west, No. 192 B	·01
Do. No. 192 C-2 .	Raja of Vizianagram and Kilapatti Sanyasi	North, No 193, east and south, No. 192 C-1; west, No. 192 A-2	·01
Do. No. 196-3 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Busara Sanyasi	North, No. 196; east, No 196-4 B, south, No 196-3 A west, No. 197	·02
Do. No 196-4 B..	Raja of Vizianagram and Chitti Rama-jogayya.	North, No 199, east, No 196-5 B; south, No. 196-4 A; west, No. 196-3 B.	·04
Do. No. 196-5 B.	Raja of Vizianagram and Busara Sanyasi.	North, No 199, east, No 200; south, No. 196-6 A; west, No. 196-4 B.	·01
Do. No. 217 F-2	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Saranna	North, No 218; east, No 217 H 2; south, No 217 H-1, west, No 206-3 B	·02
Do. No. 217 .	Raja of Vizianagram and Karri Appadu.	North, No 218; east No 217 I-2; south, No. 217 H-1, west, No 217 F-2	·02
Do. No. 217 I-2 ..	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Appadu	North, No 218, east, No 220, south, No. 217 I-1, west, No 217 H-2	·02
Do. No. 196-9 B .	Raja of Vizianagram and Kunareddi Rangari Nayudu	North, No. 199, east, No 197, south, No. 196-8 A; west, No. 196.	·11
Do No. 204-4 B.	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Butchanna.	North, No. 205, east No 205-5 B; south, No 204-4 A west, No. 204-5 B	·02
Do. No 204-5 B..	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Rajanna.	North, No 206, east, No 204-4 B; south, No 204-5 A, west, No 201	·02
Do. No 205-9 B	Raja of Vizianagram and Karri Appadu	North, No. 218, east, No. 217 F-2; south, No. 205-9 A, west, No 204-4 B	·03
Do. No. 20-1 B .	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Rajanna	North, No 20-1 A, east, No 19-2 B; south, No 218; west, 20-2 B	·02
Do. No. 20-2 B .	Raja of Vizianagram, Chekkakula Sannulu and Eranna.	North, No. 20-2 B, east, No. 20-1 B; south, No. 218, west, No 20-3 B	·01
Do. No. 20-3 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram and Chekkakula Butchanna.	North, No. 20-3 A, east, No. 20-2 B; south No 218, west, No. 22-1 B	·02
Barber service inam, wet, S No. 24-3 B	Tatara Paidipadu	North, No 24-2 A, east, No 24-1 B; south, No. 199, west, No 24-3 B	·05
Sebagamat inam, wet, S. No. 24-3 E.	Mudiraju Butchanna	North, No. 25-2 A, west, No. 25-2 B; south, No. 199; west, No. 199	·01
		Total ..	80
		Grand total ..	7 995

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1911.

No. 73-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Hosur in the Hosur taluq of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chudeswaraswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 27th February 1911 to 10th March 1911, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 74-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Muttugunapalli in the Hosur taluq of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival of Arjunaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 30th March 1911 to 19th April 1911, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 75-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kundumalleyapalli in the Badvel taluq of the Cuddapah district, if persons from the infected parts of the Bellary district, the Mysore State, the Nizam's Dominions and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahaswarathi festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 22nd to 29th February 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said parts, and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Gudupalli, Kuppam, Mulanur, Patchur, Bellary and Bellary Cantonment, on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the stations of Cuddapah and Siddhavattam on the same railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1911.

No. 76-P.—In modification of notification No. 67-P., published on pages 106-109 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th February 1911, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary.	Bellary ..	Bellary.
		Bellary Cantonment.
		Kamsamudram.
		Mundrigi.
		Siderogadda.
	Hadagalli.	Hukandi.
		Hampasagaram.
		Kadlabalu.
		Nellahudri.
	Harpanahalli.	Adivihalli.
		Arasikere.
		Chigateri.
		Daggavatti.
		Harpanahalli.
		Nittüru.
		Yerahalu.
	Hospet ..	Hospet.
	Kudligi ..	Hiregondanahalli.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Chittachavadi.
		Coimbatore.
		Kasturinayakkanpalaiyam.
		Kavundanpalaiyam.
		Kuniyamuttur.
		Kurichchi.
		Sultanpuram.
		Vellakkinar.
		Vilankurichchi.
	Erode ..	Erode.
		Kodumudi.
Coimbatore—*contd.*	Kollegal ..	Bastipuram.
		Kollegal.
		Hongaralli.
		Kundur.
		Mudigundam.
		Muliur.
		Singanallur.
		Tagaraparam.
	Palladam ..	Krishnarayapuram (167).
		Mallekavandanpalaiyam.
		Pahyampatti.
		Selakkarichchal.
		Verappatti.
	Pollachi ..	Anamalai.
		Vettakkaranpudur.
	Udumalpet	Bodipatti.
		Bodinayakkanur.
		Dali.
		Kamarajingam.
		Kurichchikottai.
		Periyavalavadi.
		Pudupalaiyam.
		Vadugapalaiyam.
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	Dindigul.
		Muttampatti (hamlet of Adiyanutta).
		Pampatti (hamlet of Pallappatti).
		Veliodu (including the hamlet of Muthunayakkanpatti).

District.	Taluk	Village or town.
Madura—*cont.*	Palni ..	Amaragundi. Ayakkudi. Balasamudram. Boduvarpatti. Kalikkanayakkanpatti. Kambikanpatti. Manjanayakkanpatti. Manur. Nelkkarappatti. Palni town. Poolampatti (hamlet of Marichilambu). Talaiyuttu. Vilur (including the hamlet of Sattira patti).
Malabar.	Calicut ..	Calicut.
	Ponnani ..	Kadavanad. Ponnam. Puranga. Vahyangot.
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor. Wellington Cantonment.
North Arcot.	Arcot ..	Kolahtiinmanpalli.
Salem ..	Attur ..	Ammampalaiyam. Anaiyampatti Attur. Gangavalli. Kalpaganur. Kottavadi. Narasingapuram. Ramanayakkanpalaiyam Sukkarvalappadi. Valappadi.
	Dharmapuri.	Dharmapuri.
	Hosur ..	Ponnapalli. Settipalli*(126) Sonnapuram. Tattanapalli
	Krishnagiri	Kannandahalli. Mallappadi.
	Omalur ..	Kamalapuram. Kanjanayakkanpatti. Karappur. Konagappadi Kottamattuppatti. Kukkuttuppatti. Maramangalam.
Salem—*cont.*	Omalur—*cont.*	Muttanayakkanpatti Omalur. Pannapatti. Pappambadi. Sarappalli. Taramangalam. Tumbappadi.
	Salem ..	Agrahara-Nattarmangalam. Alagapuram. Attayampatti. Ayodhyapatnam. Kakkaveri. Kannangurichi. Karuppur. Kattuveppalappatti. Kondalampatti. Kondamanayakkanpatti Kullampatti. Mallur. Mannayakkanpatti. Masinayakkanpatti. Mettuppatti-Tadaur. Minampalli. Odayanpatti Pallapatti Panamarattuppatti. Pam-Nattarmangalam Peduchatram. Rasipuram Salem. Selattanpatti. Singalandapuram. Tirappalli. Tulampatti. Viranam.
	Tiruppattur ..	Tiruppattur.
	Tiruchengodu.	Avadattur. Sankandrug Tiruchangodo.
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.
Trichinopoly.	Namakkal	Kondisettipatti Namakkal. Sendamangalam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmadabad. Kaira Panch Mahals Surat.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	1. *Northern Division*—*cont.* (a) Districts—*cont* Thana Mahikantha agency. (b) Towns— Broach port. Bhiwndi port. Bombay City. Bulsar port Kalyan port. Thana port.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	2. *Central Division*— East Khandesh district. Nasik district. Poona district. Satara district. Sholapur district. Sholapur town. West Khandesh district. 3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur Dharwar. Kanara Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (*b*) Towns— Ahmednagar town. Bombay city and suburbs. Dabhoi town. Hubli town. 4 *Sindh*— Towns— Karachi town and port. 5. *Political Charges*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country. Satara agency. Surat agency. (*b*) Towns— Bhavnagar town and port. Kolhapur town Shivrandhan port.
III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur. Calcutta. Gaya. Howrah. Monghyr.
IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Attock. Delhi. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang.
IV. The Punjab —*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Jhelum Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur Montgomery. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (*b*) Towns— Delhi. Patiala. (*c*) States— Jind. Kapurthala Nabha. Pataudi. Patiala.
V. Burma.	(*a*) Districts— Bassein. Henzada Katha. Kyaukse Magwe Mandalay. Meiktila. Minbu. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Sagaing. Thayetmyo. Thaton. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns— Bassein Mandalay Moulmein. Rangoon (Port).
VI. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola Amraoti. Bhandara. Buldana. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore Nagpur. Narsingpur. Wardah. Yeotmal. (*b*) Towns— Akola. Amraoti. Buldana. Hoshangabad. Kamptee Cantonment. Nagpur. Nimar. Wardah. Yeotmal.
VII. Rajputana.	Ajmer district. Alwar City. Alwar State. Bharatpur State.

Presidency or Province.	Infested localities. District and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. Rajputana—*cont.*	Dholpur State.	VIII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.*
	Jaipur State.		Saharanpur.
	Marwar State.		Shahjahanpur.
	Mewar State.		Sitapur.
	Partabgarh State.		Sultanpur.
	Shahpura district.		Unao.
	Tonk City.		(b) Towns—
	Tonk State.		Agra.
	Udaipur City.		Aligarh.
	(a) Districts—		Allahabad.
	Agra.		Bareilly.
	Aligarh.		Benares.
	Allahabad.		Cawnpur.
	Atarrauli.		Farrukhabad.
	Bahraich.		Fyzabad.
	Ballia.		Gorakhpur.
	Barabanki.		Lucknow.
	Bareilly.		Meerut.
	Basti.		Mirzapur.
	Benares.		Moradabad.
	Bijnor.		Muttra.
	Budaun.		Saharanpur.
	Bulandshahr.		Shahjahanpur.
	Cawnpur.	IX. Central India	Bagli State.
	Etah.		Bhopal State.
	Etawah.		Dhar State.
VIII. The United Provinces.	Farrukhabad.		Gwalior State.
	Fatehpur.		Indore Residency.
	Fyzabad.		Indore State.
	Ghazipur.		Jaora State.
	Gonda.		Jhabua State.
	Gorakhpur.		Mhow Cantonment.
	Hardoi.		Morar Cantonment.
	Jalaun.		Piploda State.
	Jaunpur.		Rewa State.
	Kheri.		Ratlam State.
	Lucknow.		Sailana State.
	Mainpuri.		Aurangabad district.
	Meerut.	X. Hyderabad State.	Parbhani district.
	Mirzapur.		Raichur district.
	Moradabad.		Usmanabad district.
	Muttra.	XI. Kashmir	Jammu Province.
	Muzaffarnagar.	XII. Coorg	Coorg.
	Partabgarh.	XIII. North-West Frontier Province.	Hazara district.
	Pilibhit.		
	Rae Bareli.		

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Vadamadurai.	Ariyanur.	Erode.	Elattur.	Coimbatore	Ranigunkiannur.
Tamarapadi.	Dharmapatti.	Tenyapalaiyam.	West Hill.	Podanur.	Morappur.
Dindigul.	Kadaiyampatti.	Cheradipalaiyam.	Calicut.	Singanallur.	Buddireddippatti.
Ambaturai.	Sankaridrug.	Kagankaran.	Kalleyi.	Perinkandli.	
Kodaikanal Road.	McDonald's Chaultry.	Tiruppattur.	Feroke.	Bargur.	
Vadippatti.	Anangur.	Jalarpet.	Periyanayakkanpalaiyam.	Kandikoppam.	
Salem.	Cauvery.	Periyagaram.	Tadiyalur.	Dharmapari.	
		Mangalore.		Semmanahalli.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Mulanur.	Bellary.	Hospet.
Kuppam.	Patchur.	Bellary Cantonment.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Coonoor | Wellington.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G O., No. 832 P., dated 31st May 1910.

3. Passengers who come direct from Kodaikanal to the Kodaikanal Road railway station and wish to be exempted from the operation of the passport rules should before leaving that station obtain passes from the Collector of Madura or other officer authorised by him for the purpose. The railway tickets issued at Kodaikanal Road railway station to passengers holding such passes shall not be plague-punched nor shall they be required to take out passports at Chatpat or their place of destination.

No. 77-P.—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 11th February 1911.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1901).		Second period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Third period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Fourth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Fifth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Sixth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Seventh period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Eighth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Ninth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Tenth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Eleventh period (July 1910 to June 1910).		Twelfth period (July 1910 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (1st July 1910 to 11th February 1911).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Anantapur	236	204	11	11	1		73	60	162	130	1,091	1,205	1,321	1,344	7	3	12	7	849	199	36	30	1	1	4	4	4,005	1,997	1
2	Bellary	55	47	110	85	6	1	6,858	6,258	6,308	6,068	8,080	7,094	10,393	9,108	2,800	2,130	506	397	2,784	2,063	615	467	9	4	898	485	40,243	31,703	2
3	Chingleput	2	2	4	4	1		1	0	11	0	13	66	9	9	5	3	7	5	13	13	4	5	2	1	2	1	106	60	3
4	Coimbatore	-	-	84	38	-	-	302	302	116	102	6,257	2,178	2,075	2,111	213	164	1	2	10	10	4	5	1	1	2	1	106	60	4
5	Cuddapah	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	901	371	91	70	5	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	46	24	5
6	Ganjam	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	30	6	2	1	6	1	4	2	1	-	1	-	48	15	6
7	Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	3	2	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	16	5	7
8	Guntur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
9	Kurnool	177	146	-	-	-	-	78	8	818	408	491	310	863	170	8	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1,852	871	9
10	Madras City	17	11	9	-	-	-	2	2	18	13	15	10	81	13	21	17	3	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	166	109	10
11	Madura	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	5	27	26	3	3	-	-	2	2	2	2	36	33	3	3	1,310	1,006	11
12	Malabar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	7	11	9	47	41	20	20	200	78	201	165	146	146	170	90	1,419	1,107	12
13	Nellore	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	5	13
14	Nilgiris, The	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	26	26	258	218	110	50	260	208	26	18	143	81	206	140	170	116	39	30	1,770	1,204	14
15	North Arcot	441	321	14	11	48	36	1,013	1,160	1,108	906	1,096	1,020	776	650	83	66	19	8	98	85	11	11	70	60	85	61	5,770	4,861	15
16	Ramnad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
17	Salem	891	438	45	307	1,007	1,119	1,404	1,280	1,709	1,003	1,788	818	1,889	1,000	184	69	107	101	1,296	776	800	580	186	139	1	1	1	1	17
18	South Arcot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,108	3,338	50,092	10,401	18
19	South Canara	3	3	7	4	1	1	1	-	5	7	1	1	3	1	54	49	-	-	4	3	1	1	2	2	7	7	88	75	19
20	Tanjore	-	-	-	1	2	2	60	42	1,118	974	688	420	733	369	305	170	140	114	134	104	139	102	182	106	69	58	3,513	2,402	20
21	Tinnevelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	3	1	-	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	24	18	21
22	Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	71	30	77	36	22
23	Vizagapatam	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	9	23
24	Out-in-State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	28	6	24
25	Sandur State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	25
26	Travancore State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	26
27	Total	3,790	3,200	1,311	891	1,289	1,319	9,964	9,179	12,311	14,168	19,911	15,815	19,075	14,906	3,765	3,008	931	679	5,672	3,440	3,160	2,408	2,000	1,566	9.0	6,115	99,206	71,102	27

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 17th February 1911

Districts and places.	Reported during the week ending 28th January 1911.						Reported during the week ending 4th February 1911.						Reported during the week ending 11th February 1911.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	0	0	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Bellary district—																		
Bellary town	...	...	48	47	48	47	...	...	24	20	27	20	...	...	17	41	17	41
Other places	0	0	41	35	24	41	...	...	20	14	20	14	0	1	39	39	40	40
Chingleput district	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district—																		
Coimbatore town	...	...	7	4	7	4	...	...	10	11	12	11	...	...	16	18	16	18
Other places	0	1	61	33	61	34	1	...	55	38	56	38	0	0	48	47	48	47
Ganjam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras city	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Madras district—																		
Madras town	...	1	...	...	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	...	...	31	29	31	29	...	...	17	14	17	14	1	...	5	16	6	16
Malabar district—																		
Calicut port	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Other places	0	1	37	35	37	36	...	...	1	14	1	14	...	...	4	6	4	6
The Nilgiri district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot district	0	0	...	...	0	0	4	0	2	2	6	2	...	...	0	3	0	3
Salem district—																		
Salem town	0	0	83	54	83	54	144	14	4	5	148	19	4	3	4	3	8	6
Other places	2	2	177	127	184	129	13	20	170	143	183	163	5	5	127	99	132	104
South Canara district—																		
Mangalore port	...	...	0	0	0	0	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	11	5	11	5
Trichinopoly district	1	1	0	7	10	8	2	0	7	1	9	0	1	1	2	3	3	4
Total ...	30	29	493	360	523	389	30	32	342	258	372	293	31	19	311	260	342	279

Fort St. George, February 17, 1911

No. 78-P.—The following notification of the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary—Plague), No 132, dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1911, is republished :—

Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of the spread of the outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease with which the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency is visited, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Rollabudugur in the Kanjundi division of that district on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kothandaramaswami ;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Bowringpet, Kammasandram, Bisanatham, Gudupalli, Kuppam, Mulanur and Patchur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 17th March 1911, both days inclusive, within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kothandaramaswami at Rollabudugur.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1911.

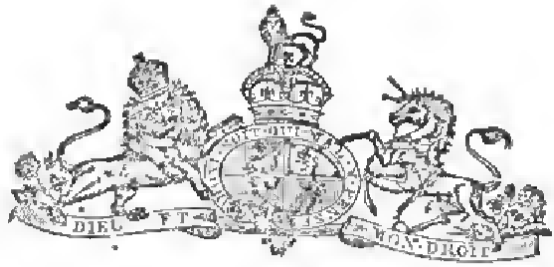
No. 79-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, Local and Legislative Department, dated 29th January 1911 (13th Makaram 1086), is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Calicut, Pollachi, Salem and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Pooram festival at Trichur in the Cochin State on Sunday, the 26th Medom 1086 corresponding to the 7th May 1911, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation I of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Pooram festival at Trichur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-A

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 6 pies.

പരസ്യം.

കൊഴിക്കോട്, പൊള്ളാച്ചി, സേലം മുതലായ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ പ്ലേഗ് ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും അവിടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഓറ പ്ലേഗ് ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്ത ചേർന്ന ഇശ്ശിവപത്രം 1086 മാടം 24 - മനക്ക തുല്യമായ 1911 മേയി 7 - മനു ന്നായാഴ്ച ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ പോകുന്ന പൂരം അടിയന്തരത്തിനു ചെല്ലുവാൻ ആളുകളെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതായാൽ കൊച്ചി സംസ്ഥാനത്ത പ്ലേഗ് ഭയം ഉണ്ടാവാൻ എടയുള്ളതായും കാണുന്നതിനാൽ പകരുന്ന വ്യാധിവിഷുരോഗത്തായ 1072 ചെ 1 - മാ നിലയിലുള്ള 2 - മാ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം നമുക്ക സിദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന അധികാരം അനുസരിച്ചു പ്ലേഗ് ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു മനക്കൽ ടി. പൂരം അടിയന്തരത്തിനു ചെന്നുകൂടെന്നു വിരോധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

2. ഈ പരസ്യത്തിനു വിരോധമായി മേൽപറഞ്ഞ പൂരം അടിയന്തരത്തിനു പോകുന്ന എല്ലാവരെയും തടഞ്ഞുവയ്ക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

3. ടി. പൂരം അടിയന്തരത്തിനു പോകുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാവരെയും ഈ നിരോധം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ആപത്തിനെ അറിവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

കൊച്ചി മിലാർഡി സൂപ്രകൂടെ തുളിൽ,
മാലൻ തുൻറ ചെയിയുന്നറിയ വിദ്യുൽഭാഗം,
1086 മാടം 12-ം
1911 മെയി 14-ം.

എം. ആർ. ബാനർജി,
കൊച്ചി മിലാർ

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. M.—L.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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Supplements—
Government Technical Examinations—Candidates qualified for Group Certificates in Machine Construction, Mechanical Drawing, Surveying, Hydraulic Engineering, Drawing, Shorthand, Correspondence and Book-keeping, and for Diplomas in Agriculture and Commerce
Government Technical Examinations, November 1910—Free-hand Outline Drawing (Elementary Grade); and Wood-engraving (Intermediate Grade)—Candidates passed.
Special Tests for Officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, January 1911—Candidates passed.
University of Madras—Degree of Licentiate in Teaching—Candidates passed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1911.

No. 20.—Mr. Robert George Grieve, Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st March 1911, under articles 260, 271 and 272 of the Civil Service Regulations

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 15, 1911.

No. 21.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. Philip Pipon Braithwaite in notification No. 125, dated 25th November 1910, published at page 379 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th November 1910, has been extended by ten days.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, January 31, 1911.

No. 22.—Rule (6) in chapter VIII-A of the Madras Educational Rules has been amended as follows :—

"If a college professor or lecturer abuses his position by inculcating opinions tending to excite "feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection or discontent or by diverting the minds of his students "to political agitation or by encouraging them to attend political meetings or if he personally conducts "them to such meetings or adopts a line of action which is likely to disturb or disorganize the life and "work of the college at which he is employed, his proceedings may be held to constitute a dereliction "of duty and may be visited with disciplinary action."

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

CONFIRMATION.

The Acting Director is pleased to confirm M R Ry V. P Subrahmanya Aiyar, Head Clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, and Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirumangalam Range, as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sankarannyamarkoyil Range, in the Probationary Class, without prejudice to his present officiating appointment, with effect from the 30th March 1910.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 11th February 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION—1911.

In continuation of the Notification published on pages 36–37 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1911, Part I-B, it is notified for the information of Managers and Correspondents of European Schools that the following is the complete list of text-books in English prescribed for the European High School and Scholarship Examination of 1911 :—

POETRY.

Wordsworth—The Horn of Egremont Castle.
Longfellow—{ The Bell of Atri.
{ King Robert of Sicily.
Tennyson—Morte d'Arthur.
Macaulay—Horatius.

PROSE.

(i) Prescott—The Conquest of Mexico (Blackie & Co.'s English Texts, 6d.).

(ii) Tom Brown's School days—abridged, Arnold & Co.'s "First Friends in Literature" series.

(iii) MacMillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools—Hawthorne's Wonder Book. Edited by J. H Fowler.

(iv) The Trojan War, translated by Francis Younghusband from the German, of Professor C. Witt. Longman's Green & Co.

Note.—The selections in Poetry will be published by the University with introductions and notes and can be had at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, at six annas a copy.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 3rd February 1911.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

CERTIFICATES—SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1910

Candidates who passed one or more Tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1910 and whose names appear in the classified lists in the Supplements to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th December 1910 and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st January 1911, are hereby informed that certificates will be issued to them on or after the 1st MAY 1911 and for *three months only from that date*, if they apply to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined. Those examined at Mercara and Madras should apply to the Chief Commissioner, Coorg and to the Tahsildar of Madras, respectively.

2. In applying for certificates each candidate should give his general number and state the office he holds.

3. Candidates should apply for their certificates, through the heads of the departments in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointments should submit certificates from some reliable authorities to the effect that they appeared for and passed the Special Tests for which they claim certificates.

4. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st AUGUST 1911 will be required, under G.O., No. 309, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate, the amount of penalty being paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt submitted with the application for the certificates required.

5. *Applications for original certificates should on no account be made to this office, but must be addressed to the officers referred to in paragraph 1 supra.*

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 18th February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

COURSES OF STUDY IN AGRICULTURE.

It is hereby notified that copies of the Courses of Study in Agriculture are on sale at the Government Press, Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 3rd February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1912.

NOTICE.

I. Text-books in English.

In continuation of the notice published at page 822 in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th October 1910, the following text-books prescribed by the University of Madras in English for the Matriculation Examination of 1912, are *also* prescribed by the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Public Examination of 1912 :—

(i) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will be required :

Poetry.

Wordsworth : The Horn of Egremont Castle

Longfellow : { The Bell of Atri / King Robert of Sicily.

Tennyson : Morte d'Arthur.

Macaulay : Horatius.

Prose :

Prescott : Capture of Mexico (Blackie & Co.'s English Texts, 6*d.*).

Note.—The selections in Poetry will be published by the University with introduction and notes, and copies can be had at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, at six annas each.

(ii) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will *not* be required :

(1) A Book of Golden Deeds, Part II : MacMillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools.

(2) Tom Brown's School days—abridged, Arnold & Co.'s "First Friends in Literature" series.

Note.—Hawthorne's Wonder Book—MacMillan's English Literature for Secondary Schools, and The Trojan War, translated by Frances Younghusband from the German of Professor C. Witt, Longmans, Green & Co., a detailed knowledge of which will *not* be required, were prescribed also as text-books in the notice referred to above.

II. Text-books in the Classical, Foreign and Indian Vernacular Languages.

The following text-books prescribed by the University of Madras in Latin and French for the Matriculation Examination of 1912, are prescribed by the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Public Examination of 1912 :—

LATIN.

Cicero : In Catilinam, I.

Ovid. Tristia, III, Elegies I to XII, edited by Shuckburgh (MacMillan & Co.).

FRENCH.

Sandeau : Sacs et Parchemins (MacMillan & Co.).

A notice regarding the text-books in the other languages will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* later on.

III. History of England.

The following periods prescribed by the University of Madras for the Matriculation Examination of 1912, are prescribed by the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Public Examination of 1912 :—

The Hanoverian and 19th Century Periods—*vide* the syllabus for History of England published at pages 334 and 335 in the University Calendar for 1910.

Note.—Acquaintance with the History of England in outline is also required—*vide* the instructions published at page 7 of the Circular Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, C. No. 3570 of 1910, dated the 27th May 1910.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 2nd February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION—MARCH 1911.

Notice.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
1911. Monday, 27th March.	10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	English (First Paper). Do (Second Paper).
Tuesday, 28th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Elementary Mathematics. Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A).
Wednesday, 29th March	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Languages (Group C). History of England.
Thursday, 30th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Algebra and Geometry; Agriculture Trigonometry; Precis-writing and Indexing.
Saturday, 1st April	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Physics; Commercial Practice and Geography. Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
Monday, 3rd April	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. 2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	Chemistry; Music. Botany; Practical Mathematics. Shorthand *
Tuesday, 4th April	...	Typewriting †

* *Shorthand*—
2 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.—1st Paper, Dictation
2-15 P.M. to 4 P.M.— Do Transcription of the same into longhand.
4-15 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.—2nd Paper, Transcription into shorthand

† *Typewriting*.—The examination in Typewriting will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be examined in *Letters*, and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers :—

First batch, 7 P.M. to 9-30 P.M.	1st Paper, 7 A.M. to 7-30 A.M. 2nd Paper, 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.
Second batch, 9-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	1st Paper, 9-40 A.M. to 10 A.M. 2nd Paper, 10-10 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.
Third batch, 12-20 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.	1st Paper, 12-20 P.M. to 12-40 P.M. 2nd Paper, 12-50 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.
Fourth batch, 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.	1st Paper, 3 P.M. to 3-20 P.M. 2nd Paper, 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-10 P.M., and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour.

Candidates who have each *a separate* machine are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the *second* batch.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 4th February 1911.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1912.

NOTICE.

Text-books in certain Classical, Foreign and Indian Vernacular Languages.

In continuation of the notice published at page 93 in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th February 1911, the following text-books prescribed by the University of Madras in the languages noted below for the Matriculation Examination of 1912, are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1912 :—

SANSKRIT.

Selections published by the University.

GREEK.

Xenophon : Anabasis, III

ARABIC.

Nukhabu'l-Milah, Jam'l-Awwal, Qismu'l-Awwal (S.P.C.K. Depot, Vepery, Madras).

PERSIAN

Muntakhabat-i-Ash'ár (S.P.C.K. Depot).
Akhlaq-i Muhsini—First half.
Hakim-i-Nahidi by Mirzá Ja'far (S.P.C.K. Depot).

HEBREW.

Exodus, I to XX.
Psalms, LXXIV to CL.

GERMAN.

Chr. von Schmid: Die Ostereier.
Voss: Odyssee, Bk VI.

URDU (HINDUSTANI).

Nairang-i-khiyal by Azád 'Abdu'll4h Khan Sahib, Curator, State Library, Chadderghaut Jám'u'l-Ash'ár, pages 1–31 (S.P.C.K. Depot).

CANARESE, TAMIL, TELUGU AND MALAYALAM.

Selections published by the University.

MARATHI

Amchyá Ayushyátila Kahi Áthavani by Mrs. Ranade.
Gadde álá pana sinha gelá by H. N. Apte
Govindrávachi ápalyá Mulás Patra, by H. N. Apte.
Vanarásiphúla by Rev. Narayan Vaman Tilak
} (New Kitabkhana, Poona).

URIYA.

Sahitya by Chandrasekhara Nanda,
Indumati by Gangadhara Mehera,
} the whole.

NOTE.—The text-books in Latin and French were prescribed in the notice referred to above.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 18th February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that 20 candidates will be entertained for the medical schools in connection with the Civil Department of the Medical Assistant Establishment

2. Candidates must not be *below fifteen on the 1st December preceding the date of admission nor above nineteen years of age on date of admission* into the Medical School (*viz.*, on 1st July next), and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment.

3. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the *Matriculation Examination of the Madras University*.

4. If the number of applicants exceeds twenty, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil or Military Station of the Madras Presidency, or of Burma, where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the examination.

5. The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH MAY NEXT, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

6. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates, referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31ST MARCH 1911. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils'", and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rupee five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond * executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

7. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical school, Rayapuram, the Medical school, Vizagapatam, or the Medical school, Tanjore, on 1ST JULY NEXT. Selected candidates will be required to produce the necessary leaving certificates before they join the Medical school.

8. The course of instruction at the Medical school will extend over four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 9 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, on examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub Assistant Surgeon and receive the undermentioned salary contingent on their successfully passing the periodical examinations in case of the first two promotions:—

	Pay.	Charge allowance.
	Rs.	
Under five years' service (Fourth Grade)	30	Rs. 10 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when serving in unhealthy districts
From five to ten years' service (Third Grade) ..	40	
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second Grade)	50	
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First Grade)	60	
Senior Grade Second class	70	
Do. First class	80	

* The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

An allowance for house-rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 8 per mensem at the Presidency Town and Rs. 5 per mensem in the Mofussil, when no quarters are provided and when the rented quarters are situated within 200 yards of the hospital or dispensary to which the Hospital Assistant is attached.

9. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

10. Selected candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical school.

11. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

12. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras at Madras.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Civil Medical grade" to be held on the 17th May 1911.

* 1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth—
Age—
Date of birth—
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
[Here the candidate should state distinctly what examination he has passed.]
7. Present residence—district, taluk, village; address in *full*.
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. Vernacular language candidate wishes to be examined in.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificates † required in paragraph 2 of the notice and the Treasury Officer's receipt for fees paid.

* If the applicant is a Eurasian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."

† The following papers should be attached to the application :—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5,
(2) A certificate of character;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a commissioned Medical Officer,
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, and
(5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.
The certificate of health, *which should also show marks of identification*, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of candidate.*

N B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for another examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 10th February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BURMA MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Department in connection with the Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, *viz.*, on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks, and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

(i) Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(ii) Candidates who furnish satisfactory proof of having completed the scholastic training in part shall have a preference above others and shall be admitted to the examination, if they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

(iii) In the event of a sufficient number of applications from Matriculates or Upper Secondary candidates not being received, the applications of those who produce evidence of having studied in the sixth form will be admitted. Pending a final decision in the matter, such candidates are advised to submit their applications to this office, together with the required certificates (in original), before the 31st March 1911, in view to intimation being sent to them, if necessary, to submit a treasury receipt for Rs. 5.

3. Should the number of applications exceed TWELVE the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English language and in translation

4. Assuming that the number of candidates will exceed twelve, applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31st MARCH 1911. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond* executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government.

5. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the Examination for Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for another examination.

6. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras at Madras.

7. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Wednesday, the 17TH MAY NEXT, at any Civil or Military station in the Madras Presidency or in Burma where there may be a medical officer to superintend the candidates.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Royapuram, the Medical School, Vizagapatam, or the Medical School, Tanjore, on the 1ST JULY NEXT.

9. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of pupilage, the stipends will be Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year respectively. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, if found on examination qualified for advancement, the pupils will be promoted to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

10. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible:—

Grade.	Pay per mensem.	Burma allowance.	Maximum	Maximum.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P. Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Fourth-grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon	25	12 8 0 rising to 25	37 8 0	50
Third-grade do	35	27 8 0 do. 40 ..	62 8 0	75
Second-grade do .. .	45	22 8 0 do. 40 ..	67 8 0	85
First-grade do.	60	37 8 0 do. 45 ..	82 8 0	105
Senior do.	70	36 0 0 do. 46 ..	106 8 0	116

Sub-Assistant Surgeons on joining have to undergo a probationary term of six months before the grant for approved service can be made and this grant may, at any time, be curtailed or altogether withheld for misconduct or inefficiency. A medical Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on promotion, will continue to draw the maximum allowance of a lower grade pending completion of six months' approved service in the grade to which he has been promoted. On completion of that term, sanction to the grant of the maximum allowance of the higher grade will be obtained on the recommendation of the officer under whom the Medical Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be serving through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

11. Extra allowances varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 are granted for extra charges, such as jails, Military Police hospitals, lock-up, for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance and on account of local circumstances such as reputed unhealthiness or dearness of provisions.

12. Promotion to the third and second grades is regulated by quinquennial examinations. Promotion to the first and senior grades is made by selection. Medical Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are not natives of Burma qualifying in Burmese by the lower standard receive a reward of Rs. 200.

13. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

14. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowance have been sanctioned:—

(1) Non-Burman scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed as an exception to the rule in article 52, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examinations.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding a month and a half on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to such Sub-Assistant Surgeons with effect from the date of passing their final examination, they being required to join their appointments in Burma within that period.

(3) Such Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 25 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 1098 of the Civil Service Regulations. Free passages will not be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on resignation or on otherwise quitting the service. When granted leave on medical certificate by itself and not in combination with privilege leave, free passages to themselves and their families to their homes will be given.

15. Before a candidate is accepted he, if of age, or his parents and guardians if he is a minor, will be bound by articles of agreement to serve the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School.

16. In the event of a selected candidate failing to comply with the terms of the bond required to be executed on his behalf by the parent, guardian or friend of the candidate on his selection, his diploma is liable to be withheld in addition to the enforcement of the conditions laid down in the bond.

NOTE.—The surety bond need not be registered as indicated on the form.

* The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Madras-Burma Medical pupils" to be held on the 17th May 1911.

1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
   Age
   Date of birth
6. Examination passed with date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* announcing the candidate's success
7. Present address in full
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be examined in.
10. Has the candidate forwarded herewith the certificates * required in paragraph 2 of the notice?

* The following papers should be attached to the application :—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs 5;
(2) A certificate of character;
(3) A sent form of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical officer ;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination ; and
(5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, *which should also show marks of identification*, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination, nor, will the fee paid by him be refunded or *reserved* for another examination

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission into *Medical School, i.e.*, on the 1st of *July* next, and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character signed by either Europeans or Natives of respectable position, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Medical Staff or of the Indian Medical Service or from the Superintendent of the Medical School, as well as certificates of having passed the necessary educational standard. Ward orderlies recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may compete for the Hospital Assistant class under the same conditions except that in their case the maximum age limit is extended to 25 years.

3. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers.

4. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University will be eligible to compete. Students who have been dismissed from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

5. In the event of a sufficient number of applications from Matriculation or Upper Secondary candidates not being received the applications of those who produce evidence of having studied in the Sixth Form will be admitted. Pending a final decision in the matter, such candidates are advised to submit their applications, to this office, together with the required certificates (in original) before the 31st MARCH 1911, in view to intimation being sent to them, if necessary, to submit a treasury receipt for Rs. 5

6. If the number of applicants exceeds twelve, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the candidates.

7. The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY THE 17TH MAY NEXT, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language the other a paper on translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

8. Applications for admission to the examination made out in manuscript in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2 above must be sent to the undersigned, on or before the 31st MARCH 1911. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for Native Military Pupils", and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rupees five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination.

9. (i) The candidates selected will be designated "Native Military Pupils." They will be expected to join the Medical School, Royapuram, on the 1ST OF JULY NEXT. Selected candidates will be required to produce the necessary leaving certificates to the Medical officers from whom they get their passage warrants.

(ii) No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend executes a security bond on his behalf, before his admission, undertaking to refund to the State the cost of the pupil's education, if the latter refuses, on completion of the course, to accept service in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom for misconduct.

10. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their certificates until the close of their service. A native military pupil who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the periodical school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be removed and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

11. Selected candidates will undergo a scholastic training for four years, after which period if reported qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after declaration, transferred to a Military hospital for duty.

12 The position of Native Military Pupils on the list of Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will depend on the place taken by them at the final examination at the Medical School.

13. Native Military pupils will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for study, a stipend at the rate of Rs 7 a month throughout the whole course with Rs 2 a month extra for English qualification Instead of a stipend, ward orderly native military pupils will receive their regimental pay and good conduct pay and allowances and will not be seconded in their regiments while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. These rates of pay are inclusive of compensation for dearness of provisions. When not provided with free quarters, all native military pupils will receive the hutting allowances authorized for havildars.

14 Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons" unless prevented by physical inability from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund all pay and cash allowances received from Government from the commencement of their medical training. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

15. The establishment of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained to fill—

(a) military appointments, viz., Station Hospitals (for followers of British corps), native troops, cantonment and followers' hospitals and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 15 per cent. *plus* a special reserve of 12 for Burma.

(b) Certain civil appointments—Baluchistan Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Survey Department, Andaman's Commission and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent.

16. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes:—

Native Officer.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	.	First class with the relative rank of Subadar. Second class with the relative rank of Jamadar.

Native Warrant Officer.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	First class. Second class. Third class.

17. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Bahadur, Rao Rai Bahadur, etc., as the order of British India is open to them as well as to combatant Native officers.

18. The authorized establishment of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be 10 per cent. on the total strength of Sub-Assistant Surgeons equally divided between the two classes.

19 The monthly rates of pay will be—

Native Officers.

		Pay of rank.	Extra pay for English qualification.
		Rs.	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Subadar.	First class	70	30
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Jamadar.	Second class	55	25

Native Warrant Officers

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class	40	20
	Second class	30	10
	Third class	20	5

20. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in camps of exercise and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops, will receive a field allowance at the following monthly rates:—

		Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon		15
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	First class	10
	Second class	5
	Third class	5

21. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class employed at Port Blair, in British Burma or at Aden will receive field batta and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations).

22. Any local, horse, or extra allowances will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

23. Members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class will be provided with free quarters while in cantonments. When not provided with quarters, hutting money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for jemadars. The uniforms of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are provided at the expense of the individuals concerned. Swords and belts are obtainable from the nearest arsenal and uniform or the materials from the Army Clothing Department.

24. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be granted sixty days' leave on full pay annually by a Brigade or Divisional Commander and in addition thereto twelve months' leave (or eighteen months, if invalided on account of active service or exceptional work) for each five years' service, whether on private affairs or medical certificate, by a Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander. Those accompanying Native Units on Colonial Service may be granted by the Brigade or Divisional Commander in lieu of 60 days' annual leave, three months' leave before embarkation and a similar period on return to India Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards promotion or pension.

25. Compensation for dearness of provisions under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class.

26 Donation batta when authorized will be passed at the following monthly rates :—

	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	15
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	10

27. Compensation for losses will be granted at one and a half months' pay excluding the allowance for English qualification.

28. Before he can be advanced to a superior grade, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades

29. Second and Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the First and Second Classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

30. The promotion of First-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Second class, and from the latter to First-class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

31. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Passed Medical Pupils.

32. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding five years Service on ward orderly will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

33. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of invalid pension :—

Over 25 years' service—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding five years

Over 15 and under 25 years' service—One-third the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding five years.

Under 15 years' service—Gratuities on the following scale :—

Between 5 and 10 years' service—Three months' pay and good service or good conduct pay.

Between 10 and 15 years' service—six months' pay and good service or good conduct pay

34. If invalided on account of intemperance or irregular habits, he will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

35 A Sub-Assistant Surgeon invalided on account of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension :—

Over 25 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Over 15 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 5 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 5 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay drawn during his service

36. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon who is invalided on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or, on account of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if invalided, on account of a wound.

37. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

38. Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows :—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, as Subadar of Infantry.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, as Jemadar of Infantry

Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Havildar.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Native Military Pupils" to be held on the 17th May 1911.

1 *Candidate's name and his house or village name in *full* in English
2. *Father's name and his house or village name in *full* in English
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4 Caste and religion of candidate.

Age

5. Present age of candidate with date of birth. Date of birth.
6 Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University
[Here the candidate should distinctly state what examination he has passed.]
7 Present address in full
8 Place at which candidate desires to be examined
9. The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be examined in
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificate † required in paragraph 2 of the notice and the Treasury Officer's receipt for fees paid

* If the applicant is a Eurasian the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name"
† The following papers should be attached to the application :—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5 ;
(2) A certificate of character ;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical officer; and
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination.
The certificate of health, which should show marks of identification, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for another examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th February 1911.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

NOTIFICATION.

L.T. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

(*New Regulations.*)

The following syllabuses under Regulation 217 (D) have been prescribed by the Syndicate :—

Syllabus D (1)

The principles of the Kindergarten system as identical with the principles of all true education in the early stages. The guiding principles of Kindergarten work—continuity, connectedness, creativeness

The Kindergarten as a social institution. The importance of play (free and organized) in the development of the child.

The ethical training of the Kindergarten. Considerations which should guide the choice of a child's playthings or occupation materials.

The teaching of language, number and form.

The value of gardening.

The place of pet animals in the Kindergarten.

Contrast and comparison of :—(1) The aim of the Kindergarten and the School. (2) Froebel's objective teaching and the ordinary 'Object lessons'. (3) Manual training in the Kindergarten and economic industrial training. (4) Number work in the Kindergarten and arithmetic in the school. (5) The Kindergarten story and the history lesson.

Syllabus D (2).

Objects of teaching English. The standard to be aimed at in secondary schools. The stages through which the teaching should be carried. Principles to be borne in mind. The direct method; translation and its place in the several stages; word-building exercises; the choice of readers and their use; the art of reading; phonetics, mouth exercises; correlation of reading, writing and spelling; the various means of increasing the vocabulary of the pupils, oral composition, imitative and independent memory work; the use of dialogues, conversation, and recitation; written work, preparatory and supplementary to class work (*by teachers and by pupils*); written composition in progressive stages and in connexion with reading lessons and with other subjects; paraphrasing, and epitomizing; class and school libraries, use by pupils and guidance in the use by teacher; extra reading by pupils; reading lessons as developing taste and feeling; grammar and analysis in connexion with reading lessons; language and grammar in connexion with composition; special lessons in grammar.

Syllabus D (3) (*a*).

Utility and culture as aims in teaching mathematics. Stages of mathematical teaching : (1) the empiric stage, methods of discovery suitable to it, *e.g.*, measurement, drawing, clay-modelling; working knowledge of methods and definitions; (2) the rational stage, the heuristic, genetic and other methods suitable to it used singly or in combination. Text-books, their place and use.

Separate treatment of arithmetic, algebra and geometry as affording mental discipline and as of practical utility. Correlation of arithmetic, algebra and geometry. Means of developing speed and accuracy in mathematical work.

A consideration of the topics in the syllabus for mathematics in the Matriculation Examination.

Syllabus D (3) (b).

Aims of science teaching—the acquisition of useful knowledge by discovery; an exposition of the scientific or laboratory method of training. Methods not the verification of previously known facts, but finding out by means of experiment, learning by doing; training in self-reliance.

Three stages—(*a*) observational, (*b*) heuristic, (*c*) systematic.

Two objects, the acquirement of skill and of knowledge. Intensive method; necessity of definite conceptions.

Physical science, a sequence to elementary natural science. Co-ordination, and correlation with natural science, mathematics, drawing, geography.

Didacticism opposed to the scientific method; critical appreciation of authority.

Methods of recording work, observational and experimental.

Drawing up syllabuses and laboratory courses; continuity; sequence, directiveness. Organization and fitting up of laboratory.

Induction and deduction, synthesis and analysis, in their application to the study of science.

Function of hypotheses and their potency in relation to science.

Historical considerations in the study of sciences. Place of quantitative work in a school course.

Syllabus D (3) (d).

Meaning, scope, and content of the subjects; educational value and aims of teaching: cause and effect. methods of teaching, *e.g.*, concentric, constructive, comparative, biographical, topical, oral and text-book. methods suitable for lower and for higher forms: correlation with each other and with those of other subjects: local history and geography. school and teaching syllabuses, schemes of work and notes of lessons: aids to teaching, *e.g.* sources of history, contemporary events, the black-board, literature, pictures, maps, excursions, models: school museums and gardens, their use and abuse. Practical training in the preparation of maps, charts, diagrams, chronological tables, models and simple apparatus.

NOTE.—Syllabuses under D (3) (*c*) and (*e*) will be published when required.

(By order.)

Senate House, 10th February 1911. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1911.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1911 in the Collegiate department (L T Section)

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per measem is Rs. 15.

N B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned:—

		Collegiate department.
		Rs.
Masters of Arts	.. ..	20
Europeans and Eurasians	Masters	35
	Mistresses	25
Mohammadans	.. ..	20
Panchamas	.. ..	20

3. With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that teachers employed in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded Districts excluding Cuddapah, shall be trained in the Training College at Rajahmundry.

4. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also, candidates as free students, up to the maximum of 40 in each department.

5. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

6. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

7. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Native Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

8. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

9. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

10. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th March 1911 and must be made on printed forms, for which application must be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet, 8th February 1911. A. A. HALL, *Principal.*

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY—JULY 1911.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Training College for training in 1911 in the Collegiate Department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per mensem is Rs. 15.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned :—

	Collegiate department
	Rs.
Masters of Arts	20
Muhammadans	20
Panchamas	20

3. Under orders of the Director of Public Instruction teachers employed in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded districts excluding Cuddapah should seek admission into the Training College, Rajahmundry.

4. Graduates applying for admission are informed that they should be prepared to go to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, in case the L.T. Class is transferred there. They should intimate their willingness to do so in their applications.

5. In addition to the Provincial Stipendiaries the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds and also candidates as free students.

6. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. Diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

8. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th March 1911 and should be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry, 17th February 1911.

O. J. COULDREY,
Ag. Principal, Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1911–1912.

Male Teachers

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Fourth Circle ..	Madras ..	Third week of April 1911
	Bangalore ..	Do. of July 1911.
	Coimbatore ..	Do of September 1911.
	Saidapet ..	Do. of November 1911.
	Chingleput ..	Do. of January 1912.
	Tiruvellur ..	Do. of March 1912.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S. W., at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office as well as from the office of the Inspector of the circle.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 4th February 1911.

R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

EX-STUDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT UPPER SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TANJORE.

Managers or heads of the institutions, in which the individual whose descriptive roll is given below is employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bond executed by him while under training in the Government Upper Secondary Training School, Tanjore.—

Name.	Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Age at the time of admission.	Native town or village.	Grade for which trained.	Year of training.	Amount of stipends due including tuition fees.	Last employment.
		Yrs.				Rs. A. P.	
G. Purushotham Naydu.	Gopalaswami Naydu, Shroff	21	Tanjore ..	Primary ..	1909	31 5 6 45 5 6	Was unemployed. Lived at Manojappa Street opposite to Perm Anna's Mutt, Tanjore.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Tanjore, 5th February 1911.

T. O. HODGES,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, RAYACHOTI.

Managers or heads of institutions, in which the individuals whose descriptive roll is given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bonds executed by them while under training in the Government Training School, Rayachoti :—

Serial number	Register number.	Name.	Name and occupation of parent or guardian.	Residence.	Age at the time of admission.	Year or years trained	Grade for which trained	School in which last employed	Approval service as per History records.	Examinations passed. Preliminary	Examinations passed. Final	Stipends due exclusive of tuition fee.	Remarks.
					yrs.				Y. M. D			Rs. A. P.	
1	1	Sheik Yusuf Sahib.	Sheik Ibrahim, Pensioned constable	Kalkinda, Vayalpad taluk.	20	1903	Primary	Result School, Kanchampalli, Rayachoti taluk	3 4 22	Yes	No	68 6 10	Whereabouts not known.
2	5	Kesavan Ramalingareddigaru Somi Reddi	K. Ch Somi Reddi, Cultivator.	Kammur, Pulivendla taluk.	25	1903	Do.	Board School, Kammur, Pulivendla taluk.	2 3 13	Yes.	No	69 1 6	
3	38	Mangara Venkata Narayana Raju.	M Sitarama Raju, Teacher	Padamatibanda.	15	1904	Do.	Result School, Sukavaripalli, Vayalpad taluk	2 11 10	Yes	No	57 0 13	
4	53	Gurram Venkatasa Naidu	G. Yenadi Naidu, Cultivator.	Abbavaram .	19	1904	Do.	Result School, Nambarivandlapalli at Erikulapalli, Vayalpad taluk	2 3 22	Yes	No.	53 0 10	
5	60	Sheik Khasim Sahib.	Imam Sahib, Cultivator	Tamadupalli, Rayachoti taluk	23	1905	Do.	Board School, Tamadupalli, Rayachoti taluk.	0 6 15	Yes.	Yes.	80 0 10	
6	46	Dudekula Kabi Sahib.	Fakeredin, Teacher.	Nukkavandlapalli, Cuddapah taluk.	28	1905	Do.	Result School, Ippatla.	2 11 23	Yes.	No.	75 8 2	
7	61	Palukuri Subbaiya.	Subbarayadu, Cultivator.	Rodrahola, Kavali taluk.	34	1905	Do	Board School, Chintaparu, Vayalpad taluk	2 4 23	No.	No.	55 10 6	
8	73	Bachamalla Nagamma.	Sathaiya, Cultivator.	Mamidardi palli, Pulivendla taluk	20	1906-1907	Do	Elementary School, Kanchapalli, Tadpatri taluk	3 9 13	Yes.	No.	75 0 7	
9	Old 106	Gobujugaru Mallappa Naidu	..	.	..	1906	Do	Result School, Sundredipalli at Vaimpalli	1 0 6	No.	No.	62 6 1	
10	Old 253	Cuddapah Sheik Khasim Sahib	Ibam Mah, Peon	..	15	1905	Do	Board Panchama School, Sankavaram, Badvel taluk	1 11 6	Yes	No.	75 2 1	
11	92	Langaraju Changal Rao	Venkatasubbaiya, Landholder.	Vayalpad .	26	1906-1907	Do	Board Elementary School, Nandimandalam, Cuddapah taluk	Free Student.	Yes	No	Tuition fees	

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, 28th January 1911.

H. CHAMPION,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, BELLARY.

Managers or heads of the institutions, in which the individuals whose descriptive roll is given below are employed, are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the due fulfilment of the bonds executed by them while under training in the Government Training School, Bellary :—

Number.	Name	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Native town or village	Age at the time of admission or date of birth.	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed.	Stipend due including tuition fees.	Remarks.
								Rs. a. p.	
1	Syed Khasim Sahib.	Syed Hussur Sahib, Contractor.	Bellary ..	16th July 1886	1903 and 1904	Elementary Lower primary	Rural School, Medra.	175 14 4	Whereabouts not known
2	K. Anilappa Reddi.	Ennappa Reddi.	Yelam (Anantapur district)	26 years .	1906 and 1907 (up to July.)		St. Joseph's Panchama School, Cowl Bazaar.	82 13 1 + 20 0 0	
3	H. M. Gurubasayya	H. Basalingaya.	Hulsagal (Harpanahalli taluk)	15th July 1904.	Do.	Do.	Result School, Hulsagal.	74 7 3 + 20 0 0	
4	K. Srinivasa Chari.	Venkoba Chari, Landholder.	Narayanadevarakeri.	19 years..	July 1905 to March 1906.	Do.	Board Elementary School, Narayanadevarakeri.	42 4 3 + 20 0 0	

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, 28th January 1911.

H. CHAMPION,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

NOTICE REGARDING REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

Information is hereby given that the office of the District Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah district, has been removed from Yedalla Venkatachalam Street to "Palem Venkatappa's Bungalow" near the District and Sessions Court

Office of the District Asst Inspr. of Schools,
Cuddapah, 12th February 1911.

O. KODANDARAMA NAIDU,
District Asst. Inspr of Schools, Cuddapah District.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE

SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR SCHOLARSHIP.

A scholarship of the annual value of Rs 114 will be awarded in the first term of the academic year 1911–1912 tenable for two years in the junior B.A. Class of the Presidency College.

2 The scholarship will be awarded on the results of an examination to be conducted by the college staff on Monday, July 24th, 1911.

3. Hindu students alone are eligible for the scholarship, and candidates must also satisfy the Principal that they are "poor" as required by the terms of the endowment

4. Applications for admission will be received up to Friday, July 21st, 1911

Presidency College, Madras,
2nd February 1911

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag Principal.

THE POWEL AND MOREHEAD VERNACULAR PRIZE.

The prize will be awarded to the best work submitted in Tamil (provided that it is of sufficient merit) on the following subject:—

"The special merit and the peculiar characteristics of the poetry of the *Sangam* poets."

2. The competition is open to all students who have graduated from the Presidency College, provided that (1) they had studied in the senior department of that college at least two years before graduation and (2) that on the 29th February 1912 they will be graduates of not more than five years' standing.

3. The writer will be required to attach to his work a declaration in the following terms:—

I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this work, I have not received the assistance of any person, and have not referred to any other works than those mentioned below.

4. The work must be submitted to the Principal before the 29th February 1912

5. The value of the prize is Rs. 114.

Presidency College, Madras,
9th February 1911.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following vacancies in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras:—

Two Temporary Assistant Mistresses on Rs. 50.
One Acting Assistant Mistress on Rs. 50.
One Temporary Assistant Mistress on Rs 40.

Applicants for the appointments should have at least passed the Matriculation examination of a recognised University and hold a Trained Teachers' Certificate.

All applications should be accompanied by *copies* of testimonials and should be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned before the end of the current month.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Madras, 10th February 1911.

H. W. BERNARD,
Superintendent.

WANTED, for two years from July next, a Lecturer in Mathematics for the Madras Christian College. Salary Rs. 100 or over, according to qualifications. Apply, with testimonials, to the Principal before the 8th of March.

Madras, 18th February 1911.

W. SKINNER,
Principal, Madras Christian College.

WANTED a Commercial Instructor. A history graduate preferred. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply stating age and qualifications and enclosing copies of certificates to H. Malim, Principal, Government College, Mangalore.

Government College, Mangalore,
16th February 1911

H. MALIM,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Second Assistant, Government Training School, Coimbatore; salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40, by annual increment of Rs. 2. Applicants should be below 25 years of age, if they are not already in Government service. None but those who have passed the B.A. examination with Tamil as the second language and hold an L.T. diploma need apply.

The post is permanently vacant

Madras, 16th February 1911.

R. LITTLEHAILES,
Inspector of European and Training Schools

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellary, salary Rs. 40—5—60. The post is temporarily vacant. None but those who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination with Canarese or Telugu as their second language and hold an L.T. diploma, having undergone the required course of training in a Training College need apply. Preference will be given to those who have a working knowledge of Telugu if their vernacular be Canarese and *vice versa*.

Office of the Inspr. of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 14th February 1911.

R. LITTLEHAILS,
Inspector of European & Training Schools.

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated women teachers for the following vacancies in the Government Girls' High School, Cannanore :—

Two Assistants on Rs. 50 to 60.
One Assistant on Rs. 35 to 35.
Do. on Rs. 25 to 30.
Do. on Rs. 20 to 25.

Applications showing age and qualifications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 15th February 1911.

Head-quarters, Coimbatore,
30th January 1911.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [PRICE, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1910.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1910 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when application should be made for certificates. "Pupil" candidates will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared. "Private" candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras, Mercara, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the respective districts in which they were examined; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, and those examined at Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Honourable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated
FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)				
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	2004	T. S. Chokkalin m	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
2	406	Cholappurath ? ayyan Menon ..	Palghat ..	Private study.
3	1996	A. V. Magimai oss	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
	1999	David Solomon	Do ..	Do.
	849	Ullal Gopala Nayak ..	Mangalore ..	Private study.
5	749	Arokian Chakka Paul	Ernakulam.	Do
	2005	S. N. Krishnaswami Nayuda ..	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
	747	C. M. Gervasio	Ernakulam.	Private study.
8	1074	T. Sathaviran	Karur ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.
	1124	R. Anantapadmanabhon ..	Do ..	Private study
10	1442	L. S. Nutesa Aiyar	Trichinopoly	Do
	2002	P. S. Kalesha	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
	1498	J. R. Alwar	Madura ..	Setupati High School, Madura.
	1976	C. Selvaraj Mudali	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
13	2080	Vellathuraí Krishnan Raman Pillai.	Do ..	P.T. Lee Chengalvarayan Neicker's Technical and Industrial Institute, Vepery.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate	Where examined	Where educated

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

FIRST CLASS—*cont.*

	525	Manjeshwar Narasimha Mallya..	Mangalore..	Private study.
16	781	K. Krishna Pillai	Trichur ..	Do.
	1072	A. Samuel	Karur ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.
	2100	Rasool Khan	Madras ..	Private study.
20	1973	Peesarla Suryanarayana Nayadu.	Do. ..	School of Arts, Madras.
21	527	Ankola Ramakrishna Rau ..	Mangalore..	Private study.
22	2087	Chunambakulam Krishnaswami Mudali.	Madras ..	P. T. Lee Chengalvarayan Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute, Vepery.
	552	Manjeshwar Vasudeva Prabhu ..	Mangalore ..	Private study.
23	1579	John Timothy	Nazareth ..	Do.
	703	R. Raghupati Aiyar	Trivandrum.	Do.
	736	A. Roman	Ernakulam.	Do.
25	1529	V. Vimaghava Aiyar	Nazareth ..	Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
	1821	D. John Athyayam	Saidapet ..	Private study.

SECOND CLASS.

2	Varalagiri Sita Ramachandra-murti.	Bobbili	Private study.
3	Sridhara Panigrahi	Do.	Do.
4	Ramachandra Sahu	Do.	Do.
25	Gunda Ramajogula	Vizagapatam	Do.
27	Rangaru Virasalingam ..	Do.	Do.
34A	Pitta Zacharah	Do.	Do.
38	Thathu Suryakanta Rau ..	Vizianagram.	Do.
40	Somanthapudi Sanyasiraju ..	Do.	Do.
59	Kambampati Venkataratnam ..	Rajahmundry.	Do.
61	Mallapi Venkataratnam ..	Do.	Do.
69	Gullapalli Dikshitulu	Do.	Do.
70	Kodukula Peraiya	Do.	Do.
74	Pandula Narayanamurti ..	Do.	Do.
81	Pullakavi Ramamurti	Do.	Do.
90	Gorti Ramamurti	Do.	Do.
91	Puranam Lakshmi Narasimham..	Do.	Do.
98	Brahmanadi Viraswami ..	Do.	Do.
99	Inamahanti Satyanarayana ..	Do.	Do.
100	Lakkoju Narasimhachari ..	Do.	Do.
101	Jaladanki Nagabhushanachari ..	Do.	Do.
103	Baladari Vira Narasimhadev ..	Do.	Do.
104	Singamsetti Lakshminarayana ..	Do.	Do.
105	Sadras Balasundaram	Do.	Do.
106	Sadras Somasundaram.. ..	Do.	Do.
109	Potla Elisha	Do.	Do.
115	Sista Ramamurti	Do.	Do.
117	Patgala Suryanarayana ..	Do.	Do.
118	Chamakura Sashyakarla Rau ..	Do	Do.
187	M. Abdul Jabbar Khan ..	Cocanada ..	Do.
189	Vadapalli Brahmayya	Do. ..	Do.
190	Tankella Vijayaraghavamurti ..	Do ..	Do.
193	Ballipalli Bhimeswara Rao ..	Do ..	Do.
196	Peravali Appa Rau	Do ..	Do.
201	Pitta Joseph	Do. ..	Do.
227	Sikha Suryanarayana	Amalapuram.	Board High School, Amalapuram.
229	Mallada Subbarayya	Do.	Do. do.
236	Muhammad Brahanandin ..	Do.	Do. do.
238	Kanchanala Venkata Subbayya.	Do.	Do. do.
243	Bellaja Virabhadrudu	Do.	Do. do.
256	Yendaga Venkataramanamurti ..	Do	Private study.
274	Kodiveri V. Ranga Rau ..	Masulipatam.	Do.
301	Vedantam Lakshmikantam ..	Bezwada ..	Do
303	V. Babu Rau	Do. ..	Do.
313	Dasaram Rama Rau	Do. ..	Do.
317	Prayaga Balakrishna Sastri ..	Do. ..	Do.
319	Potluri Venkata Ratnam ..	Do. ..	Do
322	Mamidala Kotilingam Devara ..	Do .	Do.
325	Sanakayala Nagayya	Do ..	Do.
330	Masharju Venkata Krishnamurti.	Do. ..	Do.
384	Muliyil Tali Karuvan	Tellicherry..	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined	Where educated.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
	367	A. Kovan	Tellicherry.	Private study.
	370	T. C. Ramunni Kurup	Do.	Do.
	377	C. M. Krishnan Nayar ..	Do.	Do.
	386	T. R. Subbaramma	Palghat ..	Victoria College, Palghat.
	390	Manikoth Narayana Menon ..	Do ..	Do
	391	Manikoth Madhava Menon ..	Do. ..	Do.
	392	Rose La. Souchardiere	Do ..	Private study
	394	Sister Mary Josephine	Do. ..	Do
	398	V. P. Rosa	Do. ..	Do.
	400	Chittur V. Krishnaswami ..	Do. ..	Do.
	401	Kallidakurichi S. Krishna Aiyar.	Do ..	Do.
	402	C. S. Chidambara Aiyar ..	Do ..	Do.
	406	K. Doraiswami	Do. ..	Do.
	407	C. P. Achutan Menon	Do. ..	Do
	408	T. Sivasamba Menon	Do ..	Do
	420	C. Manaswami Nayudu ..	Calicut ..	B.G.M. College, Calicut.
	421	Kammana Gopalan	Do. ..	Do.
	422	Karayi Padmanabhan	Do. ..	Do.
	428	C. Kushambu	Do ..	Do.
	431	Chuttay Sathiavathi	Do. ..	Private study.
	432	Thampuramkandi Janaki ..	Do ..	Do
	434	Morayil Kalyani	Do ..	Do
	454	C. Gopalan Nayar	Do. ..	Do.
	455	E. P. Gopalan Ezhuthachan ..	Do. ..	Do.
	457	A. P. Govindan Nayar	Do. ..	Do.
	476	Kongot Koreman Nayar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	477	K. P. Achuthan Nayar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	492	Kalyanpur Narasimha Pai ..	Mangalore. .	B.G.M. High School, Mangalore.
	494	Vittal Venkatramana	Do. ..	Do. do.
	495	B. Venkatramana	Do. ..	Do. do.
	496	Kalnad Santa Naik	Do. ..	Do. do.
	498	Ullal Ghulam Beary	Do. ..	Do. do.
	499	G. Abdul Khader	Do. ..	Do. do.
	500	Ullal Palli Beary	Do ..	Do do.
	505	Silas Pengal	Do. ..	Do. do.
	508	Mangalore Mudlagiri Pai ..	Do. ..	Private study.
	512	Kasaragode Patuseholti Vasudeva Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	513	Moolky Narasimha Kamath ..	Do.	Do
	514	Balebail Gopalakrishnacharya ..	Do.	Do
	515	Phaniappayya Inna	Do.	Do.
	516	Bantwal Narsing Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	517	Kulai Madhava Kini	Do	Do
	518	Uppinangady Raghavendra Bhatt.	Do ..	Do
	519	Thodar Vasudeva Rau	Do.	Do.
	520	Hampankatta Varnana ..	Do	Do.
	521	Balebail Vyasaraya Acharya ..	Do ..	Do.
	523	Gurpur Ananthe Prabhu ..	Do ..	Do
	526	Bantwal Narayana Rau ..	Do	Do
	529	Mujar Keshava Pai	Do.	Do.
	530	Kudukolli Shrinivas Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	531	Honnawar Narayana Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	536	Regada Amrith Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	538	Padubidri Nadimal Shiva Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	545	Mangalore Abdul Rahiman ..	Do. ..	Do.
	544	M. D. Muhammad	Do. ..	Do.
	546	Kunjar Venkata Rau	Do. ..	Do
	550	Pavanje Murari Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	555	Mangalore Gopalkrishna Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
	572	C. K. Narayana Pillai	Trivandrum.	Do.
	577	Unni Krishnan Asari	Do.	Do.
	585	V. Parameswaran Pillai ..	Do.	Do.
	586	N. Sankara Pillai	Do.	Do.
	587	K. Kochukesava Pillai	Do	Do.
	588	N. Raghavan Pillai	Do.	Do.
	589	N. Thrivikrama Potti	Do.	Do.
	590	G. Govindan Namboothiri ..	Do.	Do.
	596	H. Venkateswara Aiyar ..	Do.	Do.
	620	Grace Peter	Do	Do.
	622	Emily John	Do.	Do.
	650	K. P. Padmanabha Pillai ..	Do.	Do

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate	Where examined.	Where educated.
	832	C. C. Itty	Trivandrum.	Private study.
	834	K. Kunjukrishna Panikkar ..	Do	Do.
	843	K. Parameswaran Tampi ..	Do	Do.
	847	P. Kocha Velo Asari	Do.	Do.
	848	V. Sankara Pillai	Do.	Do.
	852	G. Keshukrishna Pillai ..	Do.	Do.
	855	V. Ramakrishna Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	859	K. Sivasankara Pillai	Do.	Do.
	872	T. K. Raman Pillai	Do.	Do.
	881	P. C. Chanda Pillai	Do.	Do.
	882	M. V. Koshy	Do.	Do.
	889	N. Gopala Pillai	Do.	Do.
	891	P. V. Gopala Pillai	Do.	Do.
	896	V. Krishna Pillai	Do.	Do.
	898	V. Easo	Do.	Do.
	731	G. Ganesigannani	Do.	Do.
	716	Vadakanchery S. Hariharа Aiyar.	Ernakulam	Do
	717	V. Narayana Kurup	Do.	Do.
	731	S. Viswanadha Sarma	Do.	Do.
	738	Mangayil Kunjunni Panikkar ..	Do.	Do.
	742	P. Jacob Abraham	Do.	Do.
	743	P. V. Mathew John	Do.	Do.
	744	A. Lakshmana Bhatt	Do.	Do.
	746	M. M. Paul	Do.	Do.
	750	P. M. Manaparambau ..	Do.	Do.
	751	K. Keshavan	Do.	Do.
	758	Nanu Parameswara Aiyar ..	Do.	Do.
	765	P. L. Abraham	Do.	Do
	782	T. Balakrishna Menon	Trichur ..	Do.
	783	A. Nano Menon	Do. ..	Do.
	785	M. Narayana Menon	Do. ..	Do.
	760	Attekaren P. Varuna	Do. ..	Do.
	797	V. Subramanian	Do. ..	Do.
	809	Tengegal P. Kuriyaku ..	Do. ..	Do
	813	K. N. Subramanian	Do ..	Do
	814	Kolathi N. Krishnan	Do. ..	Do
	816	Thachapalli Raman	Do. ..	Do.
	818	M. A. Parameswara Aiyar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	821	Nellai V. Rajagopala Aiyar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	822	Paniyadathe Madhava Menon ..	Do. ..	Do
	823	Kuriyan T. Lonappan	Do. ..	Do.
	825	Kollanur V. Chora	Do. ..	Do.
	827	Ezhuthupurakkal L. Paul ..	Do. ..	Do.
	840	Bettanna	Mysore ..	Do.
	849	M. Duraiswami Modah	Do. ..	Do.
	858	K. S. Shanmugam Pillai ..	Do. ..	Do.
	863	J. Antony	Do. ..	Do.
	903	S. Kalappa	Do ..	Do
	905	Hanoge P. Seshachayya	Do ..	Do.
	906	Tipper Nanjundayya	Do. ..	Do.
	810	Chikrali S. Srikantayya ..	Do ..	Do.
	814	S. Lakshmigantayya	Do ..	Do.
	916	P. S. Subbaraya	Do. ..	Do.
	919	Jagga Narasimhachar	Do. ..	Do.
	920	Belur Krishna Rau	Do. ..	Do.
	921	Mysore Ramanuja Aiyangar ..	Do. ..	Do.
	925	Hanumayanahalli Sesha Aiyangar.	Do. ..	Do
	934	Sindgatta Abdul Gaffor ..	Do. ..	Do.
	969	Pulikodan I. Paul	Bangalore ..	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.
	870	Erode K. Narayana Rau ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	882	Ikkandeth Eachara Warier ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	888	Chickballapur V. Balappa ..	Do ..	Private study.
	1016	Petrapandra Deramma ..	Mercara ..	Do
	1020	P. V. Ranga Aiyar	Coimbatore.	Do.
	1021	M. Nanjappayya	Do.	Do.
	1026	T. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	Do	Do.
	1024	V. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	Do	Do.
	1028	A. Chinna Sobha Aiyar ..	Do.	Do.
	1032	K. Nanthugowda	Do	Do.
	1035	A. William Huria	Do.	Do.
	1047	T. Balambal	Do.	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined	Where educated

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

1048		V. Rajammal..	Coimbatore	Private study.
1055		T. P. Sundaram	Do.	Do.
1057		Shaik Chan	Do.	Do.
1069		C. Lazarus	Karur ..	Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.
1070		C. Davamani	Do. ..	Do do.
1071		Joseph Ramakrishnan	Do. ..	Do. do.
1076		V. Vethakan	Do. ..	Do. do.
1077		Isaac Davam	Do ..	Do. do.
1078		W. Jayaraj	Do.	Do do.
1120		M. Marathamuthu	Do. ..	Private study.
1125		B. S Sivasubramanian	Do ..	Do.
1128		A N Kuppuswami	Do. ..	Do.
1130		I. Mary Davamani	Do. ..	Do.
1131		M. Gnanappammal	Do ..	Do.
1132		G Ehza	Do ..	Do.
1134		S. A Margan	Do ..	Do.
1135		V. Subramanian	Do. ..	Do.
1153		Frank Lloyd	Lovedale ..	Cotacamund Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale
1159		Charles Rayfield	Do. ..	Do. do.
1159		May Reid Procter	Do. ..	Do. do.
1168		Mary Brougham	Do. ..	Private study.
1174		Lila Cotelingam	Bellary ..	St. Philomena's Technical School, Bellary.
1179		M. S Sundareswaran	Do ..	Municipal High School, Bellary.
1180		H Parvasa Rau	Do. ..	Private study.
1183		D Abdul Haq	Do. ..	Do.
1184		B. Ghouse Mohidin	Do. ..	Do.
1185		T. Mahantayya	Do. ..	Do.
1191		James D Cotelingam	Do. ..	Do.
1192		Mahammad Samiullah	Do. ..	Do
1200		Bellary Venkon Bhat	Do. ..	Do.
1204		P. Ekanatha Rau	Do. ..	Do.
1205		Kumbadur Madhava Rau ..	Do. ..	Do.
1206		P. T Raghavachurlu	Do ..	Do
1207		Ganti Sannappa	Do ..	Do
1211		Dasarpati Sadasiva Reddi ..	Do. ..	Do
1222		K. Ramaswami	Salem ..	London Mission High School, Salem
1225		R. T. Ramaswami	Do ..	Do. do.
1254		K. R. Krishna Rau	Kumbakonam.	Art Class, Kumbakonam College, Kumbakonam.
1257		S. R Ramamritham	Do.	Do do.
1261		P. Ramachandran	Do	Do. do.
1286		V. Krishnaswami	Do	Private study.
1321		M. S. Rajagopalan	Tanjore ..	Do.
1326		R. Gnanasundaram	Do ..	Do.
1327		V. Swamidasan	Do. ..	Do.
1328		P. Anantapanammal	Do. ..	Do.
1329		A. Thevamani	Do. ..	Do.
1330		J Gnanammal	Do. ..	Do.
1366		T N Ramaraswami Nayudu ..	Trichinopoly.	Do.
1371		S Venkatakrishnan	Do.	Do.
1383		M. Krishnan Nayar	Do.	Do.
1384		A. N. Raman Nayar	Do	Do
1388		M. Mohideen Kathava Rowther ..	Do.	Do.
1389		M Muthuratnam	Do.	Do.
1391		Vaidyarampil M. Mathew ..	Do.	Do.
1393		C. Parameswaran Asari ..	Do.	Do.
1395		Paul David	Do.	Do.
1397		P. C. Isaac	Do.	Do
1412		S. Rangaswami	Do.	Do
1416		T. V. Pitchamady	Do	Do.
1416		R. Govindarajulu	Do.	Do.
1417		S. Ignatimuthu	Do.	Do.
1422		V. Venkataramma	Do.	Do.
1423		R. Sriramulu	Do.	Do.
1426		Y. S. Maria Swami	Do.	Do.
1444		V. Subbayya Pillai	Do.	Do
1445		J. Thangayya	Do.	Do.
1446		S. Maria Michael Pillai ..	Do.	Do

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1449	L Sivalingam Chetti	Trichinopoly.	Private study.
	1463	V Kuppuswamy Aiyar	Madura	Technical Institute, Madura.
	1461	M. Seppukannu	Do.	Do.
	1469	D Narayanan	Do.	Madura College, Madura
	1488	S S Pranatartiharan	Do.	Do.
	1495	P S. Tiruvengadam	Do.	Setupati High School, Madura.
	1499	S O. Viramgharan	Do.	Do. do.
	1430	M. D. Pandarangan	Do.	Do. do.
	1503	R Eyravan	Do.	Private study.
	1508	V. Velluchami	Do.	Do.
	1509	P. Kumaraswami	Do.	Do.
	1510	P S Venkataraman	Do.	Do.
	1512	T S Sadasiva Rau	Do.	Do.
	1513	Sellammal Aaron	Do.	Do.
	1517	D. Samuel Gnanasiromani	Do.	Do
	1518	A. Dharmakkan	Do.	Do.
	1577	V. Rajagopalan	Nazareth	Do.
	1578	R. Swami	Do.	Do.
	1592	M Savarimuthu Fernando	Do	Do.
	1603	T A Hariharaswami Aiyar	Tinnevelly	Government Technical Institute, Tinnevelly.
	1604	S. Parpanathan	Do	Do. do.
	1629	M Yegnaswami	Do.	Private study.
	1631	R. Varadachari	Do.	Do
	1641	P Kovil Pillai	Do.	Do.
	1644	J. Soranam	Do.	Do
	1646	A. Nesamani	Do.	Do.
	1651	S. Namby Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
	1652	N. G. Varadachari	Do	Do.
	1653	Kadayam S. Easwaran	Do.	Do.
	1654	K. V. Devaraja Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	1655	S. Sankara Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	1656	V. Sankaranarayanan	Do.	Do.
	1662	R. Ramaswami	Do.	Do.
	1663	T. S Chidambara Sahapathi	Do	Do.
	1668	T. Sadagopan	Do.	Do
	1665	T. R. Thiruppalkadal	Do.	Do.
	1666	A. V. Olaganadhan	Do.	Do
	1667	T. C Sankaralingam	Do.	Do.
	1668	P. A. Krishna Raja	Do.	Do.
	1669	V Annappa Pillai	Do.	Do.
	1670	S Ramalingam Pillai	Do.	Do.
	1672	M. Sahabmiah	Do.	Do.
	1674	N. Gopalan	Do	Do
	1696	Mir Khaja Hosain	Vellore	Anjuman-i-Isha-Athul Hassanath, Vellore.
	1700	P A. Krishnaswami	Do.	Private study.
	1701	A Venkatamya Pillai	Do.	Do.
	1707	M. Samuel	Arni	Do.
	1736	Koppan	Chinglepat.	Reformatory School, Chinglepat.
	1766	J. M. Swamidoss	Do.	Private study.
	1770	R D. John	Do.	Do.
	1725	Madder Kuppuswami Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
	1774	P. Kapaswami	Do.	Do.
	1775	V. Narasimhan	Do.	Do.
	1735	P Srinivasa Varadan	Do.	Do.
	1736	Annapillai Rajagopalachari	Do.	Do
	1736	Tekka Madathil Vishnu Nambisan	Saidapet	Do.
	1791	M. V. Vasudeva Rau	Do.	Do.
	1792	C. S Rangaswami Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
	1795	Mannargudi V. Narasinga Rau	Do.	Do.
	1797	Matharasu Seshayya	Do.	Do.
	1799	V. Mathuswami Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	1800	M V Natesa Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	1801	Tirumanjanam R. Srinivasa Aiyangar.	Do.	Do.
	1804	N. A. Duraiswami Aiyangar	Do.	Do.
	1805	Chintamani Raghunathachari	Do.	Do.
	1808	S. Ranga Aiyar	Do.	Do.
	1811	S Paul Chinnappa	Do.	Do.
	1814	M. Varghese Chacko	Do.	Do

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Whom educated.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
	1815	Asirvadam J. Devanbu ..	Saidapet ..	Private study.
	1817	Kanamala Venkaiya	Do. ..	Do.
	1820	T. C Vedachala Pillai ..	Do ..	Do.
	1821	C. M. Chengalraraya Chetti ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1825	M K Ranguswami Aiyangar ..	Do ..	Do
	1827	Kottida Chinnapanchala ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1921	Mary Anne Minakshi Kalyanarama Aiyar.	Madras ..	Do.
	1956	Rose Peter	Do. ..	Do.
	1957	Selvathai Gnanaprakasam ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1961	Louise Harris	Do. ..	Do
	1965	Lakshmi Bangaru	Do. ..	Do
	1967	Kollint Madhavi Ammal ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1968	Kanaga Bai	Do. ..	Do.
	1970	Alice Charley	Do. ..	Do
	1975	Bandla Chengalvarayaswami Nayudu.	Do ..	School of Arts, Madras.
	1977	Conjeeveram C Nataraja Mudali	Do. ..	Do.
	1978	R. Sanderamurti Mudali ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1982	C R Viraswami Nayudu ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1983	C V Krishnaswami	Do ..	Do.
	1984	W. P. Madhavarayan Mudali ..	Do. ..	Do.
	1985	S. R. Ramaswami Mudali ..	Do ..	Do.
	1987	M. V. Shanmugasundaram Mudali.	Do. .	Do.
	1988	M Natesan	Do ..	Do.
	1989	A. V. Sathgurunathan	Do. ..	Do.
	1992	Padapet S Arokiaswami .	Do. ..	Do.
	1995	A S Lurthanathan	Do. ..	Do.
	1996	D Devanbu	Do. ..	Do
	1997	S Periannyagaswami Mudali ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2003	V Ramachandran	Do ..	Do.
	2061	Sumvaram Venkatamjan ..	Do. ..	P.T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute, Vepery.
	2082	C. J Thanapati Nayudu ..	Do.	Do. do.
	2084	Muthayya Samuel	Do. ..	Do. do.
	2085	Daniel Prabakar	Do. ..	Do. do.
	2086	Trichy M. Murugesa Mudali ..	Do. ..	Do. do.
	2101	Md. Abdul Khader	Do ..	Private study.
	2124	Chavali R. Amareswarayya ..	Do ..	Do.
	2128	S R Ramaswami	Do. ..	Do.
	2141	Muhammad Abdul Wasa ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2145	Muhammad Abdul Ali	Do. ..	Do.
	2146	Fazlul Khyoom Siddiki ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2158	Somaraju Narayana Rao ..	Do. ..	Do.
	2158	Ammanappanallur Duraiswami Aiyangar.	Do. ..	Do.
	2159	A. Maniswami Reddi ..	Do ..	Do
	2161	P. C. Venkatachalam Naicker ..	Do ..	Do.
	2163	C S Thanigaiyalam .. .	Do. .	Do.
	2164	P. Bhujangam	Do .	Do.
	2172	K. Mathukrishnan	Do .	Do.
		WOOD-ENGRAVING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).		
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	2004	T. S. Cockelingam	Madras .	School of Arts, Madras.
		SECOND CLASS		
	2002	P S Kalasthri . ..	Madras ..	School of Arts, Madras.
	2003	V Ramachandran	Do ..	Do
	2005	S N. Krishnaswami Nayudu ..	Do ..	Do
	2035	M. P. Jagannathan	Do ..	Do

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 14th February 1911

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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No. 8.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. (Price, 6 pies.

SPECIAL TESTS—JANUARY 1911.

List of candidates who have passed the Special Tests for Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department held in January 1911.

BELLARY.

General number	Names.	Test or Tests passed.
1	Govinda Rao, H. ..	.. A (Lower).
6	Quinn, P. F.	.. E in Tamil.
9	Thambusami Mudaliar, A	.. B, Branch II (Lower).

BEZWADA.

12	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. P.	.. E in Tamil.
15	Fraser, W. A ..	.. D, Branches I, II and III.
16	Sadiq Hussain ..	.. B, Branches II and III (Lower).
18	Trinder, E W ..	.. D, Branches I and II.
19	Venkataramu Aiyar, K	.. C; E in Tamil.
20	Venkiah, T.	.. E in Telugu.

CALICUT.

21	Achuthan Nair, K. W.	.. B, Branches I and II (Higher).
22	Ananta Pisharoty, T. V.	.. F (Lower).
24	Bhavani Shankar Rao, B	.. B, Branches II and III (Lower).
26	Bhavani Shankar Rao, L.	.. C.
28	DeRozario, S F. ..	.. E in Canarese.
29	Drapes, E H A. Trakera	.. D, Branches I and II.
30	Eames, E. H. J ..	.. D, Branch II; E in Canarese.
32	Gopalan Nair, K. ..	.. B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
33	Govindan, P ..	.. G, Branches I and II (Lower)
36	Johnson, J F W. ..	.. D, Branch II
37	Johnston, G E. ..	.. E in Malayalam
38	Karunakaran Nayar, V.	.. C.
39	Krishna Kurup, N. ..	.. G, Branch II (Higher).
41	Kunhunni Menon, P. ..	.. A (Lower).
42	Narayana Aiyar, T. V.	.. B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
45	Parameswara Aiyar, V. G.	.. G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
46	Raghavendra Prabhu, T.	.. C.
47	Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. S.	.. B, Branches I, II and III (Higher).
49	Rama Kurup, P. ..	.. C; E in Tamil.
49	Raman Nambiar, K. ..	.. B, Branch II (Lower).
54	Sankunni Menon, K. ..	.. G, Branch I (Lower).
55	Siva Rama Aiyar, K. R.	.. C.
58	Subba Rao, K. ..	.. A (Higher).

COCANADA.

General Number.	Name.	Test or tests passed.
57	Atkins, E. D.	B, Branches I and III (Higher); D, Branches I, II and III.
59	Kameswara Sastri, A.	F (Lower).
60	Kanakiah, V.	B, Branch II (Lower).
63	Lemarle, J. D. F.	E in Telugu.
64	Narayanaswami Aiyar, I. ..	D, Branches II and III.
66	Raja Aiyar, K.	E, Branches I and II (Lower).
68	Shilling, A. H.	D, Branches I, II and III
74	Venkata Ramiah, V.	A (Higher).
75	Venkateswami Nayudu, V. ..	F (Lower).
76	Venkiah, S.	C; E in Telugu.

CUDDALORE.

77	Eberhardie, D. C.	B, Branches I, II and III (Higher); D, Branches I, II and III and F (Higher)
81	Pereira, H. A.	C.
84	Ratnam Pillai, K.	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
85	Rangaswamy Aiyangar, V. ..	E in Tamil
89	Sundaram Aiyar, R.	F (Lower).
90	Sundaram Aiyar, T.	A (Lower); B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher).
91	Swaminatha Aiyar, K.	C.
92	Venkatachari, S.	B, Branch II (Higher).

MADRAS.

96	Abdul Makkerram	A (Lower); B, Branch II (Higher); F (Higher).
98	Anston, G. T.	G, Branch II (Higher).
99	Avis, C.	B, Branch II (Lower).
100	Balasundara Chetti, M. ..	E in Tamil.
101	Bheemasena Rao, T.	G, Branch II (Higher).
102	Bhujanga Rao, P.	E in Telugu; G, Branches I and II (Lower)
103	Brits, W. A.	D, Branch II
104	Burgess, J. W	G, Branch I (Lower) and II (Higher).
105	Chalapati Nayudu, M.	C.
106	Chandrasekhara Pillai, N. ..	C; E in Telugu.
107	Desikachari, C.	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
108	Dunning, C. W.	E, Branch II (Lower); E in Telugu.
110	Etherajula Pillai, M	E in Telugu.
111	Ganapati, S	E in Tamil
116	Kandaswami Mudaliar, K. ..	E in Tamil; G, Branch I (Lower) and II (Higher).
119	Kela Nambiar, M. C.	B, Branch I (Lower).
120	Kohlhoff, J. S. A.	F (Lower).
122	Krishnamachari, P. V. ..	A (Higher).
123	Krishna Rau, K. S.	E in Tamil; G, Branches I and II (Higher).
125	Kuppuswami Nayudu, T. S. ..	B, Branch III (Higher).
126	Lakshmana Rau, T.	E in Telugu; G, Branches I and II (Lower).
130	Muthuswami Aiyar, S. ..	D, Branches I and II.
133	Murugesa Mudali, A.	G, Branch II (Higher).
134	Nallamuthu, S.	D, Branches I and II.
135	Nallatambi Pillai, N.	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
136	Narayana Aiyar, E.	A (Higher); and E in Tamil and Telugu.
137	Narayana Aiyar, P. K. ..	E in Tamil.
138	Narasimhachari, T. K. ..	C.
139	Perasurama Mudaliar, P. ..	A (Higher); B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher) and E in Tamil.
140	Parsons, W. G. L	F (Lower).
144	Raghavachari, P.	C.
146	Raghavendra Rau, D.	E in Telugu.
148	Rajagopala Aiyar, T. S ..	E in Tamil
149	Rajagopaul Mudaliar, C. ..	E in Tamil
150	Rajaratnam Pillai, A. J. ..	G, Branch I (Lower).
151	Ramanatha Aiyar, M. S. ..	E in Tamil; F (Lower).
154	Ramaswami Aiyar, D.	D, Branches I and II.
156	Ramaswami Sastri, G. R. ..	E in Telugu; G, Branch II (Higher).
157	Ranga Rau, K.	E in Telugu.
159	Roze, H. C.	B, Branch II (Higher).
163	Srinivasachari, V.	B, Branch I (Higher).
166	Subbarama Aiyar, S. S. ..	E in Tamil
167	Sundaram, A	E in Tamil
168	Tirumurti Aiyar, S.	C.
169	Venkata Kopia Aiyar, M. ..	A (Higher).
170	Venkatavaman, G. R.	E in Tamil.
171	Venkatratnam Chetti, S. ..	G, Branches I and II (Lower)
172	Vidyasagaram, P. K.	C; E in Tamil.
173	Vijayaregavalu Nayudu, A. ..	C; E in Telugu

General number	Names.	Test or tests passed.
	NEGAPATAM	
175	Appadurai Aiyar, K. R.	C; E in Malayalam.
176	Borebank, J. W.	E in Telugu.
177	Connor, A. A.	G, Branch II (Higher).
179	Jagadisa Aiyer, V. R.	E, Branches I, II and III (Higher); E in Tamil.
180	Marriott, E. M.	D, Branch I.
183	Pichaiya Pillai, A.	B, Branches I and II (Higher) and III (Lower).
184	Rajagopala Aiyangar, S.	G, Branches I and II (Lower).
186	Saundra Raja Aiyangar, S.	G, Branch II (Higher)
187	Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.	E in Tamil
188	Subrahmanya Aiyer, C. S.	C.
189	Swami Aiyar, R. S.	D, Branch II.
192	Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R.	C.
191A	Spittaler, C.	E in Tamil.
	NELLORE.	
194	Joyce, A. W.	A (Higher).
194	Rajamujam Pillai, T.	G, Branches I and II (Higher).
195	Rangachari, S.	C.
197	Subba Rao, V.	B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher).
199	Swami Chetti, T. V.	A (Lower); B, Branches I, II and III (Higher); E in Telugu; and F (Lower).
	TRICHINOPOLY.	
202	Hereford, N. J.	D, Branch II; E in Telugu.
203	Krishna Rao, T.	B, Branch II (Lower).
204	Muhammad Shah Ali	B, Branch II (Lower).
209	Ramaswami Aiyangar, K.	F (Lower)
210	Ramaswami Aiyar, T. N.	B, Branch I (Higher).
211	Rathnaswami Pillai, S.	D, Branches I and II.
212	Sharp, C. F.	D, Branch IV; E in Telugu.
215	Subrahmanya Aiyar, C.	F (Lower).
	TUTICORIN.	
221	Devanesan, A.	A (Lower); E in Tamil.
222	Durairpandian, D.	C; E in Tamil
223	Harper, A. H.	D, Branches I and II
224	Jagannatha Aiyangar, T.	D, Branch I.
225	Krishnan Nair, C.	F in Malayalam; G, Branches I and II (Lower).
227	Krishna Pillai, A.	F (Higher).
229	Macmillan, E. J. A.	D, Branch II; E in Tamil.
230	Mir Abid Ali	F (Lower).
235	Raghunathachari, R.	B, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher).
237	Ramaswami Aiyar, P. S.	C.
239	Robinson, S. C. H.	G, Branch I (Higher)
	VELLORE	
241	Ahmad Muhieddin Sahib Mehkeri.	A (Lower)
243	Fernandez, J. A.	B, Branch III (Higher); D, Branch II; E in Telugu
245	Gopalasami Nayudu, T. C.	A (Higher).
248	Lakshmana Pillai, V.	F (Lower)
249	Marriott, A. E.	B, Branch I (Higher).
250	Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. R.	C.
251	Ramanujachari, K.	F (Lower)
252	Smith, T. S.	A (Higher); B, Branch I (Higher); D, Branches I and II.
253	Subbiah Pillai, S.	F (Lower).
254	Subramania Aiyar, I.	F (Higher).
	WALTAIR.	
259	Barton, C. J.	B, Branch II (Lower).
262	Fearon, L. K.	D, Branches I and IV.
263	Jagannadham, P.	B, Branch II (Lower); E in Telugu.
264	Joyce, C. D. N.	B, Branches II and III (Higher).
265	Krishna Rao Nayudu, B. V.	D, Branches I and III.
267	Parameswara, U.	B, Branch I (Higher).
268	Ramaswami Aiya, V.	D, Branches I and II.
273	Stricke C. S. B.	A (Lower).
274	Sundararajachari, N. V.	C.
275	Venkatrao, S.	E in Telugu.
277	Waller, H. J.	A (Higher).

Office of the Board of Examiners,
Madras, 14th February 1911.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who qualified for the DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN TEACHING under the Old Regulations in the year 1911 :—

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2	Anantachari, T. G.	Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Private study.
	3	Anantanarayana Aiyar, Paravomba E.	Private study.
	4	Andi Pillai, C	Do.
	6	Duraiswami, S.	Do.
	7	Ganapatisubrahmanyam, S. ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Private study
	8	Gopal Rau, Kodiyal	Training College, Rajahmundry, and Private study.
	9	Hanumanta Rau, Y. Sivaram ..	Do. do.
	10	Kelu Nedungadi, Talakodi M. ..	Do. do.
	14	Muniswami Aiyar, Mosur ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Private study
	15	Nagesa Rau, Arcot	Private study.
	16	Narasimhachari, Kangayam ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Private study
	17	Narasimha Rau, Chodavarapu ..	Training College, Rajahmundry, and Private study.
	18	Natesan, A.	Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Private study
	19	Rajenga Aiyar, M.	Do. do.
	20	Ramachandra Aiyar, L. S. ..	Do. do.
	22	Ranga Rau, Srirangam	Private study.
	23	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Kodiyalam.	Teachers' College, Saidapet, and Private study.
	24	Sadasiva Rau, Bondal	Private study
	25	Satyanarayana, Padala	Training College, Rajahmundry, and Private study.
	26	Seshan, K. Srinivasa	Private study
	27	Sitaramaiya, Appadivedula ..	Training College, Rajahmundry, and Private study.
	29	Subbaiya, Potukuchi	Do. do.
	30	Subrahmanyan, G Subbarama ..	Private study.
	34	Venkataramaiya, Gullakota ..	Training College, Rajahmundry, and Private study.

(By order.)

Senate House, 20th February 1911.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

B-Sup.-3

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 6 pies.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following candidates are declared to have qualified for the GROUP CERTIFICATES in the subjects under which their names appear:—

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION.

Name of candidate.	Where educated.
P. Krishna Sarangapani	Private study.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

E. Nanjundayya	Private study and R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.
Adabhala Suryanarayana ..	Private study.
M. Gopal	Do.

SURVEYING.

A. C. Sriramula Naynlu	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.
Conjeeveram R. Samarapuri Mudali ..	Do.
Wulavarandra Chengappa ..	Do.
C. K. Krishna Pisharodi	Do.
Pelur Krishnaswami Mudali	Do.
Pachayanur V. Sankaranarayana Aiyar ..	Do.
R. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.
C. K. Sankara Pillai	Do.
Coimbatore S. Gopalakrishnan	Do.
Chakkola L. Thomas	Do.
Manchapra Ravanni Wariyar	Do.
Erode K. Narayana Rau	Do.
Kelat Padmanabha Achen	Do.
Kakaseri Chakoth Eappen	Do.
Pakkedan L. Paul	Private study and R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.
Walajabad Krishnaswami Nayagar ..	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore, and Private study.
V. Kuppuswami	P. T. Lee Chengalvaraya Naicker's Technical and Industrial Institute and Orphanage, Vepery, Madras, and Private study.
S. Viswanadha Aiyar	Do. do.
Dharmapuri S. Narasimha Aiyar	Private study.
Paravamba V. Ganapati Aiyar	Do.
T. S. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Do.
V. Variyathu	Do.
Mylapore Venkatachala Mudali	Do.
Mysore K. Rama Rau	Do.
K. Shama Rau	Do.
Kandala Gopal Reddi	Do.

SURVEYING—*cont.*

Name of candidate.	Where educated.
Devalraju Venkateswara Raju	Private study.
Syed Zahurul Hussan	Do.
G. Madurasimuthu Padayachi	Do.
Pottayil Krishna Menon	Do.
Rangpet Ponnambala Chetti	Do
S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar	Do.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.

Pazhayanur V. Sankaranarayana Aiyar ..	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.
O. K. Krishna Pisharodi	Do.

DRAWING.

T. Parthasarathi Mudali	School of Arts, Madras.
P. Muthukrishna Nayudu	Do

SHORTHAND.

K. Venkataramu Aiyar	Private study and Madras Shorthand Writers' Association, Madras.
S. Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar	Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
T. V. Viswanadha Aiyar	Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and Private study.
N. S. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar	Do. do.
P. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Private study.
A. Natesan	Do.
S. Kandasubrahmanyam	Do.
T. A. Muthukaroppa Pillai	Do.
V. P. Achutha Menon	Do.
C. S. Srikantan	Do.
Sekharipuram P. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	Do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sekharipuram P. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and Private study.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Manjeshwar Mukunda Kini	Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
P. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do. do.
K. Harihararama Aiyar	Do. do.
M. S. Venkateswara Aiyar	Do. do.
Sekharipuram P. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and Private study.
M. K. Raja Rama Subrahmanyam Pillai ..	Private study.
P. Venkatadri Aiyar	Do.
Adibhotla Pattabhiramayya	Do.

The following candidates are declared to have qualified for the DIPLOMAS in the subjects under which their names appear :—

AGRICULTURE.

Name of candidate.	Where educated.
Pendela Gurumurti Nayudu	College of Agriculture, Saidapet, and Private study.

COMMERCE.

Dasuput Srinivas Rau	Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
N. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Private study and Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
Sekharipuram P. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and Private study.
M. M. Ramachandra Bhupathi	Do. do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr for Govt., Examinations, Madras, 17th February 1911.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1911. [Price, 6 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Board of Revenue

Salt, Abkári and Customs Department.

Leave.—Under article 265 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Hubert Lionel Prager, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from 1st April 1911 or date of relief

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 13th February 1911.

Leave.—Under articles 239, 260 and 356 of the Civil Service Regulations M R.Ry Bellikapatnam Tirumalacharlu Raghavacharlu, Assistant Inspector, is granted combined leave for six months—privilege leave for three months from date of relief and leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation thereof.

Transfers and Appointments.—M R Ry Perumpulavil Tayumm Menon Avargal Inspector, is, on return from leave, posted to the Rasipettai Circle, *vice* Mr. Clifford Scott Bayne's Mangotta, Assistant Inspector, transferred.

Mr. Arthur James Hope White, Inspector, is transferred from the Naupada to the Bellary Circle, *vice* Mr Charles James Bradbury, Inspector, granted leave To join on relief

Mr. Ecclesgh Carrell Ward, Assistant Inspector and Acting Second Assistant, office of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is transferred to the charge of the Naupada Circle To join on relief.

Mr. Cyril Phillippe Bryan, Assistant Inspector, is, on return from leave, posted to the Ganjam Circle, *vice* Mr. Keith Saokville West, Acting Assistant Inspector, reported sick.

M R Ry Iyaswami Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, on the expiry of his special duty at Padavedu, is posted to the Madras Town Circle

Mr John Schwartz Arthur Kohlhoff, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Madras Town Circle to the Merkanam Circle, *vice* Mr Julius Francis DeRozario, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief by M.R Ry. Iyaswami Aiyar Subrahmanya Aiyar.

M R Ry. Curumanagudi Vydhinatha Sastriar Kuppuswami Aiyar, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Karaikal Circle for temporary duty To join at once

M.R Ry. Pedapakam Subbarnya Mudali, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted for temporary duty in the Manambadi factory, Cuddalore Circle. To join on 1st March 1911.

Mr. Arthur Henry Harper, Assistant Inspector, Tuticorin Circle, is posted to do temporary duty in the same circle.

M R Ry. Tiruvadi Aiyangar Jagannatha Aiyangar, Assistant Inspector, Kayalpatnam Circle, is posted to do temporary duty in the same circle.

M.R.Ry. Sockalingam Ratnaswami Pillai, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the South Trichinopoly Circle to the Kattumgudi Circle.

Mr Henry Robertson, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Coimbatore to the Srivilliputtur Circle.

Mr Ernest Huggonee Ardagh Travers Drapes, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Fish curing yards, West Coast, to the Tinnevelly Circle. The abovementioned five Assistant Inspectors will report themselves on 1st March 1911 for special duty in connection with the supervision of sweet toddy tapping in the Tinnevelly district.

Mr. Clifford Scott Baynes Mitchell, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Ramipatti Circle to the Tuticorin Circle, *vice* Mr Arthur Henry Harper, Assistant Inspector, on other duty. To join on relief

M R Ry. Kupperwami Aiyangar Narayana Aiyangar, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kayalpatnam Circle. To join on 1st March 1911.

M R Ry. Trichinopoly Sadasivam Pillai Subramanya Pillai, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the South Trichinopoly Circle. To join on 20th February 1911.

Mr. Cecil Bain, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Coimbatore Circle. To join on 20th February 1911.

M.R Ry. P. Narayana Menon, Sub-Inspector, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the charge of the Fish-curing yards, West Coast, Calicut sub-division

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 14th February 1911.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, M R.Ry Nallur Somayaji Sami Aiyar Ramanatha Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted combined leave for two years—privilege leave for three months from date of relief and furlough for one year and nine months in continuation thereof.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 16th February 1911

Extension of Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M R.Ry Annu Aiyangar Kadambi Seshe Aiyangar, Assistant Inspector, is granted an extension of privilege leave for eighteen days.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 18th February 1911

H. A B. VERNON,
Secretary.

Leave.—M.R Ry Kannalo Venkata Krishnaswami Aiya, B.A., Acting Assistant Inspector, Tuticorin, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave on medical certificate for one month with effect from 19th January 1911

13th February 1911.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Deputy Commissioner.

FOREST.

Departmental Test.—The following have passed the Departmental Test Examination held in January 1911.—

(1) A Krishnaswamiah, Taur Clerk, Conservator's office, Northern Circle .. First Class.
(2) C Srinivasachari, Acting Head Clerk, District Forest office, Ganjam ..
(3) P. Subba Rao, Accountant, District Forest office, Kistna .. .. } Second Class.
(4) V. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Accountant, District Forest office, West Kurnool..

Waltair, 15th February 1911.

A W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Reversion.—Ranger M.R Ry T. S. Tiruvenkatachari, Nellore district, is reduced from Fifth to Sixth Grade with effect from 1st January 1911.

Madras, 12th February 1911.

T. P PEAKE.
Ag Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Extension of Leave.—The leave on medical certificate for seven months from 7th June 1910 granted to A. P. Singaravelu Modaliyar, Ranger, Fourth Grade, in this Office Service Order No 170, dated 27th September 1910, No. 206, dated 19th November 1910, and S.O. No. 17 of 1911, dated 16th January 1911, is extended by nineteen days, *i.e.*, up to 25th January 1911, inclusive.

13th February 1911.

F. A LODGE,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting and Transfers.—(1) M.R.Ry. Ratnasamudram Sankaranarayana Aiyar Rajangam Aiyar, B.A., B.E., Overseer, Second Grade, on return from leave, posted to the VI Circle.

(2) M.R.Ry. Ramanatha Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Overseer, Second Grade, from the West Coast division, IV Circle, to the II Circle To proceed on relief.

Madras, 17th February 1911.

Transfer.—Sergeant J. W. Moss, Apprentice Overseer, from the Madura Special division, VI Circle, to the Presidency division, V Circle.

C. A. SMITH,
Ag. Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Madras, 15th February 1911.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. C. Murugesa Mudaliar Avargal, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 200, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 637 C., dated the 4th February 1911, is re-posted to the Cuddapah division.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 14th February 1911.

Curtailment of Leave.—The privilege leave of one month and a half granted to Mr. F. E. Schambry, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, temporary rank, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Coorg division, from 15th January 1911 and notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th January 1911, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. ROMILLY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 17th February 1911.

Leave.—Privilege leave for three months with effect from 15th April 1911 or date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. T. S. Vasudeva Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, South Arcot division, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

S. D. PEARS,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 20th February 1911.

MEDICAL.

Appointments.—Civil Assistant Surgeon S. T. Browne, M.D., to be Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon Narasinga Rao (to join as soon as possible).

Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Narasinga Rao, L.M.S., to be Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin (to join as soon as possible).

Civil Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin to be Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon S. T. Browne without prejudice to his appointment as Acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot.

Madras, 17th February 1911.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Kesava Pai, M.D., C.M., attached to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, should, on the expiry of his privilege leave, join the King Institute, Guindy, to which he is hereby posted.

(By Order),

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Capt., I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 20th February 1911.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATION.

It is requested that all letters which cannot reach the undersigned before the 22nd February 1911, may be addressed to "Gun Carriage Factory, Poonamallee Road, Madras," *and not to Fort St. George.*

J. C. MOLONY,
Superintendent of Gunnery Operations, Madras.

Fort St. George, 18th February 1911.

Item 7 of the works referred to in the notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th October 1909, page 1541, viz., "The Periyakulam Water-supply Scheme" having been retransferred to the Madura division, all communication in connection with the said scheme should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Madura division.

F. M. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

20th January 1911.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 6th January 1911.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other Classes	Total Births M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Cause of Death. Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Bowel complaints and Diarrhœa	Bronchitis, Lung diseases	Dysentery	All other causes	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births	Total Deaths
Madura ..	105,084	5	59	2	..	30	36	66	2	49	2	..	26	27	53	..	1	..	3	11	2	..	35	32·4	26·0
Trichinopoly ..	104,721	12	42	6	..	30	30	60	6	67	5	2	43	40	83	1	3	1	13	9	..	1	55	29·8	41·2
Calicut ..	76,981	6	23	25	..	35	19	54	2	9	19	..	14	15	30	..	4	..	1	5	2	..	28	36·4	20·8
Salem ..	70,021	..	21	1	..	13	12	22	..	83	2	..	43	44	87	1	..	36	1	3	1	1	22	16·2	64·1
Kumbakonam .	59,073	1	35	1	..	24	13	37	2	57	1	..	37	23	60	19	..	..	6	10	3	2	20	32·2	52·3
Bellary ..	58,247	5	17	13	1	18	15	34	4	20	20	..	21	23	44	..	..	12	4	5	7	..	13	30·4	39·3
Tanjore .	57,870	5	28	8	..	20	13	36	..	29	5	..	14	20	34	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	27	32·3	30·3
Negapatam ..	57,100	4	19	5	..	12	16	28	3	32	8	..	18	25	43	1	1	..	8	5	4	..	24	25·5	39·1
Coimbatore ..	53,080	2	28	4	..	17	17	34	1	45	2	..	28	22	48	..	1	8	3	12	5	..	19	33·3	47·0
Cuddalore .	52,216	..	32	1	..	18	14	32	..	28	..	..	12	14	26	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	21	32·8	36·8
Cocanada ..	46,096	..	30	1	..	17	20	37	..	27	1	..	17	11	28	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	17	40·0	36·5
Conjeeveram ..	46,161	..	24	..	..	13	11	24	..	35	..	..	19	16	35	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	28	27·0	39·4
Palghat ..	44,177	2	33	4	..	21	18	39	1	18	2	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	13	45·8	22·4
Mangalore ..	44,108	6	12	2	..	14	6	20	14	12	4	..	13	17	30	..	1	2	2	8	3	1	13	23·6	35·4
Vellore ..	43,142	1	29	7	..	23	14	37	..	17	6	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	15	42·6	26·5
Vizagapatam ..	40,892	1	31	..	..	15	17	32	..	25	1	..	12	14	29	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	13	40·7	33·1
Tinnevelly ..	40,409	1	33	7	..	20	21	41	2	59	9	..	21	29	50	12	..	..	1	4	..	..	33	52·7	54·2
Palamcottah ..	39,545	2	22	9	..	17	15	33	2	17	9	..	13	9	28	..	1	..	1	12	7	..	7	45·4	38·8
Masulipatam ..	38,507	1	25	5	..	11	20	31	..	36	1	..	18	19	37	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	28	40·8	48·7
Rajahmundry * ..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizianagram ..	37,270	..	27	1	..	11	17	28	..	10	..	..	4	6	10	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	39·1	14·0
Ellore ..	33,521	1	32	1	..	18	6	24	..	51	2	..	27	28	55	28	1	..	7	1	..	..	18	37·2	32·2
Nellore ..	32,040	2	19	6	..	14	13	27	1	21	4	..	15	11	26	3	..	..	10	1	..	..	12	43·8	44·2
Guntur ..	30,833	..	8	5	..	7	6	13	..	11	0	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	11	21·9	28·7
Adoni ..	30,426	..	7	7	..	4	10	14	..	15	2	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	15	23·9	29·1
Tuticorin ..	28,048	11	14	..	..	15	10	25	12	39	1	..	30	23	52	2	5	..	4	14	3	..	24	46·3	99·5
Tellicherry ..	27,853	2	6	13	..	9	14	23	1	13	6	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	2	2	6	..	12	42·8	41·0
Cannanore .	27,811	1	11	9	..	12	9	21	3	9	34	3	29	18	47	..	27	..	..	2	..	..	18	39·3	87·9
Srivilliputtur ..	26,382	..	17	..	..	11	6	17	..	15	..	..	5	10	15	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	9	33·5	29·6
Barhampur .	27,932	..	14	1	..	7	8	15	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	27·9	14·9
Kurnool ..	25,378	..	6	2	..	4	4	8	..	6	3	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	1	16·4	18·4
Dindigul ..	25,182	1	11	..	..	3	9	12	6	10	5	..	9	9	18	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	11	24·8	37·2
Ootacamund ..	18,598	3	3	..	3	5	4	9	3	2	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	25·2	19·8
Total ..	1,456,013	78	718	139	4	487	447	934	65	853	163	3	551	533	1,084	73	45	86	119	139	65	30	580	33·4	38·7

* Return not yet received

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
13th February 1911.

S. BALASUNDRAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 18th January 1911.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS: Class: Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births: M.	F.	Total	DEATHS: Class: Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths: M.	F.	Total	Causes of Death: Cholera.	Small pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bowel complaints, Injuries.	All other causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum: Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	105,681	3	47	0	..	27	26	53	2	50	4	..	32	66	56	..	1	..	7	15	3	..	30	26·0	27·5
Trichinopoly ..	104,721	8	42	14	..	31	33	64	12	50	6	..	39	31	70	1	2	..	2	19	..	2	42	31·8	34·8
Calicut ..	78,981	..	18	21	1	21	18	38	1	17	17	..	17	18	35	..	1	1	2	8	2	..	24	25·7	28·6
Kumbakonam ..	59,573	..	16	1	..	11	6	17	..	64	2	..	27	29	56	..	..	..	3	5	1	2	16	12·5	41·2
Bellary ..	58,247	..	30	1	..	15	16	31	..	46	2	..	25	23	48	12	..	31	3	6	3	1	19	27·0	41·8
Tanjore ..	57,870	4	33	1	..	14	15	29	3	64	25	..	40	22	62	..	..	..	7	3	10	1	18	25·9	55·4
Negapatam ..	57,180	2	16	7	..	10	19	36	4	48	3	..	25	25	50	4	1	23	7	3	1	1	18	25·9	55·4
Coimbatore ..	53,050	..	16	..	..	11	14	25	2	31	6	..	18	23	41	..	2	..	8	6	..	2	32	24·1	44·9
Cuddalore ..	52,316	2	22	..	..	9	7	16	2	35	3	..	20	20	40	..	1	1	14	6	2	..	17	22·7	87·3
Cocanada ..	44,096	..	23	..	..	11	14	25	..	18	1	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	27	12·7	38·2
Conjeeveram ..	40,184	..	28	3	..	13	18	31	..	21	1	..	9	13	22	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	12	24·9	18·9
Palghat ..	41,177	..	21	..	..	11	10	21	..	23	..	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	14	33·0	23·8
Mangalore ..	44,108	2	27	6	..	20	14	34	1	14	2	..	6	8	17	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	14	23·7	25·9
Vellore ..	45,182	10	12	7	..	17	11	28	11	16	3	..	18	15	33	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	14	40·0	18·8
Vizagapatam ..	40,382	..	15	6	..	7	14	21	..	17	4	..	11	10	21	..	1	3	1	4	2	..	17	63·0	39·0
Tinnevelly ..	46,168	..	15	..	..	7	8	15	..	15	1	..	7	6	13	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	15	21·2	24·0
Palamcottah ..	39,545	..	10	8	..	11	7	18	2	27	4	..	17	15	32	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	8	19·1	29·3
Masulipatam ..	38,507	3	20	9	..	19	13	32	1	24	4	..	16	11	29	0	2	..	..	6	1	..	18	23·1	42·4
Rajahmundry ..	41,498	2	14	7	..	12	11	23	3	33	6	..	26	18	42	..	..	..	3	10	5	..	9	40·8	38·1
Vizianagram ..	37,270	..	11	1	..	5	7	12	..	23	..	..	15	8	23	5	..	..	10	2	..	..	25	20·3	55·5
Ellore	33,621	..	20	1	..	16	5	21	..	18	1	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	12	15·1	28·8
Nellore ..	32,040	..	20	1	..	11	10	21	..	30	6	..	19	17	36	4	1	..	2	6	1	..	5	20·3	26·5
Guntur ..	20,833	..	7	6	..	4	6	10	..	11	6	..	7	10	17	12	1	..	7	2	..	..	14	53·6	55·8
Adoni	30,418	2	11	3	..	8	8	16	..	17	2	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	16·2	27·8
Tuticorin ..	26,018	..	14	2	..	8	8	16	..	5	5	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	13	28·7	32·0
Tellicherry ..	27,983	3	12	1	..	9	7	16	11	28	2	..	20	21	41	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	10	27·4	17·1
Cannanore ..	27,811	2	6	4	..	5	8	12	2	6	2	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	3	12	2	..	15	29·7	76·0
Srivilliputtur ..	26,382	1	6	2	..	3	5	9	2	9	27	..	25	13	38	..	20	..	2	6	5	..	6	22·4	63·6
Berhampur ..	27,932	1	10	..	..	8	9	17	2	6	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	12	10·8	72·1
Kurnool ..	26,376	..	13	..	..	9	4	13	..	8	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	3	33·5	15·8
Dindigal ..	28,182	..	7	10	..	10	7	17	..	11	1	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6	22·2	22·3
Ootacamund ..	18,536	5	13	2	..	12	8	20	..	6	4	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	3	34·6	20·5
		7	4	..	4	6	9	15	2	21	1	..	4	10	14	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	3	41·3	28·8
									2	..	3	0	0	4	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	41·9	16·9
Total ..	1,497,121	85	676	137	5	397	377	774	61	756	185	2	508	476	984	48	41	73	125	145	58	12	484	26·9	34·2

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
18th February 1911.

S. BALASUNDRAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 20th January 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.														RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		CLASS				TOTAL BIRTHS.			CLASS				TOTAL DEATHS			CAUSES OF DEATH.								Total Births	Total Deaths
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	105 884	2	76	8	..	39	46	85	1	62	3	..	28	30	58	..	4	..	3	10	6	..	33	41·7	28·5
Trichinopoly ..	104,721	16	54	8	..	33	42	75	7	60	7	..	31	43	74	5	10	..	7	11	..	1	40	37·2	36·7
Calicut ..	76,861	7	21	22	..	28	22	50	..	24	25	..	19	30	49	..	3	..	1	7	2	..	36	33·9	33·1
Salem ..	70,821	2	17	5	..	12	12	24	..	65	4	..	28	33	59	..	..	32	..	5	2	..	20	17·7	43·4
Kumbakonam ..	55,673	..	37	1	..	15	23	38	1	46	3	..	19	30	49	8	..	..	8	8	2	..	30	33·1	42·7
Bellary ..	58,247	3	20	13	..	17	19	36	4	35	30	2	45	26	71	..	..	38	3	8	7	2	25	32·1	63·4
Tanjore ..	57,670	..	20	5	..	10	13	23	2	55	2	..	36	28	62	13	..	..	4	8	..	..	37	20·7	55·7
Negapatam ..	57,190	4	21	6	..	15	15	30	1	25	4	..	12	16	60	1	2	..	6	7	..	..	34	27·3	27·3
Coimbatore ..	53,050	2	32	9	..	20	23	43	2	40	4	..	30	15	45	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	31	42·1	45·1
Cuddalore ..	52,218	2	24	3	..	12	17	29	1	24	2	..	13	14	27	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	18	25·9	28·9
Coconada ..	48,096	1	35	..	..	25	17	37	..	21	2	..	12	11	23	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	1	13	40·0	24·9
Conjeeveram ..	46,164	..	30	..	..	19	11	30	..	24	1	..	16	9	25	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	14	23·4	28·2
Palghat ..	44,177	2	32	6	..	25	17	42	1	18	5	..	7	15	22	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	15	43·4	25·8
Mangalore ..	44,108	12	17	6	..	20	18	30	14	24	10	..	14	24	38	..	1	6	..	4	8	6	..	15	44·6	44·6
Vellore ..	45,182	1	30	6	..	20	20	40	..	19	3	..	9	13	22	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	12	46·0	25·3
Vizagapatam ..	40,832	..	21	..	..	13	8	21	1	12	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	7	26·7	16·5
Tinnevelly ..	40,468	..	30	6	..	16	20	36	..	38	4	..	17	25	42	11	1	..	3	..	1	2	..	21	45·0	54·0
Palamcottah ..	39,545	..	28	6	..	15	17	32	2	18	7	..	17	7	24	..	3	..	2	11	2	..	6	42·1	31·6
Masulipatam ..	39,067	..	18	2	..	10	8	18	3	36	8	..	22	23	45	9	1	..	7	..	..	..	28	23·7	60·2
Rajahmundry ..	41,408	..	27	..	..	17	10	27	..	18	1	..	14	5	19	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	33·8	23·2
Vizianagram ..	37,270	..	18	..	..	7	11	18	..	28	..	..	14	12	26	2	2	..	7	1	1	..	8	25·1	66·3
Ellore ..	33,521	2	27	4	..	20	12	32	1	12	7	..	24	26	50	24	..	..	9	1	..	..	15	49·3	77·6
Nellore ..	32,040	1	14	3	..	4	14	18	2	14	3	..	12	7	19	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	29·2	30·8
Guntur ..	30,855	..	14	12	..	18	11	26	..	21	6	..	16	12	27	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	16	33·8	45·5
Adoni ..	28,416	1	4	7	..	5	7	12	..	6	4	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	20·5	17·1
Tuticorin ..	28,048	8	15	1	..	20	12	23	26	25	2	..	24	27	51	24	2	..	1	12	2	..	10	40·6	94·6
Tellicherry ..	27,883	2	11	7	..	12	8	20	..	7	10	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	2	1	5	..	9	37·3	31·7
Cannanore ..	27,811	2	6	7	..	4	11	15	2	8	46	..	26	27	57	..	37	..	3	3	1	..	14	28·0	106·6
Srivilliputtur ..	26,362	..	32	..	..	13	10	23	..	14	..	..	8	8	14	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	7	41·4	27·6
Berhampur ..	27,822	..	20	..	..	8	12	20	..	14	..	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	37·2	28·1
Kurnool ..	25,378	..	15	10	..	9	16	25	1	3	6	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	31·2	28·6
Dindigul ..	25,182	3	6	4	..	10	5	15	2	2	3	..	6	8	14	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	10	31·0	28·8
Gotacamund ..	18,596	0	2	1	3	5	6	11	5	2	1	5	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	6	30·8	38·4
Total ..	1,497,421	71	785	169	3	495	513	1,008	78	822	215	7	606	557	1,123	97	65	70	126	136	86	7	561	35·0	36·0

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
15th February 1912.

S. BALASUNDRAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 27th January 1911.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.															RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.								Total Births	Total Deaths
		Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans.	Other classes	M.	F.	Total	Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	105,984	1	70	4	..	32	43	75	2	79	4	..	42	44	85	..	4	..	11	12	2	..	55	36·9	41·7
Trichinopoly ..	104,721	8	56	7	..	47	35	82	16	59	17	..	41	51	92	..	7	..	10	10	..	..	62	40·7	45·7
Calicut ..	76,981	4	31	23	1	22	27	49	..	11	26	..	18	19	37	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	31	33·9	25·8
Salem ..	70,622	..	15	3	..	14	4	18	..	35	1	..	16	20	36	..	..	24	..	4	1	..	7	13·3	28·5
Kumbakonam ..	59,678	..	39	3	..	16	24	42	..	27	1	..	18	18	38	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	23	38·6	33·1
Bellary ..	58,247	4	13	13	..	15	17	32	4	28	32	..	33	41	74	..	3	17	2	4	..	..	12	28·8	66·1
Tanjore ..	57,870	2	31	3	..	18	17	36	2	34	2	..	18	20	38	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	28	32·3	24·1
Negapatam ..	57,180	3	21	10	..	18	16	34	4	20	17	..	17	24	41	..	4	3	12	6	2	..	27	30·2	37·2
Coimbatore ..	53,080	1	42	1	..	24	21	45	2	48	3	..	30	31	61	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	7	44·1	60·0
Cuddalore ..	52,218	1	25	2	..	17	11	28	1	26	2	..	12	17	29	..	4	..	8	2	..	1	17	27·9	28·9
Cocanada ..	44,096	1	23	..	..	16	8	24	..	21	..	..	7	14	21	..	..	..	4	2	3	1	11	26·9	22·7
Conjeeveram ..	43,164	..	27	..	..	20	7	27	..	28	..	..	16	12	28	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	20	30·4	31·6
Palghat ..	44,177	..	25	3	..	15	13	28	1	25	3	..	8	11	16	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	12	33·0	22·4
Mangalore ..	44,108	11	14	2	..	18	9	27	10	16	3	..	17	12	29	..	1	6	2	3	4	..	18	40·3	31·1
Vellore ..	45,182	..	26	9	..	13	22	35	1	21	5	..	12	15	27	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	13	31·8	34·2
Vizagapatam ..	48,992	..	25	..	..	14	11	25	..	20	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	12	51·6	21·4
Tinnevelly ..	40,468	2	20	3	..	15	11	24	1	33	2	..	15	22	37	..	..	..	3	4	2	..	21	30·8	47·5
Palamcottah ..	39,545	3	22	6	..	19	12	31	1	26	6	..	11	12	23	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	10	40·8	30·2
Masulipatam ..	39,507	..	24	5	..	16	14	30	1	29	2	..	21	11	32	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	19	28·2	42·1
Rajahmundry ..	41,408	..	36	..	..	16	20	36	..	28	1	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	7	5	1	..	18	45·2	36·4
Vizianagram ..	37,270	..	28	2	..	14	8	22	..	26	..	..	14	12	26	1	1	..	4	5	2	..	10	30·7	36·5
Ellore	33,521	1	27	4	..	20	12	32	..	42	18	..	33	32	65	36	2	..	5	8	..	..	19	46·6	100·1
Nellore ..	22,060	2	10	1	..	7	5	12	..	11	2	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	8	19·5	21·1
Guntur ..	30,833	..	20	4	..	12	14	26	2	22	8	..	16	14	29	..	2	..	6	..	3	1	14	43·8	48·9
Adoni ..	30,416	..	11	5	..	4	12	16	..	6	5	..	8	8	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	27·4	22·2
Tuticorin ..	28,048	5	15	2	..	13	9	22	4	16	2	..	13	7	22	1	4	..	1	3	1	..	7	40·8	40·8
Tellicherry ..	27,683	1	8	6	..	6	9	15	2	4	7	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	6	28·0	24·2
Cuddapah ..	27,811	1	10	10	..	12	8	21	4	12	33	..	16	33	49	..	34	..	1	..	1	..	13	39·3	61·6
Srivilliputtur ..	26,382	2	29	..	..	19	11	30	..	20	..	..	8	12	20	..	..	..	2	4	2	1	12	59·1	39·4
Berhampur ..	27,832	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	5	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	14·8	8·2
Kurnool	25,376	..	4	2	..	2	2	4	..	3	10	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	8	22·5	28·8
Dindigul ..	25,182	2	10	..	..	5	3	8	2	10	1	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	12	24·8	26·8
Ootacamund ..	18,598	4	6	3	2	8	6	14	3	6	6	6	9	10	19	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	13	39·1	53·1
Total ..	1,467,421	67	773	145	3	532	448	978	85	805	212	6	517	568	1,085	59	69	53	129	123	51	6	574	34·0	37·7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
18th February 1911.

S. BALASUNDRAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 7th January 1911, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned coins current during the Muhammadan period and valued at Rs. 212-1-0 was found while demolishing the old house belonging to Kahana Goundan, son of Chinnamuthuvalappa Goundan of Pedappaleiyam, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk, Coimbatore district, and digging the foundation for a new house.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday the 7th August 1911 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

		Value		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Whole rupees, 178		178	0	0
Half rupees, 60		30	0	0
Quarter rupees, 16		2	8	0
⅛ rupee, 4		0	2	0
1/16 rupee, 1		0	1	0
Total ..		212	1	0

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
12th February 1911

H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on or about 18th September 1910 while digging for earth in Survey No 718 A. dry, included in patta No. 91 of Mocherla Seethammah of Utukur village, Kovur taluk, Nellore district:—

Two copper idols (Venkateswarlu) about one and half foot high valued at Rs 20.

2 All claimants to this treasure should appear in person or by an agent before the Collector, Nellore, at his office at Nellore, on 20th June 1911 so that their claims may be enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
20th January 1911.

QADIR NAVAZ KHAN,
Collector.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendments and additions to Order V of Schedule I of the said Code are published for the information of all persons interested, and it is hereby notified that these amendments and additions as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect of them from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st day of April 1911, viz :—

(1) *In Rule 21 after the words* "send it" *insert the words* "by registered post prepaid for acknowledgment."

(2) *In Rule 26 after the words* "shall bend" *insert the words* "by registered post prepaid for acknowledgment."

(3) *Insert as Rule 29-A*—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, where the defendant is a public officer (not belonging to His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces or His Majesty's Indian Marine Service) sued in his official capacity, service of summons shall be made by sending a copy of the summons to the defendant by registered post prepaid for acknowledgment together with the original summons, which the defendant shall sign and return to the Court which issued the summons."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
1st February 1911

H. D. O REILLY,
Registrar.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, the High Court hereby directs that from and after the 1st March 1911 the District Munsifs of Masulipatam, Gudivada and Bezwada in the Kistna district shall have and exercise local jurisdiction as follows, viz. :—

(1) the District Munsif of Masulipatam shall have jurisdiction over the Revenue taluks of Bandar and Divi;

(2) the District Munsif of Gudivada shall have jurisdiction over the Revenue taluks of Gudivada and Kaikalur and the villages of the Vuyyur and Madur Pergunas in the Revenue taluk of Nuzvid;

(3) the District Munsif of Bezwada shall have jurisdiction over the Revenue taluks of Bezwada, Nandigama, Tiruvur and Nuzvid, except the villages of the Vuyyur and Madur Pergunas in the Revenue taluk of Nuzvid.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
14th February 1911.

H. D. O. REILLY,
Registrar.

Under sections 5 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that from the first day of March 1911 the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Tirupatur shall be transferred to and shall hold its sittings at Salem and that it shall be styled "the Court of the Additional District Munsif of Salem" and that it shall have the same local jurisdiction as the Court of the Principal District Munsif of Salem but shall take cognizance of only such suits and applications as the District Judge of Salem may by special or general order in this behalf direct; and the High Court further directs that from the first day of March 1911 "the Court of the Principal District Munsif of Tirupatur" shall be styled "the Court of the District Munsif of Tirupatur."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
20th February 1911.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

By virtue of the powers conferred by section 129 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and all other powers hereunto enabling the High Court hereby makes the following addition and amendment to the Rules of the High Court, 1902, viz. —

(1) *Add as a second paragraph to Rule* 453—

"Every application made by the Administrator-General of Madras for probate or letters of administration in respect of property of a deceased British subject situated within the Mysore State shall, in addition to the notice to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, be accompanied by a notice in Form III addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments. The Registrar shall sign the notice and forward it to the Secretary."

(2) *For Form No. III in Appendix II substitute the following* :—

FORM No. III.

To

X.Y.Z.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras for a grant of Probate of the Will (and a codicil thereto), dated (respectively) the day of , (and the day of ,) or Letters of Administration of the property and credits of A.B., late of (*address and description*), who died on the day of at , to C.D. of (*address and description*), one of the executors named in the said Will as the brother and one of the next of kin of the said deceased. *or as the case may be,* and that the day of has been appointed for the hearing of the said application, and that, if you desire to oppose it, you must file a caveat in the said Court.

The gross value of the estate in the Madras Presidency or British India / Mysore State has been sworn at Rs. / Rs.

and the net value thereof in the Madras Presidency or British India / Mysore State at Rs. / Rs.

Dated this day of

(Sd.) E F,
Pleader to the said C.D.

(Sd.) G H.,
Registrar.

* * In the notices to the Board of Revenue and the Government of Mysore omit this portion.

(Signed) C. ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice.*
" R. S. BENSON,
" J. P. WALLIS,
" J. H. MUNRO,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR,
" ABDUR RAHIM,
" W. H. ASPLING,
" P. R. SUNDARA AIYAR, } *Judges.*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
15th February 1911.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bellary.	For two months from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 24th June 1911, both days inclusive.
(2) The Court of the District Munsif of Hospet.	For six weeks from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 3rd June 1911, both days inclusive.
(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary and Penukonda.	For six weeks from Monday the 15th May to Saturday the 24th June 1911, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted, other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
9th February 1911.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 6th February 1911, the District Munsif's Court of Bellary will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 3rd June 1911, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
13th February 1911.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 10th April to Saturday the 10th June 1911, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingleput, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur and Conjeeveram for six weeks from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 10th June 1911, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
17th February 1911

E. L. R. THORNTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Court, Madura, will be for two months from Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 8th July 1911, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the District Munsifs' Courts in this district will be for six weeks from Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 17th June 1911, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Madura,
10th February 1911.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar and the Subordinate Judge's Court of North Malabar will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Tuesday the 25th day of April 1911 to Saturday the 24th day of June 1911, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs in this district for six weeks from Tuesday the 25th day of April 1911 to Monday the 5th day of June 1911, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Malabar,
Tellicherry, 15th February 1911.

M. J. MURPHY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Salem.	For two months from Monday the 24th day of April 1911 to Saturday the 24th day of June 1911 (both days inclusive).
(2) The District Munsifs' Courts of Salem (Principal and Additional), Tirupatur and Krishnagiri.	For six weeks from Monday the 24th day of April 1911 to Saturday the 3rd day of June 1911 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions or other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, Salem,
17th February 1911.

H. O. D. HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 1st May 1911 to Saturday the 1st July 1911, both days inclusive, that the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Panruti, Tirukkoyilur, Kallakurichi and Tindivanam will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 10th June 1911, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Chidambaram, Villupuram, Vriddhachalam and Tiruvannamalai will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 22nd May to Saturday the 1st July 1911, both days inclusive.

2 No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the above adjournments of the Courts nor copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court of South Arcot,
Cuddalore, 14th February 1911.

H. MOBERLY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, of Trichinopoly	For two months from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 1st July 1911, both days inclusive
(2) The District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Kulitalai, Ariyalur, Karur and Namakkal.	For six weeks from Monday the 1st May to Saturday the 10th June 1911, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3 Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly, 9th February 1911.

C. G. SPENCER,
District and Sessions Judge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvent in J. R. B. Branson, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee :—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination of the insolvent.
22 of 1911 ..	25th January 1911.	Guruva Sundra Ramanujam Chetti, unemployed, residing at No. 97, Nataiyan Mudali Street, Georgetown, Madras.	25th January 1911	27th March 1911.

Insolvency Office, Madras, 13th February 1911.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in J. R. B. Branson Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee

Number of petition	Date of presentation.	Names, address and description of insolvents.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination of the insolvents.
21 of 1911 ..	31st January 1911	Ibrahim Sahib and Abdul Kadir Sahib, pensioner, and unemployed, respectively, residing at No. 9, Hussain Mulk Street, Triplicane, Madras.	2nd Feb. 1911 .	3rd April 1911.

Insolvency Office, Madras. 15th February 1911.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1907 in the Court of the District Judge, Bellary.

(1) Hallada Hanum-nthappa, (2) Hallada Basattappa, (3) Hallada Iyappa (died) and (4) Hallada Tangamma, residents of Siruguppa, Bellary taluk, now Siruguppa taluk .. .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7), section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above named have been adjudicated insolvents by an order of this Court dated the 7th day of February 1911.

District Court, Bellary, 16th February 1911.

W. W. PHILLIPS,
District Judge.

No. 14 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Kuppalu Chetti, son of Kuppi Chetti, residing in Sundakka Muthur, Kuna Muthur village, Coimbatore taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Muthiya Chetti and six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed a petition to be declared an insolvent, and that it is posted to 11th March 1911 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 14th February 1911.

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 16 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore

Krishna Ch tti, son of Bhawani Kanthasami Chetti, residing in Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Haji Thar Muhamad Iyam Sait and thirteen others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed a petition to be declared an insolvent and that it is posted to 4th March 1911 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 14th February 1911. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 17 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Annasami Pillai, son of Santhappa Pillai, residing at Komatti Street, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subramania Chettiar and three others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has filed a petition to be declared an insolvent and that it is posted to 4th March 1911 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 14th February 1911. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

Krishnaswami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatachala Chetti and two others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for declaring him an insolvent and that the application is posted to 9th March 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 15th February 1911. P. ADINARAYANIAH, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

Valliyan Chetti by agent Palaniyandi Pillai .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajaratna Udayar .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for declaring the respondent an insolvent and that the application is posted to 9th March 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 15th February 1911. P. ADINARAYANIAH, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

Subramania Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gopalswami Row and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 16th March 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 17th February 1911. P. ADINARAYANIAH, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

Amirtha Vathiar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Mahomed Hussain Marakayer and fourteen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted to 15th March 1911.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore, 17th February 1911. P. ADINARAYANIAH, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Monday the 9th day of February 1911.

Chegu Radha Krishniah, son of Venkatappayya, Komati, and living by the help of relations at Tenali .. .. *Petitioner.*

The public are hereby informed that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered letters to the Court affidavits in form No. 3 of the Insolvency rules.

District Court, Guntur, 7th February 1911. M. MUNDAPPA BANGERA, *District Judge.*

No. 10 of 1910 (Summary Case) in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Tuesday the 7th day of February 1911.

Ratikindi Venkayya, Komati, and Merchant's Clerk, residing at Guntur .. *Petitioner*

The public are hereby informed that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered letters to this Court affidavits in form No. 3 of the Insolvency rules.

District Court, Guntur, 7th February 1911. M. MUNDAPPA BANGERA, *District Judge.*

No 11 of 1910 (Summary Case) in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur

Friday the 3rd day of February 1911.

Tanna Chine Punnayya, son of Kotayya, Komati, of Guntur, Kottapeta .. *Petitioner.*

The public are hereby informed that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in registered letters to this Court affidavits in form No 3 of the Insolvency rules.

District Court, Guntur,
7th February 1911.

M. MUNDAPPA BANGERA,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Kistna.

Ayyadevara Vedadri, Narasimham .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner of Jagannadhapuram, hamlet of Rangapuram, has presented a petition to be declared an insolvent and that the same is posted to 29th day of March 1911 for hearing.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
15th February 1911.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge Madura.

Andyappan Ambalam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramanadan Chettiar and another .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner Andyappan Ambalam, son of Nallan Ambalam, residing at Unilampatti, Melur taluk, has applied to this Court under section 11 of Act III of 1907 for being declared insolvent and that the application stands posted to 22nd March 1911 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura,
13th February 1911.

V. NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura.

Alagappa Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramanadan Chetti and six others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors)*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner Alagappa Pillai, son of Nallan Ambalam, residing at Unilampatti, Melur taluk, has applied to this Court under section 11 of Act III of 1907 for being declared insolvent and that the application stands posted to 22nd March 1911 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura,
13th February 1911.

V. NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Subbaroya Asari, son of Ramachandra Asari, residing at Namakkal .. *Petitioner.*
Dasappa Chetti and eleven others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 3rd February 1911. All creditors wishing to prove their claims may apply to the Official Receiver at Trichinopoly.

District Munsif's Court, Namakkal,
15th February 1911.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Kolandai Asari, son of Arumuga Asari, residing at Mettupalayam,
Morupatty suburb, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthaveeran Chetti .. .. *Creditor.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 1st day of February 1911. All creditors wishing to prove their claims may apply to the Official Receiver at Trichinopoly.

District Munsif's Court, Namakkal,
15th February 1911.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 8 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Syed Server Saib, son of Syed Burau Saib, residing at Namakkal .. *Petitioner.*
Bala Krishna Singh and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 3rd February 1911 All creditors wishing to prove their claims may apply to the Official Receiver at Trichinopoly.

District Munsif's Court, Namakkal,
16th February 1911.

S. SUBBAYYA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Periyakulam.

G.S. A. Narasimman Chetty, son of Salukka Sobban Chetty, at Vedagurai, Periyakulam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kannai Sellammal and 38 others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 14th day of March 1911 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that day either in person or by pleader.

District Munsif's Court, Periyakulam, 16th February 1911. T. KRISTNASWAMI NAYUDU, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1911 (No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Ramnad) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad.

In the matter of Satagopa Aiyangar.

Satagopa Aiyangar, son of Ashagar Krishna Aiyangar, residing at Sammanda-puram, Srivilliputtur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Kamtia Ibrahim Lebbai, (2) Packa Lebbai, (3) Viraraghava-tatacharier, (4) Venkata Reddiar, (5) Tiruvengadammal, (6) Benkaru Raja, (7) Narayana Raja, (8) Tirumalai Aiyangar and (9) Chidambaranada Mudali .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice under section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act to Respondents.

Whereas the said petitioner has applied to the said Court to be declared an insolvent and the said application having been transferred by the said Court to the Official Receiver for disposal, this is to give you notice that this Court has fixed the 11th day of March 1911 for hearing.

Official Receiver's Office of Ramnad at Madura, 15th February 1911. T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Shivali.

Sabapathy Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rameswami Chetti and twenty-one others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Sabapathy Pillai, son of Vythilinga Pillai, residing in Koodathur, Shiyali District Munsif, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 21st March 1911 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Shiyali, 14th February 1911. S. C. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

M. Mahadevaiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
H. A. Hayi Safiullah Sahib & Co. and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner M. Mahadevaiyar, son of M. Viswanathaiyar, merchant, East Main Street, Puri, Tanjore, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 3rd day of March 1911 for hearing.

District Court, Tanjore, 13th February 1911. J. T. GILLESPIE, *Ag. District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of A. A. A. Arumugam Chettiar.

Chidambram Pillai (dumb) by next friend P. K. Aiyasami Pillai .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
A. A. A. Arumugam Chettiar .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Chidambram Pillai (dumb), son of Shanmugam Pillai, residing at Nattakottai Street, Tuticorin, by next friend P. K. Aiyasami Pillai, has applied to this Court for declaring A. A. A. Arumugam Chettiar, son of Ayemperumal Chettiar of Vadi Street, Tuticorin, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 24th day of March 1911.

The debtor or any other creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated this 14th day of February 1911. F. D. P. OLDFIELD, *District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Yellamanchili.

Tumu Venkataswami, son of Sanyasi of Arattakota Vadah Nukaraju and ten others .. .. *Petitioner.*
.. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovementioned petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 14th March 1911 for hearing. Any body that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

District Munsif's Court, Yellamanchili, 9th February 1911. N. BALARAMADAS, *District Munsif.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF AT PARAPANANGADI.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 550 OF 1909.

(1) Pothia Maliyakkal Katakkattil Seyd Muhamad *alias* Koyonhi Koya Thangal, (2) Younger brother Seyd Ibrahim *alias* Kunhi Seethi Koya (minor), (3) Seyd Hamid *alias* Mulla Koya (minor)—Plaintiffs (2) and (3) by next friend first plaintiff . . . . . *Plaintiffs.*

(2) Seyd Sahal Bass, (2) Younger brother Seyd Muhamad Bass, (3) Younger brother Seyd Ahamad Bey, (4) Seyd Mahomad Usuff Bey, (5) Seyd Ali Pothia Bey, (6) Seyd Mouthoba Bey, (7) Seyd Abdulla Bey, (8) Seyd Mahamad Hassam Bey, (9) Seyd Muhamad Bey, (10) Pothia Maliyakkal Seyd Hassan Bin Ahamad Jeoffri Mouthia Koya Thangal and (11) Pothia Maliyakkal Mulla Bi . . . . . *Defendants.*

The heirs of P. Seyd Asani *alias* Seyd Aba Koya Thangal of Quilandy have filed Original Suit No. 550 of 1906 in this Court against the legal representatives of the deceased Mampreth Thangal Seyd Fassan Poo Koya Thangal, now residing at Constantinople or thereabouts upon a hypothecation bond executed by the latter's agent Khan Bahadur Mathu Koya Thangal to recover, with future interests and costs, Rs. 1,500 by sale of the hypothecated property called "Pulpuramba" belonging to the said Poo Koya Thangal. Plaintiffs claim to recover costs from the defendants personally and from the assets of the said Poo Koya Thangal. The case is posted to 21st March 1911 for hearing.

2. The summonses were sent to the address of the defendants (2), (3) and (9) at Constantinople two times, but they were returned undelivered; and hence this notice is now published to draw the attention of the parties concerned.

District Munsif's Court, Parapanangadi,
15th February 1911.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH FEBRUARY 1911.

Liabilities.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	..	..	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	..	..	43,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 26,10,901	0 1			
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs. 29,75,220	1 1	55,86,121	0	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			6,86,50,965	3	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	..	..	39,322	1	3
Sundries	..	..	2,30,496	4	7
Total	..	..	7,97,57,433	3	2

Assets			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities					
Other authorised Investments	..	..	74,07,228	7	0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	..	..	2,36,870	12	0
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	..	..	2,28,08,870	10	1
Bills discounted and purchased	..	..	1,24,36,284	10	0
Balances with other Banks	..	..	1,28,52,226	3	0
Bullion	..	..	18,25,843	12	3
Dead Stock	..	..	37,477	1	4
Stamps	..	..	4,31,163	12	7
Sundries	..	..	17,784	0	4
		..	14,36,647	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	..	..	5,82,80,899	7	2
		..	1,52,80,490	1	0
Total	..	..	7,97,57,433	3	2

* Includes 87,501½ Sovereigns = Rs. 13,17,022-8-0.

(By order of the Directors)

J. SUTHERLAND,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—46·99.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 20th February 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The following sums are outstanding in the books of this office. If not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, the amounts will be credited to Government.—

No.	Name of party	Name of work.	Date.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Gopala Reddi	Melpalayur	October 1907 ..	2	14	0
2	M. S. Govindaswami Naidu	Siruparyur	March 1909 ..	148	0	1
3	Gopalakrishna Reddi	Avanibhapathur	November 1909 ..	3	0	0
4	Doraiswami Mudaliar ..	Mavur large tank, small tank, Udayandal tank ..	June 1910 ..	26	11	4
5	Ramaraja Naidu	Veeramadal tangal	June 1910 ..	4	8	3
6	L. Nalasa Aiyar	Sengalun tank	August 1910 ..	25	0	0
7	Seshappa Naidu	Ayalur tangal of Aryalur ..	September 1910.	27	10	8
8	Sendura Reddi	Sittari tank	Do.	6	5	5
9	Rama Rayar	Ramanathan tangal	Do.	37	0	1
10	V. Krishna Aiyar	Anayur tank	Do.	67	10	8

Office of the Ex. Engr., T.R.S. Division, V Circle,
15th February 1911.

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, V Circle.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums outstanding in the accounts of this office on behalf of persons noted below will be credited to Government if not claimed within one month from the date of notification :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	C. Bhasmasankara Rao, Temporary Surveyor	12	8	0
2	D. Veeraswami, survey lascar	0	15	6
3	P. Saranga, survey lascar	8	0	0
4.	S. Bangari, survey lascar	8	0	0
5.	B. Venkanna, survey lascar	8	0	0

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

Dowlaishweram, 1st February 1911.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 33-10-10 being the amount due to piece-worker K. Parthasarathy Mudaliyar, Nandalur, on final bill for work done on planting canal along the right embankment of Cheyar in Gingalur limits is outstanding in the books of this office and will be credited to Government if not claimed before the end of May 1911.

K. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Cuddapah Division, Madanapalle, 18th February 1911.

CLOSURE OF CANAL.

The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal will be closed for annual repairs for two months from the 15th April to the 15th June 1911.

Water for irrigation will, if available, be supplied to sugar-cane and other garden crops between Sunkesula and Kurnool once in ten days as usual, during this period

G. S. RAMA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool, 9th February 1911

CLOSURE OF PERIYAR TUNNEL.

The Periyar Tunnel will be closed on the 25th March 1911.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Madura Division, 14th February 1911.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Shipping in the Madras Roadstead with their Destination, etc., on the 18th February 1911 as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents
				1911.	
S S "Falwell".	2382	G. C. Douglas ..	Unknown	Uncertain ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S "Irakutsm."	2164	H Ottmann ..	Calcutta	23rd February	Do.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 12th to the 18th February 1911.

ARRIVALS

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1911.						1911
12th Feb. ..	S S "Court"	3542	B.	T. C. Scott ..	Rangoon and Calcutta ..	5th Feb.
12th " ..	S S. "Nizam"	2041	"	J H Benson ..	Bombay	24th Jan.
13th " ..	S S. "Teesta"	3423	"	C. Willis ..	Singapore via Penang ..	6th Feb.
13th " ..	S.S. "Trieste"	9703	A	S Clinch ..	Trieste via Bastahi ..	13th Jan. 1910.
13th " ..	S S. "Reichenfels" ..	2908	G.	D Kleppenburg	Hamburg via Port Said	27th Dec. 1911
13th " ..	S.S. "Maria Valeria" ..	2643	A.	N. Giacovich ..	Calcutta	8th Feb.
14th " ..	S S. "Gwalior"	2692	E.	J. H Addenbrooke.	Rangoon	10th "
14th " ..	S S. "Fazilka"	2668	"	J. V. Legrand ..	Calcutta	4th "
15th " ..	S S. "Golconda"	3730	"	A H Ackrane ..	London via Aden	17th Jan.
15th " ..	S S. "Ganges"	2151	"	W C Abbott ..	Calcutta	13th Feb.
15th " ..	S S. "Arratoon"	2182	"	J. E. O'Sullivan ..	Negapatam	11th " 1910
17th " ..	S S "Irakutsm"	2164	G	H. Ottmann ..	New York via Bombay ..	17th Dec. 1911
17th " ..	S.S "Falwell"	2382	B	G. C Douglas ..	London via Suez	12th Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1911					
12th Feb.	S.S. "Twingata"	1120	B.I.	T. Taylor	Rangoon
13th "	S.S. "Nizam"	2041	B	J. H. Benson	Calcutta *via* Northern Ports
13th "	B.I.M.S. "Northbrook"	2967	"	R. H. Jarvis	Bombay.
14th "	S.S. "Trieste"	3703	A.	S. Clinch	Calcutta *via* Rangoon
14th "	S.S. "Maria Valeria"	2842	"	N. Gamerah	Trieste *via* Colombo.
14th "	S.S. "Conch"	3843	B	T. G. Scott	Aruchay.
14th "	S.S. "Tanta"	3428	"	C. Willis	Penang, Portswettenham and Singapore *via* Southern Ports
16th "	S.S. "Chr. Beckmann"	3283	"	A. W. Simpson	Calcutta.
16th "	S.S. "Maria Rickmers"	2286	G.	A. Rupp	Do
25th "	S.S. "Emilia"	3699	B.	J. V. Legrand	Bombay *via* Southern Ports and Colombo.
15th "	S.S. "Gulconda"	3788	"	A. H. Anderson	Calcutta.
16th "	S.S. "Reichenfels"	2906	G	H. Klappenberg	Do
19th "	S.S. "Gwalior"	3892	B	J. H. Addenbrooke	Negapatam.
16th "	S.S. "Landela"	2493	"	J. R. O'Sullivan	Rangoon.
16th "	S.S. "Ganges"	2491	"	W. C. Abbott	Trinidad
15th "	S.S. "Rendar"	2278	N	H. G. Neilson	Calcutta.

Port Office, Madras.
18th Feb 1911.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 6 of 1911.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
3rd February 1911.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The last Notice to Mariners published in 1910 was No. 1809.

[No. 1 of the year 1911.]

CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING BRITISH PORTS

PART I.

CLOSING OF PORTS.

(1) My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having taken into consideration the fact that local or other circumstances may arise in which it may be necessary, on account of periodical exercises, manœuvres, or otherwise, to forbid all entrance to certain ports of the Empire, this is to give Notice that on approaching the shores of the United Kingdom, or any of the ports or localities of the British Empire, referred to in Part III of this Notice, a sharp look-out should be kept for the signals described in the following paragraph, and for the vessels mentioned in paragraph (2), Part II, of this Notice, and the distinguishing and other signals made by them. In the event of such signals being displayed, the port or locality should be approached with great caution, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist.

(2) If entrance to a port is prohibited, three *red* vertical lights by night, or three *red* balls by day, will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach, which signals will also be shown by the vessels indicated in paragraph (2), Part II, of this notice.

If these signals are displayed, vessels must either proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

(3) At all the ports or localities at home or abroad referred to in Part III of this Notice, search-lights are occasionally exhibited for exercise.

Instructions have been given to avoid directing moveable search lights during practice on to vessels under way, but mariners are warned that great care should be taken to keep a sharp look-out for the signals indicated in paragraph (2) above, when search-lights are observed to be working.

PART II.

EXAMINATION SERVICE.

(1) Under certain circumstances it may become necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities at home or abroad, referred to in Part III of this Notice.

(2) In such case, vessels carrying the distinguishing flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (4) will be charged with the duty of examining ships which desire to enter the ports and of allotting positions in which they shall anchor.

(3) As the institution of the Examination Service at any port will never be publicly advertised, especial care should be taken in approaching the ports, by day or night, to keep a sharp look-out for any vessel carrying the flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (4), and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun.

(4) By day the distinguishing flags of the Examination Steamer will be a special flag (white and red horizontal surrounded by a blue border) and a blue ensign.

Also, three red vertical balls, if the port is closed.

SPECIAL FLAG. THREE RED BALLS.

By night the steamer will carry—

(a) Three *red* vertical lights if the port is closed

(b) Three *white* vertical lights if the port is open.

The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights, and will show an unbroken light around the horizon

(5) Masters are warned that, before attempting to enter any of these ports when the Examination Service is in force, they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions as to entry given to them by the Examination Steamer. In the absence of any instruction from the Examination Steamer they must proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the admiralty Charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

(6) In case of fog Masters of vessels are enjoined to use the utmost care, and the Examination Anchorage itself should be approached with caution

(7) The pilots attached to the ports will be acquainted with the regulations to be followed.

PART III.

PORTS OR LOCALITIES REFERRED TO.

United Kingdom.

Belfast.
Barrhaven.
Clyde.
Dover.
Falmouth
Firth of Forth.
Harwich.
Hull.
River Mersey.
Milford Haven.
Newhaven.
Plymouth.
Portland.
Portsmouth.
Queenstown.
Sheerness.
River Tees
" Thames.
" Tyne.
Alderney.
Guernsey.
Jersey.

Canada.

Esquimalt.
Halifax.
Quebec.

Mediterranean.

Gibraltar.
Malta.

Indian Ocean.

Aden.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Colombo.
Karachi.
Mauritius.
Rangoon.

China Sea.

Hongkong.
Singapore.

Africa.

Cape Town
Durban.
Sierra Leone.
Simons Bay.

Australia.

Adelaide.
Albany
Brisbane
Fremantle.
Melbourne.
Newcastle
Sydney.
Thursday Island.
Townsville.
Wollongong.

Tasmania.

Hobart.

New Zealand

Auckland
Otago.
Port Lyttelton.
Wellington.

West Indies.

Bermuda.
Kingston, Jamaica.

(By Command of their Lordships.)

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
2nd January 1911.

H. E. PUREY-CUST,
Hydrographer.

No 7 of 1911.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
14th February 1911.

T. A. L. DE BERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL, BURMA—BASSEIN RIVER ENTRANCE.

Oreste Shoal—Buoy replaced.

New Position.—Latitude 16° 53¼' N.
Longitude 94° 15½' E.
Description.—A black can buoy
Bearings.—Hmaw Din Great Pagoda N. 30½° W. distant 3·6 miles
Diamond Island Flagstaff S. 7° E. distant 2·35 miles.
Variation.—1° E.
Charts affected.—No. 834, Bassein River and approaches
No. 152, Preparis North Channel.
No 823 Karong Island to White Point.
Publications.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1901, page 341, Revised Supplement, 1909
Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma.

Rangoon, 26th January 1911.

G. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5.—Under rules I (8), III (a), and XXI of the Opium Rules contained in Government Notification No 466, dated 22nd October 1909, published on pages 1223-27 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1909, Part I, amended by notifications Nos 471, dated 18th November 1909, and 624, dated 25th November 1910, the Board of Revenue hereby prescribes three tolas as the maximum quantity of opium or intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking but not being morphia or codeine, or preparations thereof, which may be possessed without license and transported without permit by any person and sold by a retail vendor at any one time to any one person in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts from 1st April 1911.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 30th January 1911

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 85th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 16th day of February 1911.

Number, rank and name, 25382, Gunner George Widger; age, 24 years; height, 5 feet 8¼ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 8th September 1906; place of enlistment, Cardiff; parish and county in which born, St. Paul's, Cardiff Glamorgan; date of desertion or absence, 13th February 1911; place of desertion or absence, *en route* from Wellington to Bombay; marks, mould calf of left leg; under five years' service.

G. B. B. TRENCHARD, Lieut., R.G.A.,
Commanding 85th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATON.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th February 1911.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1911.

No 460-*Ap.*—MR. R. SRINIVASA AIYAR, Superintendent of Post Offices, fifth grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 1st February 1911.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED tenders for the supply of firewood to the hospitals specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912, will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on *Wednesday 15th March* 1911 and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens, Royapettah, Madras S.W., Post Box No. 121.

2. Cover to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum."

3. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs. 300 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* The deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

5. No tenderers shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

12. The successful competator will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13. The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O., No. 2355, dated 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

SCHEDULE.

Institutions.	Firewood		Earnest security money	Remarks
	Probable requirement of each institution during the year.	Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor.		
	TONS.	TONS.	Rs.	
General Hospital	210	508	300	(a) Information as to dimensions, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application at the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. (b) There should be *only one rate* for the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of use, etc., of wood. (c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year. (d) The contract rate should include delivery charge.
Maternity Hospital	124			
Voluntary Venereal Hospital .	18			
Ophthalmic Hospital .	40			
Leper Hospital ..	60			
Lunatic Asylum, Madras ..	144			

(By order.)

Madras, 3rd February 1911.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Asst. to Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.

TIMBER SALES IN THE PULLAMPET RANGE, CUDDAPAH EAST DIVISION.

THE quantity of timber given below will be sold in public auction in the depots and on the dates mentioned against them subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The sale will be subject to the sanction of the District Forest Officer.
(2) At the close of the sale the highest bidder must deposit at once one-fourth of his bid amount.
(3) The order of confirmation of sale will be communicated as early as possible.
(4) The bidder must pay the remaining amount within one week after the receipt of confirmation order, failing which, the timbers will be sold in public auction at his risk and the deposit made by him will be forfeited to Government. Moreover any amount due from him will be treated as if it were an arrear of Land Revenue.
(5) The timbers must be removed from the depot within one week after the payment of the amount, failing which a depot rent of 6 pies per lot per diem will be levied.

13th March 1911, 2 P.M.	.. Rajampet Depot	..	About 2,500 red Sanders posts and Nagula.
14th March 1911, 2 P.M.	.. Kodur Depot	..	About 2,000 posts of red wood and 1,500 posts and Nagula of jungle wood.

14th February 1911.

C. M. MADURANAYAKAM,
District Forest Officer, East Cuddapah.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIETS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8 o'clock on Saturday the 25th February 1911 by the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, at his office, Pantheon Road, Egmore, for the furnishing by tender the following perishable and non-perishable articles of diet, etc., as detailed in the annexed schedules :—

SCHEDULE A.

(1) Perishable Articles of Diet (daily supply).
(2) Milk, etc. (daily supply) .. ..
(3) Aerated Waters .. .. ..
} From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portions of the year as may appear desirable.

(4) Non-perishable Articles of Diet—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE B.

Bazaar Medicines and Hospital Necessaries—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE C.

Bedding and Clothing—From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912.

2. Tenders should be submitted in duplicate and superscribed "Tenders for perishable and non-perishable articles of diet, etc., for the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras." Each tender must contain not only the rates, but also the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column and the items so totalled up should show the aggregate total of the entire tender. The tender for each article will be treated as a separate and distinct tender.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, equal to 5 per cent. on the total value of his tender, and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.*

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, at his office, at the prescribed time, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

5. No person making a tender will be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of 30 days from the date thereof, and, in the event of so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet, bedding and clothing, must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender or any portion thereof has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of his accepted articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government, he will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet must have his articles ready for inspection not later than 7-30 A.M. daily.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractors, but payment will be made on monthly bills for the supplies of articles noted in schedules A (1), (2), (3) and C.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 at a time will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10 The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The successful tenderers for non-perishable articles of diet, bazar medicines and hospital necessaries should deliver the articles in bulk within one week from date of order, failing which their earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Payment will be made after the required supply is fully received.

12 The deposit money of successful tenderers will be retained till the supply is completed, but those of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on application at the hospital

13 The samples of the different articles may be seen and the information as to the scales of diet, etc, may be had on personal application at the office of the Superintendent and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples.

14 The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest security or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O., No. 2358, dated 31st March 1899, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

16. Every tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect —

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money or security deposit confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

17. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected

SCHEDULE A

(1) PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET (DAILY SUPPLY).

Articles.	Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Apples	No. 300	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	
Beef, first sort, without bone	lb. 80		
Bread, first sort	" 28 000		
Chuddahs	No. 13,000		Each must not weigh more than 10 oz. when dressed.
Chillies, green	lb. 5		
Cocoanut, without shell	" 250		
Eggs, hen, fresh	No. 6,700		To weigh 1½ oz. each.
Flour, wheat	lb. 100		
Fish, excluding wastage	" 850		
Ghee, first sort, pure	" 500		
Goodams	" 200		
Ginger, green	" 5		
Hoppers, white, fresh	No. 27,000		To weigh 2 oz. each.
Ice	lb. 50,500		
Limes, fresh, good size	No 2,000		
Mangoes, good size	" 200		
Mint and Parsley	lb. 2		
Mutton, without bone, first sort *	" 4,500		
Mutton, with bone, first sort *	" 4,200		
Onions, good size	" 100		
Oranges, fresh, first sort, good size	No. 2,700		
Pigeons	" 200		
Plantains, good, full size	" 4,000		
Potatoes, first sort	lb. 2,200		To weigh 2 oz. each
Sheep's feet	No. 1,200		
Vegetable, country (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	lb. 1,500		
Do Europe (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	" 100		
Soojee	" 350		

* Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition.

(2) MILK, ETC

Articles	Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery	Remarks
Milk—Cows to be milked at the hospital, fresh milk, specific gravity not less than 1,028° to be ready for milking precisely at 6 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. daily. Milk to be delivered at the kitchen at 7-30 A.M. and 5 30 P.M.	Pints. 76,000	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable	The gate will be opened for the cows in the morning at 6 A.M. for the first batch and at 7 A.M. for the second batch and in the evening at 4 for the first batch and 5 P.M. for the second.
Butter	lb. 1,000		
Buttermilk	Pints 300		
Tyre	" 20		
Cream	lb. 10		

SCHEDULE A—*contd.*

(3) AERATED WATERS.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.
Sodawater	Bottles	6,500	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable
Lemonade		1,500	

(4). BULK SUPPLY (NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET).

Articles.		Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Arrowroot (St. Vincent)	lb	20	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.	
Barley	,,	400		
Bengar's Food	Tins.	50		
Chillies, dry	lb	25		
Coffee powder (1st sort, pure) ..	,,	900		
Coriander	,,	30		To be supplied by monthly instalments of 120 pounds.
Biscuits *	,,	100		
Pepper	,,	15		
Rice, Kumsaly (1st sort, well cleaned) ..	,,	1,000		
Rice, table (1st sort, well cleaned) ..	,,	800		
Salt aengaron	,,	200		Samples to be submitted with the tender
Salt, table	,,	12		
Salt, white	,,	200		
Sugar, Antagram	,,	500		
Sugar, brown	,,	2,400		
Tamarind	,,	100		Free from seeds.
Tea	,,	100		
Turmeric	,,	12		
Vendium	,,	12		
Mellin's food, large size	Bot.	36		
Mellin's Lactofood, large size	,,	36		
Essence of chicken (Brandts) ..	Tins.	60		
Mustard, country	lb.	12		

* Milk Biscuits in tins of 10 lb. each.

SCHEDULE B

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Bazaar Medicines and Hospital necessaries.			To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order.	
Jars, Prune empty	No.	12		
Linseed	lb	100		Free from dust.
Honey	,,	8		
Glue	,,	12		
Twine, packing †	,,	50		
Cotton waste	,,	50		
Tallow	,,	25		
White lead	,,	12		
Red lead	,,	12		Ready mixed white paint.
Spirits, methylated	Gal.	85		
Spindle oil	,,	25		
Cardamom seeds	lb.	3		
Cocoa	,,	10		
Bottles, graduated	Doz	12		
Vinegar, Europe	Bot.	3		
Brushes, ordinary	No.	300		
Do. cocoanut	,,	150		
Do. sawangare	,,	6		
Brushes, oilweb	,,	18		
Chamoys	,,	12		Large size.
Brushes, coir, for nails	,,	24		
Coal, English †	Tons	30		Free from dust.
Cloth, bandage	Yds	800		
Do. dungry blue	,,	25		
Do. dungry white	,,	25		
Combs, common	No.	100		
Cotton (fine)	lb	500		
Earth, fuller's	Carts	12		
Do. dry	,,	6		
Flour, rice	lb	200		
Indigo	,,	4		In packets of 12 oz. each.
Limestone, burnt	,,	200		
Tanglefoot	Papers.	50		
Match boxes (Bryant's & May's) ..	No	500		
Mull (18 yards to a piece)	Yds	20		

† To be supplied in instalments as ordered for.

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES—*cont.*

Articles		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Bazaar Medicines and Hospital necessaries—cont.				
Mullsyn	No.	100	To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order.	
Muslin (30 yards to a piece)	Pieces	100		
Do. (12 yards to a piece)	"	5		
Needles (Kirby No. 6)	Doz.	40		
Flannel	Yds.	500		
Mats, coach	No.	100		
Needles (three cornered)	Doz.	2		
Oil, cocoanut, 1st sort, pure	Gal	5		
Do. gingelly do	"	5		
Do. kerosene *	"	320		
Rope, cotton	Yds.	300		
Do. hemp	"	1,000		
Scrubbers cocoanut	No	36		
Soda, washing *	lb.	200		
Soap, bar	Bars.	100		
Do. carbolic	"	200		
Do. Monkey brand	"	200		Made of double colour
Sodium	lb	50		
Strainers, wire	No.	4		
Straw *	lb.	12,000		To be supplied in two instalments.
Tape, English, narrow *	Yds.	3,360		
Do broad	"	314		
Tar, coal	lb.	50		
Stove pans	Doz.	40		
Thread, ligature	lb.	2		
Do sewing	Balls	300		
Safety pins	Doz	50		
Soft soap	lb.	100		
Metal polish tins	Tins	50		

* To be supplied in instalments as indented for.

SCHEDULE C

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Bolsters	No.	70	From 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 in such quantities and at such times as may be required	
Blankets	"	50		
Cloth, drab	"	200		
Do. instrument	"	80		
Do table	"	20		
Do. tray	"	40		
Cooks' aprons	"	20		
Do cap	"	12		
Counterpanes	"	12		
Dusters, linn	"	20		
Gowns	"	75		
Gowns chints	"	25		
Gudgries, large	"	100		
Do. small	"	1,000		
Jackets	"	125		
Mattresses, coir	"	24		
Napkins, children	"	1,200		
Do. women	"	1,200		As per hospital sample
Do. table	"	120		
Palliasses	"	100		
Petticoats, chintz	"	150		
Pillow cases	"	150		
Pillows with cotton	"	24		
Do. with straw	"	100		
Quilts, cotton	"	12		
Do gingham	"	1,200		
Sheets, large	"	150		
Do. small	"	12		
Shirts of linen	"	36		
Towels, bath	"	100		
Toilet covers	"	18		
Do dimity	"	175		
Do rollers	"	12		
Vest, flannel	"	12		
Tea cloths	"	24		

Madras, 4th February 1911.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY VENEREAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Wednesday 1st March 1911 by the Superintendent, Voluntary Venereal Hospital, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, storable and non-diet, storable.—Consist of articles which must be supplied en bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, perishable and surgical dressings.—Consist of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory-notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 7 *infra*.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

11. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security, if not confiscated, will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G. O., No. 2858, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

16. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph 15, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*

17. No article shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so.

18. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital, Madras.

19. Samples are not required unless called for. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender

rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.		Probable quantity more or less required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Diet, storable. (Bulk supplies. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)			Rs.	
Arrowroot	lb.	15	1	
Barley	"	300	6	Sealed sample required in bottle.
Chillies, dry, first sort	"	90	3	
Coffee-powder	"	250	15	Sample required
Cocoatine	"	200	10	
Coriander, first sort, clean	"	75	3	
Cummin seeds, clean	"	3	1	
Dhall, first sort, clean (a)	"	220	5	If the whole of this group is included in one tender Rs. 80 as earnest-money.
Garlic (a)	"	25	2	
Mustard	"	8	1	
Pepper, black, first sort	"	60	5	
Rice, first sort, clean, stones picked (a)	"	8,000	40	Sealed sample required in bottle
Salt, common	"	300	5	
Tamarind, first sort, seeds picked	"	200	5	
Turmeric	"	8	1	
Vendium	"	8	1	
Non-diet, durable. (Bulk supplies.)				
Baskets rattan, large, closely woven	No.	4	1	If the whole is included in one tender Rs. 5 as earnest-money
Do small do	"	3	1	
Brooms, bundles, 12 on cash	"	90	1	
Chimney	lb.	90	3	
Rice strainer, rattan	No.	4	2	
Rings for pots, large	"	12	1	
Soap, carbolic, Calvert's	lb.	12	3	Samples required.
Winnows	No.	6	1	
Surgical dressing. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Cloth, Calcutta, for bandage, pieces of 8 yards closely woven	Nu.	150	5	Rs. 5 earnest-money.
Cotton, clean	lb.	60	3	
Non-diet, perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)				
Chatties, large	No.	18	1	
Do. small	"	25	1	
Coal tar, good quality	lb.	100	4	
Dry earth	Cart load.	10	1	
Mildeys	No	200	6	
Munthys	"	300	3	Rs. 25 for the whole group.
Oil, ground	lb.	25	1	
Oil, kerosene, American, to be supplied in tins	Gallons	200	10	Samples required in white bottles.
Soap, country	lb.	100	1	
Straw	"	6,000	25	Tins to be returned after oil is used up.
Diet, perishable. (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply)				
Betel and nut	lb.	300	6	
Bread, first sort	"	900	6	
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each	Nr.	2,500	15	
Fish, fresh, excluding wastage	lb.	50	1	Rs. 40 as earnest-money.
Mutton, with bone best quality	"	200	5	
Do. without bone best quality (b)	"	3,200	16	
Peppers, to weigh 2 oz. each, fresh, white	No.	4,000	10	
Buttermilk, fresh, specific gravity not under 1014°, pint of 20 oz.	Pints.	6,000	16	
Milk, cows, best, given to be pailked at hospital, specific gravity 1024°, pint of 20 oz.	"	11,000	23	Rs. 25 as earnest-money.
Vegetables, country, fresh	lb.	2,000	10	
Plantains	No.	2,000	5	

(a) Will be taken in two instalments.

(b) Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet and tail of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goats' flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition.

(c) Rice will be taken in two instalments. The first in April 1911 and the second in July 1911.

Madras, 6th February 1911.

L. HIRSCH, Captain, I.M.S.,
Supdt., Govt. Voluntary Funeral Hospital.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8-30 A.M. on Saturday, the 25th February 1911, by the Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedules, viz.:—

Schedule A consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within ten days from date of order. Payments will be made in full after delivery. Schedules B and C consisting of perishable articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The supplies are to continue for twelve months from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912, and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills. Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 A.M.

2. The rate for each article must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

3. If the successful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within ten days from date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, those of rice being at least one measure, and those of cloth whole pieces. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Madras deposit receipt equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. No cash deposit can be received. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers for perishable articles, hereafter termed the "contractor" will be required to execute a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the articles of daily supply, which must be fresh and of good quality at 7-30 A.M. for inspection by the Superintendent or any officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled, and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The security deposit will be placed in the Government Savings Bank and will be returned to the contractor, together with any interest that shall have accrued thereon, after the completion of his contract.

9. The contract must not be sublet without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent. in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A.—*Bulk Supply.*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
1	Arrowroot	1st sort lb.	25	11	Rice, country *	Dry and well cleaned with not broken ones. lb	45,000
2	Barley Do. "	"	150				
3	Chillies ..	Old and dry "	400				
4	Coriander * ..	Fresh and well cleaned. "	600				
5	Coffee powder ..	1st sort "	700	12	Sago .	1st sort "	50
6	Cummin seed .	Do. "	50	13	Tamarind .	Black and well cleaned and without seeds. "	1,200
7	Dhall * .	1st sort, without husk. "	2,500			Pakoo "	15
8	Garlic .. .	1st sort and large in size. "	75	14	Tea	New and well cleaned. "	50
9	Mustard, country	1st sort and brown "	50	15	Turmeric ..	.. "	850
10	Pepper.. .	1st sort, black and dry "	100	16	Sugar, brown ..	.. "	1,000
				17	Sugar, white ..		
		Surgical Dressings.					
18	Cloth for bandages.	Good quality 14 yds. broad. yds.	2,500	19	Cotton ..	Country, cleaned lb.	50
		Bazaar Medicines.					
20	Chaulmoogra oil.	(Oleum Gynocardiæ.) lb.	200	23	Jangle almond oil.	(Oleum Hydnocarpus wightiana.) lb	200
21	Honey	.. "	12				
22	Mustard, Europe	.... Bottles.	12				

* The first instalment of supply in April 1911 and the second in July 1911.

SCHEDULE A.—*Daily Supply*—cont.

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
		Hospital Necessaries Stewards.					
34	Bucket, mittan, large.	Strong and well made	No. 12	34	Mixture bottles	Graded bottles	No. 100
35	Candle, wax	2 oz. each	,, 80	90	Wick, kerosine	As per hospital sample	Yds. 23
36	Chimney	New and without dust.	lb. 300	26	Winnows		No. 20
37	Coal tar	1st sort	,, 100	27	Wooden buckets, large	20" diameter	,, 8
38	Fuller's earth	1st sort	Bags. 60	28	Rice tubs, oval		,, 4
39	Indigo	1st sort	lb 3	28A	Broth tubs, round		,, 4
40	Ladle, cocoa	As per hospital sample.	No. 80	40	Tape		Yds. 88
41	Ladle, wooden	Do.	,, 100	41	Thimbles		No 12
42	Match boxes	Safety	Doz. 10	42	Chalk		lb. 5
43	Mats, date	As per hospital Sample.	No 72				
		Bedding and Clothing.					
43	Blankets	Red 7 × 4'	No. 50	51	Red flannel for petticoats.	1 yard broad	Yds 24
44	Thread, sewing	Alexander No. 60 and No. 40.	lb. 5	52	Gingham, blue	45" wide	,, 250
45	Cloth, sheets	30" wide	Yds. 200	53	Dungari, white	Do	,, 425
46	Towels	1 yard square	No. 36	54	Long cloth		,, 10
47	Bultan, cotton	2 nose	Doz. 12	55	Poultice cloth		,, 300
48	Needles	Nos 6 and 7, Gross Walker & Co.	Gross 1	56	Red cloth for curse		,, 400
49	B M cloth		Yds. 400	57	Red cloth for dhoties.		,, 1,200
50	Chints for skirts.		,, 100				

SCHEDULE B.—*Monthly Supply.*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less	No.	Name of article.	Quality	Quantity more or less
58	Brooms, ordinary.	Long	No. 400	66	Oil, cocoanut	New and pure	lb. 1,000
59	Do. cocoa	Cleaned	,, 400	67	Oil, kerosine	Do.	Gals 480
60	Baskets	Common	,, 50	68	Pens, medium		No. 50
61	Chatties, large		,, 40	69	Rings for pots		,, 60
62	Cheroots		,, 30,000	70	Ramah		,, 700
63	Mulleys	As per hospital sample	,, 600	71	Soap, raw	Boucheur's	lb 200
64	Manthayu	Do	,, 600	72	Do marbolic	Cakes	No. 60
65	Chattys, large, for dressing		,, 10	73	Straw	Raw	lb. 1,000
				74	Soojee	New and pure	,, 10
				75	Wheat flour	Do.	,, 6

SCHEDULE C.—*Daily Supply.*

No	Name of article	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
76	Bread	White and good quality	lb. 7,000	87	Mutton without bones.	Good quality each carcass to weigh not less than 25 lb, and not more than 29 lb., the fat of the sheep must be attached, goat's flesh will not be accepted, only male sheep will be accepted.	lb. 10,000
77	Butter	Fresh and good quality	lb 500	88	Mutton with bones.		lb. 4,500
78	Chicken or half fowl.	To weigh 10 oz. when dressed	No 300			Good quality	,, 2,000
79	Cocoanut	Without shells	lb 400				
80	Eggs, hen	Each 2 oz.	No 3,000	89	Onions		
81	Ghee	Pure and good quality	lb. 1,200	90	Pan supari patty	Betel leaf ½ oz. & nut ½ oz. each	No. 24,000
82	Hoppers (supply at 8-30 A.M.)	Good quality and to weigh 2 oz. each	No 30,000	91	Plantains	Moderate size	,, 1,400
83	Milk, 2S or pint.	Cows to be milked within hospital compound under supervision twice a day at 7 A.M. and 4 P.M., specific gravity not less than 1029°.	lb. 16,000	92	Snuff handies	New (60 grs. snuff).	,, 10,000
84	Beef	Good quality	lb. 800	93	Vegetables, country, to be supplied whenever indented for	Fresh and good quality of potatoes, once a week sweet potatoes, brinjals, bandakai, pumpkins, country spinach, gogu drumsticks, yams, country beans, plantains, country asparagus, radish, bulls and gourds of different sorts	lb. 10,000
85	Fish	Do	,, 400				
86	Biscuits, butter.	Fresh	,, 60				

Madras, 6th February 1912.

J. F. GIBSON, Lieut., I.S.M.D.,
Superintendent, Government Lepar Hospital.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PAINTS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of ready mixed red and black paints (imported or locally manufactured) required for the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department during the year commencing 1st October 1911 will be received by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, up to 12 noon on 15th March 1911.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of paints (imported or locally manufactured as the case may be) for the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department" and should be accompanied by samples of the articles intended to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes. The samples will not be returned.

3. The tenderers must state the rates at which they are prepared to supply. The paint is to be delivered as ordered from time to time at any of the following places:—

(1) Tondarpet Storehouse (near Mint Buildings).
(2) Beach Station of the South Indian Railway Company.
(3) The Salt Coteary Goods Station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(4) The Madras Salt Depot.
(5) The Royapuram Station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

4. Tenderers must undertake to supply, before 1st June 1911, a quantity not exceeding 500 kegs of red paint and, before the 15th February 1912, 200 kegs of black paint (each keg to contain 25 lb. net) and thereafter immediately on indent from time to time during the currency of the contract as many kegs of paint as may be required.

5. In the event of failure to supply within the time prescribed on any order given, the Board reserves to itself the right to make other arrangements to obtain the supply at the contractor's risk.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. of the amount of the contract as security for the due fulfilment of the contract; he will be allowed to include in this sum the amount of his initial deposit. He will execute a bond within seven days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender; and, in case of failure to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of his tender cancelled. The necessary stamp duty on the contract bond must be paid by the contractor.

7. The Board reserves to itself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing. Any further information can be obtained at the Board's Office, Separate Revenue Department.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Chepauk, 1st February 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI DRILL AND TURBAN CLOTH TO THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 15th March 1911 by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, for the supply of 75,000 yards of khaki drill and 10,000 yards of khaki turban cloth, more or less.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) and should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of khaki drill or khaki turban cloth" as the case may be.

3. Each tender should be specifically for the supply of either khaki drill or khaki turban cloth and should be accompanied by a sample of the article, which must be similar in material and colour to the cloth now in stock, which may be seen at the Tondarpet Storehouse. The tenderer should state the price at which he is prepared to supply the article.

4. Each tender for the supply of khaki drill should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 and each tender for the supply of khaki turban cloth by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposit may be in cash or in Government promissory notes. The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5. The khaki drill must be 27"/28" wide and 14 lb. in weight per piece of 40 yards and the turban cloth 36" wide and 12 lb. in weight per piece of 50 yards. The last year's accepted rates are As. 6-6 and As. 4 per yard, respectively.

6. The Board reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. As soon as the acceptance of their tenders is notified the successful tenderer or tenderers for khaki drill and turban cloth will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 300 in respect of the contract for khaki drill and Rs. 200 in respect of that for turban cloth, which, together with the initial deposit required under condition 4 of this notice, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contracts.

8. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki drill will be required to sign an agreement binding himself to supply the required quantity of cloth within four months from the date of execution of his agreement at the rate of not less than 5,000 yards a week commencing from the first week in April 1911. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki turban cloth will be required to sign an agreement undertaking to deliver the whole quantity required within four months from the date of execution of his agreement, commencing to deliver from the first week in April 1911 not less than 1,200 yards of khaki turban cloth per week. Failure to fulfil the agreement will entail forfeiture of the deposit.

9. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, Madras.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 3rd February 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

H-8

SALE OF SHELL AREAS.

THE exclusive right of excavating shells in the waste lands of the undermentioned places will be put up to auction at the upset price noted against each by the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Nellore sub-division, on the dates and places noted against each.

2. The lease will extend for three years from the date of confirmation of the bids by the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Northern Division.

3. A deposit of one-third of the upset price must be made by each intending bidder previous to bidding and it will be received by the Salt Inspector of the circle in which the lease areas lie at any time during office hours, within three days previous to the date of sale.

4. No person will be allowed to bid for another, unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him. Such facts should be brought to the selling officer's notice at once.

5. The selling officer may for valid reasons refuse to accept any bid, and in cases of dispute, his decision shall be final; if, for any reason, the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may at his discretion either accept the next highest bid or commence the auction again.

6. The final acceptance of bids shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Northern Division, who reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any bid at his discretion.

7. The deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned as soon as possible after receipt of orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division, on the auction sale report.

8. As the auction proceeds, each successful bidder shall at once, if so required by the selling officer or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make such further deposit as the selling officer may require; should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 3 *supra* will be forfeited and the shell areas will be put up to auction again or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, and the defaulter may be debarred from bidding again at any subsequent sale of shell pits by the Deputy Commissioner.

9. On the acceptance of the bid, the successful bidder will be required to enter into an agreement within a week for the due performance of his contract and pay one-tenth of the auction amount to the Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Sub-division, or any officer nominated by him. Should the bidder fail to do so, the deposits made by him under conditions 3 and 8 *supra* will be forfeited and the shell pits will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine. Losses effected will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will forfeit all gain and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the resale.

10. A copy of the form of agreement can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Nellore Sub-division, Nellore, where all further information on the subject can be obtained.

11. Before commencement of the work by the lessee in the areas leased out, the Salt Inspector of the circle within whose jurisdiction the areas lie shall proceed to the spot and parcel out or divide such areas according to the number of years for which they have been leased out, so that it may be arranged that only one parcel shall be worked at a time.

12. The amount paid under conditions 5, 8 and 8 *supra* will be adjusted towards the fourth instalment of purchase-money payable under condition (m) of the agreement for the third year of the lease.

13. List appended.

Survey number.	Area.	Locality — Boundaries — North.	East.	South.	West.	Upset price.	Place of auction.	Date and hour of auction.
		Tada circle, Gudur taluk, Irukam village.						
1	acl. c. 2,030 10	Vadakal ..	Lake	Kalikatta kuppam	S. No. 352 of Gurandla Narayanaswami's lands.	Rs. 8,000	Tada (Polur division).	Friday, 24th Feb. 1911, at noon.
535	156 19	Vadagedi Kuppam Kannamma temple. S. Nos. 53, 572, 499 and 501	Irukam Island, S. Nos. 410, 499 and bund	Kannamma temple and S. Nos. 250, 251 and 214	Lake .. .			
		Vatal village						
		So much of the foreshore round the island as belongs to Government.						
1	301 15	Boundary at Attakani Dibba village	Lake and also a bund erected by village people.	Cultivated lands and waste, S numbers of which are 4, 5, 6 and 6; also row of palmyra trees.	A sand bund of the island and the lake.	Rs. 1,000	Tada (Polur division).	Friday, 24th Feb. 1911, at noon.
302	96 93	Paddy fields and forest, S. No. 239.	Lake	Vadakal ..	Paddy field and S. Nos. 304, 309 and 310.			
567	552 67	Patai No. 1 ..	Paddy fields and bund	Bund and S. No. 320	Lake and Pamulaiita.			

Office of Asst. Comr. of Salt, Abk. and Cus. Dept., Nellore Sub-Division, 11th February 1911.

F. W. GOOCH,
Assistant Commissioner.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STAMP CASES, ETC.

TENDERS for the conveyance of stamps to and from the undermentioned places during the official year 1911–1912 will be received by the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, at his office up to 12 noon on Thursday the 9th March 1911 :—

From the Stamp Office to the Royapuram Railway station and *vice versâ* per case.

Do.	Beach Goods shed and *vice versâ*	per case.
Do	Beach station	do
Do	Salt Cotaura	do.
Do.	Egmore station	do
Do	Saidapet	do.
Do	Deputy Collector's office, Madras,	and *vice versâ* per case.
Do.	Royapuram Railway station and *vice versâ*	1 to 6 cases.
Do.	Beach Goods shed	do.
Do.	Beach station	do.
Do	Salt Cotaura	do.
Do.	Egmore station	do.
Do	Saidapet	do.
Do.	Deputy Collector's office, Madras,	do.

Removing stamp cases, per case.
Arranging stamp cases ,,
Cooly for arranging 50 stamp cases for addressing, per cooly.
Cooly for weighing and loading 25 stamp cases, Railway station, per cooly.
Charges per case for piling in the Stamp godown.

1. Tenders should be sent under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for conveyance of stamp cases, etc." They should specify the rate per case irrespective of size and weight.

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid into the Bank of Madras and the receipt of the Bank annexed to the tender. This amount will be returned to the tenderer on his executing the required bond, or on his tender being rejected. Deposits in any other shape will not be accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty, and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit amount received with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

4. The form of contract bond to be executed can be seen at the Stamp office

5. The contractor should be able to execute the orders of the Superintendent of Stamps or any other officer on his behalf immediately on notice given.

6. When cases are despatched to Railway stations, the contractor should obtain the railway receipts and deliver them at the Stamp office on the same day that they are granted.

7. The Superintendent of Stamps reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons for so doing.

8. For forms of tender and other particulars, tenderers should apply to the Stamp office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

General Stamp Office, Madras,
15th February 1911.

A. H. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stamps.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING THE BRIDGE OVER THE LOWER ANICUT, NORTH AND SOUTH BRANCHES, CAUVERY DIVISION—ESTIMATE, Rs. 4,600.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, at his office at Tanjore up to 2 P.M. on the 15th February 1911 for execution of the work noted in the schedule appended. The covers should be sent by post registered.

2. The work must be commenced by the 20th February 1911 and completed by the end of May 1911.

3. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, Tanjore. In addition to the address each cover should bear on it the name of the work for which tender is made, thus: "Tender for repairs to the bridge over the Lower Anicut."

4. Tenders should be on P.W.D. Form K-2 which can be had on application at the Executive Engineer's office or any of the Sub-Divisional offices and should specify a rate for each item of work in the schedule. Any extra work that may be ordered to be done after execution of agreement will be paid for at the schedule rates of the division.

5. Tenders must be signed by one man only, joint signatures will not be accepted. In the case of a firm the tender must be signed by each member thereof or, in the event of the absence of any partner on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so. The address of the tenderer should be given in full in the form.

6. The detailed estimate and drawings, but not the rates, may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer or of the Mayavaram Sub-Divisional Officer during office hours

7. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at Tanjore or in his Camp on the 16th February 1911 The lowest tender will ordinarily be accepted, but the Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason

8. Tenders must be accompanied by earnest-money to the extent of Rs. 50 which amount will be refunded at once to the unsuccessful tenderers.

9. Tenders not conforming to the above conditions will not receive any consideration.

SCHEDULE.

Name of work.—Repairing the bridge over the Lower Anicut, North and South Branches.

Item No	Description of work to be done.	Approximate quantity.	Unit to be tendered.
		S.ft.	S.ft.
1.	Cement plastering, ½" thick, 1 cement to 3 sand	8,000	100
2.	Plastering with mortar, 2 coats	163,000	100
		C.ft.	C.ft.
3.	G.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	500	100
		S.ft.	S.ft.
4.	Scraping old plaster	200,500	100
		C.ft.	C.ft.
5.	Cut-stone work including fixing in position	220	1
6.	Scaffolding	L.S.	L.S.

Cauvery Divisional Office, Tanjore,
3rd February 1911.

A. V. RAMALINGA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer.

TENDER FOR THE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PROVINCIAL COLLEGE AT KUMBAKONAM.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, at his office at Tanjore up to 2 P.M. on the 10th March 1911 for execution of the work noted in the schedule appended. The covers should be sent by post registered.

2. The work must be commenced by the 1st April 1911 and completed by the 15th March 1913.

3. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, Tanjore. In addition to the address each cover should bear on it the name of the work for which tender is made, thus: "Tender for Repairs to the Taluk office at Tanjore."

4. Tenders should be on P.W.D. Form K-1 which can be had on application at the Executive Engineer's office or any of the Sub-Divisional offices and should specify a rate for each item of work in the schedule. Any extra work that may be ordered to be done after execution of agreement will be paid for at the schedule rates of the division.

5. Tenders must be signed by one man only; joint signatures will not be accepted. In the case of a firm the tender must be signed by each member thereof or, in the event of the absence of any partner, on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so. The address of the tenderer should be given in full in the form.

6. The detailed estimate and drawings, but not the rates, may be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer or of the Kumbakonam Sub-Divisional Officer during office hours.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer at Tanjore or in his camp on the 11th March 1911. The lowest tender will ordinarily be accepted, but the Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason.

8. Tenders must be accompanied by earnest-money to the extent of Rs. 250 which amount will be refunded at once to the unsuccessful tenderers.

9. Tenders not conforming to the above conditions will not receive any consideration.

SCHEDULE.

Name of work.—Improvements to the Provincial College at Kumbakonam.

Main building and out-houses.

Item No.	Description of work to be done	Approximate quantity.	Unit of work
		C.ft.	C.ft.
1.	Concrete broken vitrified brick in ordinary mortar	13,320	100
2.	G.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	25,500	100
3.	P.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	40,800	100
4.	Semi-circular or segmental arch work, P.M. brick in ordinary mortar	1,900	100
5.	Flat arch work, P.M. bricks in ordinary mortar	900	100
6.	Cuttstone work	1,162	1
		R.ft.	R.ft.
7.	Flooring with compressed tiles on a bed of 4" concrete and neatly pointed with cement	12,193	100
8.	Flooring with concrete, 4" thick, and plastered with cement, ½" thick	600	100
9.	Terraced roofing with brush up edge 9" of well beaten concrete, 3 courses of 2nd tiles and three coats of plaster	34,600	100
10.	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over 2nd tiles including teak reepers and battens with air spaces, etc., complete	950	100
		C.ft.	C.ft.
11.	Teakwood work wrought and put up	1,500	1
		R.ft.	R.ft.
12.	Wire tar board ½" thick and 10" deep	1,378	..
		S.ft.	S.ft.
13.	Teakwood doors, panelled frames including parliamentary hinges, necessary iron fittings etc., complete	1,654	1
14.	Teakwood batten doors and windows with frames including parliamentary hinges, necessary iron fittings, complete	272	1
15.	Teakwood thank ground glazed windows with frames including parliamentary iron fittings, complete	640	1
16.	Teakwood glazed ventilators moveable on side pivots with frames including necessary iron fittings	813	1
		R.ft.	R.ft.
17.	Ridge ventilators, teakwood	24	..

Item No.	Description of work to be done.	Approximate quantity.	Unit of work.
18	Plastering with ordinary mortar, two coats	21,300	S.ft.
19	Pointing with terki mortar	10,000	100
20	Newelbut tiles paving over cement	1,500	100
21.	Ornamental cornice including parapet	R.ft.	R.ft.
22	Cuddapah slab cornice, 2" thick	600	1
		420	1
23.	Painting with silicate chocolate, paint, 4 coats, including primary coat of red paint	S.ft.	S ft
24.	Best wood oiling, two coats	18,700	100
25.	Turning, two coats	9,650	100
		2,100	100
26	Excavating foundation and filling in	L.S.	C.ft. 1,000

Constructing a gun-godown house in the store-room.

17.	Concrete broken vitrified brick in ordinary mortar	C.ft.	C.ft.
18	P.M. brick in ordinary mortar	1,340	100
19.	Arch work, P.M. bricks, in ordinary mortar	1,350	100
30.	Cutcha work	78	100
		10	1
31	Roofing with reinforced slabs, 1½" thick	S.ft.	S ft.
		628	100
32.	Cornice all round, ordinary	R.ft.	R.ft.
		113	1
33.	Panel doors and windows with frames, iron fittings, etc., complete	S.ft.	S.ft
34	Plastering with ordinary mortar, two coats	194	1
35.	Painting, 4 coats, with silicate chocolate, paint including primary coat of red paint	3,000	100
		1,000	100

Cauvery Divisional Office, Tanjore,
9th February 1911.

A. V. RAMALINGA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AND A HOSTEL FOR VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, West Coast Division, Calicut, on the 28th February 1911, for the construction by piece work of the following work :—

Constructing additional buildings and a hostel for the Victoria College, Palghat, consisting roughly of—

Concrete, 29,170 c. ft.
Masonry, 75,805 ,,
Wood work, 2,724 ,,

2. Each tender must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit of Rs 50 and be superscribed "tender for constructing additional buildings and a hostel for the Victoria College, Palghat", and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Tenders should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to sign a contract bond within 15 days of date of acceptance, failing which his deposit money will be forfeited.

5. The tender should be in the schedule form; no alteration in the wording of the several descriptions of work will be allowed except as provided in paragraph (2).

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after allotment of contract.

7. If the deposit be in Government Currency Notes the numbers and values of such notes should be entered in the tender itself.

8. The contract will not be allowed to sublet.

9. Plans of the work can be seen during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office, Calicut, also special specifications, if any.

10. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify to unsuccessful tenderers the rejection of their tenders.

11. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

12. Claims for revision of rates on account of leads for materials will not be considered.

13. All materials to be of British or Indian manufacture.

Calicut, 4th February 1911.

A. H. S CAMPBELL,
Executive Engineer, West Coast Division.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday, 15th March 1911.

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required, more or less
GROUP I.		
Korah grass	lb.	12,000
Hemp twine, 3 strands	"	250
Coconut mattayu	Nos.	150,000
Coir fibre	Tons.	10
Iron screws, 2" Nettlefold's	Gross.	6
Do. 1½" do.	"	6
Do. 1¼" do.	"	6
Do. 1" do.	"	7
Do. ¾" do.	"	6
Do. ½" do.	"	6
Iron rod, round, of sizes (mild steel)	Cwt.	15
Iron, flat, of sizes (mild steel)	"	15
Iron, square, of sizes (mild steel)	"	10
Iron sheet (mild steel), 6' to 8' × 4' × ⅛"	Sheets.	30
Iron sheet (mild steel), 6' to 8' × 4' × ¼".	"	30
Iron sheet (mild steel), 6' to 8' × 4' × ⅜".	"	10
Tin sheets, 20" × 14"	Cases.	10 *
Rangoon rattan, white	Candy.	1
Flat files from 5" to 14"	Doz.	2
Half round files from 4" to 14"	"	2
Round files from 4" to 1"	"	2
Chintan, black wool	lb.	6,000
Do grey wool	"	12,000
Mild steel angles of sizes	Cwts.	16
Galvanized bolts and nuts of sizes	Gross	16
Catgut, strong, for bowing wool	Yds.	2,400
Punched rivets of sizes	lb.	200
Galvanized iron wire, 20 B.W.G	Cwts	7
Do. 18 B.W.G.	"	3
Sheep skin, tanned	lb.	10
Calf skin, tanned	"	30
Buffalo hide, tanned	"	50
Bullock hide, tanned	"	60

Description of articles		Probable quantity required, more or less
Bullock or cow hide, tanned	lb.	250†
Flat rivets of sizes	"	25
GROUP II.		
Magenta powder	lb.	12
Jaggery (palmyra)	Mds.	100‡
Soap, country	lb	12
Kanna bamboos	Nos.	200
Bamboos for warp sticks	"	200
Bamboos for making baskets	"	600
Canvas	Yds.	30
Lead caldor	lb.	60
French polish	Bottles	12
Linseed oil, boiled	"	12
Turpentine	"	12
Cotton thread balls No. 120/Alexander	Packs	15
Machine reels, J. P. coats, white, 400 yards in each	Gross.	30
Machine reels, J. P. coats, black	Doz.	1
Needles, No. 5, London	"	6
Glue	lb.	12
Sal ammoniac	"	4
Brass sheet	"	10
Twine, hemp, in balls, superior, white.	Doz.	6
Lamp oil	Bottles.	15
Cocoanut oil	"	24
Japan varnish	"	6
Wood oil	"	6
Flannel	Yds.	25
Gapse	lb.	12
Rattan nails	Packets.	6
Bees wax	lb.	24
Wire nails of sorts, 2½", 2" and 3½"	"	60
Thimbles, iron	Doz.	3
Kerosine empty tins	No.	50
Dead wood canes for packing, above size	Cases.	20

* Each case of 112 sheets † Each hide should weigh from 5 to 6 lb. ‡ Ten maunds at a time.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Raw Materials for the Central Jail, Salem."

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for. This deposit should be remitted into the Government banks, and the bank receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. Tenders may be for one or more articles in groups or separately.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 5 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within 15 days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 10 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those stipulated for.

14. Samples of articles, except for sundries (Group II), must be produced with the tenders and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

Central Jail, Salem, 8th Feb. 1911.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES TO VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Vellore, at 2 P.M. on Wednesday the 29th March 1911 for the supply of ration articles as detailed below.

2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for except rags for which a security of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) must be deposited and to execute a bond.

3. One quarter of the article contracted for must be delivered by the 15th April 1911 and the remainder as ordered with the exception of hoppers, brown bread and coffee daily as ordered. Each hopper must weigh two ounces and bread must be brown and of best sort.

4. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

8. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 25 earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers. These tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than 28th March 1911.

Article.	Probable requirements for the year.
	Lb.
Rice (not less than six months old)	120,000
Ragi	700,000
Chillies	8,000
Coriander	6,000
Turmeric	1,000
Dhall	150,000
Sago	600
Sugar (brown)	500

Article.	Probable requirements for the year.
	No.
Curbs	300
Chee	12
Hoppers	60 (monthly)
Bread	10 (monthly)
Coffee	8 (monthly)
Gingelly seeds	4,000 (monthly)
Jaggery	60 (monthly)

Central Jail, Vellore, 18th February 1911.

J. J. ROBB, M.B., Capt., I.M.S.,
Ag. Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE DISTRICT JAIL, CUDDALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, at 10 A.M. on the 15th March 1911 and will not be received after that hour for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the District Jail, Cuddalore, for the year 1911–1912.

Names of articles.	Quantity required.
Rags	200,000 lb.
Paddy (samba)	45,000 "
Dhal (hesari)	35,000 "
Chillies	2,000 "
Coriander	2,000 "
Turmeric	300 "
Gingelly seed	16,000 "
Mutton* (more or less)	110 lb.
Gunny bags†	15,000 No.
Tamarind	1,500 lb.
Onions‡	6,000 "
Firewood (more or less)	12 tons monthly.

* As required for a week. † As required by the Superintendent.
‡ To be supplied monthly at the rate of 500 lb. per month.

2. Tenderers should quote rate in lb. per rupee delivered at the jail in the case of local contractors and at the Railway station, Cuddalore Old Town, in the case of other contractors.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 and the samples of the articles tendered for. No tender will be accepted if not accompanied with samples.

4. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful will be returned.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a security for the due performance of his contract, a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the articles tendered for and to execute a bond.

6. All the articles are to be supplied by the contractor in two or three instalments or as required by the Superintendent.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

District Jail, Cuddalore,
16th February 1911.

C. A. KERR,
Ag. Superintendent.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE CENTRAL JAIL, TRICHINOPOLY.

Notice is hereby given that the sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, at 9 A.M. on the 2nd March 1911 for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly :—

Names of articles.	Quantity required.	Remarks.
	lbs.	
Paddy	300,000	To be supplied as required.
Mysore ragi	250,000	
Tamarind with seed	10,000	
Chillies	4,000	
Coriander	3,000	
Turmeric	700	
Onions	15,000	
Country dhall	100,000	
Gingelly seed	40,000	
Sago	100	
Brown sugar	200	
White sugar	250	
Jaggery	1,150	
Cholam	100,000	
Kerosene oil	6,000	
Black wool shawls, 1st quality	5,000	
Grey wool shawls do	5,000	
Do 2nd quality	10,000	
Black wool shawls, 2nd quality	6000	
Coir yarn	3,000	
Cavil	10,000	
Aloe fibre	1,000	
Black mill spun wool	9,000	
Grey do	12,000	
White do	500	
Cut sandals	10,000 Pairs.	
Cocoanut mattais	70,000 Nos.	
Twist No 6s.	5,000	
Do. No 20s	6,000	
White wool shawls, 2nd quality	1,500	

2. Tenderers should quote rate in lb. per rupee delivered at the jail in the case of local contractors and at the Railway Station, Trichinopoly Fort, in the case of other contractors.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30 and the samples of the articles tendered for.

4. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful will be returned.

5. The successful tenderers will be required to deposit a security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the articles tendered for and to execute a bond.

6. All the articles are to be supplied by the contractor as required by the Superintendent.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reason.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
8th February 1911.

R. SHUBRICK,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, on Thursday the 16th March 1911 at about 2-30 P.M. for the supply of the following articles of diet required for the use of the Salem Central Jail during 1911–1912 —

Probable quantity

1. Ragi, 400,000 lbs.—To be delivered in four months' time in four instalments free of husk; one-half of the quantity to be old and not new grain. Wastage above 10 per cent. is to be made good by the contractor.

2. Dhall gram, 100,000 lbs.—In two lots in three months' time.

3. Dhall, 78,000 lbs.—Clean and free from husk, dust and stones; to be delivered in two lots.

4. New tamarind, 10,000 lbs.—Free from stones; to be delivered in one lot.

5. New coriander, dry, 4,000 lbs.—To be free from weevil; to be delivered in one lot.

6. Samba paddy, dry, 100,000 lbs.—In two lots within three months' time. Rice must be white.

7. Gingelly seed, 60,000 lbs. (more or less).—To be of good quality and clean; to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Wastage more than 10 per cent. is to be made good by the contractor.

8. Mutton without bone.—Hospital requirements to be supplied daily, and every Wednesday such quantity as may be required—200 lbs more or less.

9. Chillies, dry, 4,000 lbs.—To be delivered in one lot.

10. Turmeric, dry, 606 lbs.—To be delivered in one lot.

11 Cow's milk.—To be supplied daily to the Jail Hospital as required. Cows to be brought to the jail premises and milked.

12. Onions.—300 lbs. monthly (more or less).

13. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposit of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, until the supplies are made, and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to quantity required,

14. In the case of large supplies, the successful bidder will be required to deposit at once a sum equal to one-hundredth part of the value of the articles bid or tendered for and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

15. Samples of articles of diet can be seen at the time of auction. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person.

* 16. No advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.

17 In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 12 noon of the 10th March 1911 and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 50. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rate offered will be considered with the auction bids Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered, which should be in lbs per rupee delivered at the Salem Central Jail.

18. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

19 The merchants will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of articles bid or tendered for.

Central Jail, Salem, 16th February 1911.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

* The cost of the articles supplied will be paid upon delivery as soon as passed by the Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD DEAL, TEAK AND MANGO WOOD TREASURE BOXES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, up to 1 P M on Thursday the 2nd March 1911 for the purchase of unservicable deal, teak and mango wood treasure boxes for five years from March 1911 to February 1916. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of old wooden treasure boxes."

2. The number of boxes thus sold during the past two years was 2,531, but no guarantee can be given as to the number that will be available in each or any year.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 in cash or currency notes which will be refunded if the tender is not accepted.

4. The person whose tender is accepted must immediately thereafter furnish security of Rs. 100 in cash and enter into a bond with the Commissioner on stamped paper for the proper execution of the contract. This cash security will be forfeited in case of failure to abide by the contract.

5. The Commissioner reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

Fort St. George, 9th February 1911.

V. S. SUNDARAM,
Assistant Accountant-General,
In charge of Paper Currency Department.

SALE OF CASUARINA WOOD IN THE COAST RANGE, NELLORE DISTRICT, DURING 1911-1912 AS STANDING GROWTH

The right to cut and remove the casuarina wood in the undermentioned compartments will be sold by public auction at the District Forest Office, Nellore, at 2 P M, on the 4th March 1911 —

	Acs.
Kottapalam compartment No 2	289
Tammanapalam compartment No. 2	132

N.B.—The above areas are only approximate. Bidders will be informed of the exact areas and shown sketches of the compartments at the time of sale.

2. The purchasers will have to cut the growth at their own expense and make their own arrangements for removing the fuel subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3 The purchasers will be allowed to use free the following tramway materials for removing the wood

Note.—The length of the line and the number of the trucks that will be placed at the disposal of the contractor in each plantation will be published later

4. The purchasers must make their own arrangements for getting coolies to push the trucks but the Forest department will lay the lines and the branch lines within a reasonable time after the contractor has intimated his wishes to that effect to the Range Officer, free of expense to the purchaser. This is to say, the Forest department will retain the control of the lines. Any damage done wilfully or negligently to the tramway materials by the purchaser or his servants will be repaired at the purchaser's expense.

5. The purchasers shall engage to remove all stumps and roots of casuarina trees as soon as the tree is cut, *i.e.*, roots will be grubbed out.

6. The cuttings in all cases shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal. That is to say, the cuttings shall not go on in several different scattered places simultaneously. In all cases the orders of the District Forest Officer contained herein or to be issued hereafter from time to time as regards cuttings are to be strictly adhered to.

7. All officers of the Forest Department are to have free access to the areas under operation for the purpose of submission of departmental returns and accounts and inspection of the works in progress or other necessary purposes.

8. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 500 in the Madras Bank or in any Government Treasury and produce solvency certificates before they can be permitted to bid at the sales, such deposits being returned to all except the successful bidders.

9. The compartments will be sold separately or together at the discretion of the District Forest Officer. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

10. As soon as it has been notified to any bidder that his bid has been accepted, he shall within one week of date of receipt of such notification execute an agreement in the prescribed form and get it duly registered under Act III of 1877 at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the District Forest Officer will at his discretion forfeit the deposit of Rs. 500 and resell the blocks at the risk of the original approved bidder.

11. The successful bidder shall pay the amount of his bid in three equal instalments, the first on the date of execution of the agreement, the second three months after the date of agreement and the third three months after the second payment provided that the extent cut does not exceed one-third of the total area before the payment of the second, and two-thirds before the payment of the third instalment. The Rs. 500 deposited will be refunded at the expiry of the lease and after all demands are satisfied; including the cost of repairs to tram materials, if any, and subject to rule 13.

12. The successful bidders may commence operations from the date of execution of agreement and shall cease all operations in the plantations on or before 31st March 1912 and shall remove all wood from the plantations on or before the 31st March 1912.

13. Tram lines will be taken up and shifted for the following year's work after the end of March 1912.

14. The successful bidder shall arrange his stacks of cut wood in the forest according to the orders of the Range Officer to facilitate the tram lines being led up and between them to the best advantage.

15. Any person desiring to bid at the auctions may see any or all of the above areas by applying to the Range Officer or to the subordinate in immediate charge of each plantation.

16. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of the above-mentioned conditions or in the event of any default in payment of any of the instalments on the dates prescribed in paragraph 11 *supra*, the said successful bidder shall be liable (i) to have the lease forthwith cancelled (ii) to have his deposit of Rs. 500 forfeited, (iii) to have all produce cut but left within the plantations area confiscated, and (iv) to have the wood resold at his risk and loss. In the event of non-recovery by the aforesaid means (i) of any portion of the consideration for the lease, or (ii) of any damage sustained by the District Forest Officer by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover the portion and damages aforesaid in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of or arrears of land revenue.

4th February 1911. T. M. NALLASAMI NAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

SALE OF CHANK SHELLS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase in two separate lots of the undermentioned chank shells:—

(1) The whole of the catch made during the 1910–1911 season (ending 30th June 1911) from the Tinnevelly banks, except any shells retained by Government.

(2) The catch to date from the Tanjore banks, not exceeding 10,000 shells.

Both lots will be delivered at Tuticorin.

TINNEVELLY CHANKS.

At the present date, about 1¼ lakh of Tinnevelly shells have been collected and it is estimated that the total catch will amount to from 3 to 3½ lakhs. The Tinnevelly shells are being sorted from day to day into nine sizes from 2¼-inch gauge upwards, which should prove a great convenience to the successful tenderer, saving him both delay and expense.

SALE CONDITIONS, TINNEVELLY SHELLS.

1. Tenders must be at one rate per 1,000 shells of 2¼-inch gauge approximate and upwards, and at a separate rate per 1,000 for those under 2¼-inch gauge approximate and for wormed.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 and will be received up to noon of Wednesday, the 8th March 1911.

3. Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin, who will open and submit them to the Honorary Director, Madras Fisheries, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. The successful tenderer must be prepared to accept delivery of any quantity of shells not exceeding four lakhs in number.

5. Previous to the date mentioned for the sale, every facility will be given to intending purchasers to inspect the shells in the godowns and *their attention is particularly called to this.*

6. *Delivery.*—One lakh or more of classified shells will be ready for delivery in No. 1 godown immediately after acceptance of tender and a second lakh (or more) will probably be ready in No. 2 godown as soon as the purchaser clears all the shells from No. 1 godown. The remainder will be delivered at the close of the fishing season which will be duly intimated by the Superintendent. The purchaser shall have the option of taking delivery in three lots as above, or he may postpone taking delivery till the close of the season.

7. *Additional deposit.*—The successful tenderer to remit into the treasury an additional deposit of Rs. 2,000 within one week of the intimation to him of the acceptance of his tender as guarantee for the due fulfilment of the contract. The total deposit of Rs. 3,000 will be refunded when payment in full for the shells is completed.

8. *Payment.*—The full value of each respective lot of the above three lots of shells must be remitted into the treasury prior to taking delivery thereof.

9. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the additional deposit of Rs. 2,000 within the prescribed period of seven days, or fails to pay the full value of the shells within seven days from intimation from the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries to him that the fishing season is closed, the shells will be resold at his risk and his deposit or deposits forfeited to Government.

10. The shells, as paid for, to be removed from the godowns within fifteen days of the payment made in respect thereof. Rent at the rate of Re. 2 per day will be charged for any further period.

11. No complaints of shortage can be entertained, the purchaser to accept the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries. No allowance will be made for undersized, wormed or defective shells whichever heaps they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser, and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions.

12. Further information including the particulars of shells sorted to date will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

SALE CONDITIONS, TANJORE SHELLS.

1. The conditions numbered 1, 8, 5, 10 and 11 in the notice regarding the Tinnevelly lot shall apply equally to the Tanjore shells.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 and must be delivered to the undersigned before noon on Wednesday, the 8th March 1911.

3. These Tanjore shells are not sorted into sizes other than those of and above 2¼ inches in approximate diameter and these under this size and those wormed.

4. Payment must be made within seven days from notification being given to the purchaser of the acceptance of his tender, failing which the shells will be resold at his risk and his deposit forfeited to Government.

5. Delivery will be given at Tuticorin.

Tuticorin Pearl and Chank Fisheries Office,
10th January 1911.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery
		1911.	
Twelve flat iron bars	*Nil.*	11th February	
Nine square iron bars	"	11th do. ..	
Three round iron bars	"	11th do. ..	
One steel iron bar	"	11th do. ..	
Two pot sleepers	"	11th do. ..	
One jungle wood plank, 12' × 4" × 3" ..	"	11th do. ..	
Seventeen flat iron bars	"	13th do. ..	
Ten square iron bars	"	13th do. ..	
Four round iron bars	"	13th do. ..	
One steel iron bar	"	13th do. ..	
Two flat iron bars	"	14th do. ..	
One square iron bar	"	14th do. ..	
Three round iron bars	"	14th do. ..	
One angle iron bar	"	14th do. ..	
Six wooden sleepers	"	14th do. ..	
One jungle wood plank, 10'	"	14th do. ..	
One rail, 11'	"	14th do. ..	Within the Madras Harbour
One flat iron bar	"	15th do. ..	
Two angle iron bars	"	15th do. ..	
One round iron bar	"	15th do. ..	
One square iron bar	"	15th do. ..	
Thirty fish plates, 3 bundles, 10 in each ..	"	15th do. ..	
Three jungle wood planks, 12'	"	15th do. ..	
One teak wood spoke, 26" × 13" × 12" ..	471 B. T. L.	15th do. ..	
Two refined bicarbonate of soda casks ..	"B M & Co" within an oval-shaped figure with "E. L" on the left corner below.	15th do. ..	
	Nil.	15th do ..	
Two pot sleepers	"	16th do. ..	
Five flat iron bars	"	16th do. ..	
Five square iron bars	"	16th do. ..	
One brass quarter sheet	"	16th do. ..	
One jungle wood plank, 20'	"	16th do. ..	
Eighteen zinc sheets	"	16th do. ..	
Three hundred and one iron bolts and nuts of sizes.	"	16th do. ..	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனை 1880-ம் ஆண்டிய 7-வது ஆக்ட 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விளம்பரப்படுத்தல் மாதவரிலுள்ள போர்ட் ஸ்மெல்டிங்கிட்ட கடலிலும் கரைகளிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இரும்பு மீனிய சொத்துகள் மேல் கண்டவர் ஆதிய பாதுகாவலர்களுடைய சொத்தாயிருக்குமாகில் அதை தங்களுடையவர் தங்களுடைய பாதியாதாரமுடன் இந்த விளம்பரத்திலிருந்து ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள்ளாக சென்னித்த காலமே சாரை கட்டிலிட்டு அந்தாளம் முடிவு பெறுவதற்குள்ளாக சொத்துகளை அப் புலப்படுத்தவேண்டியது. தவறினால் அதனை போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்ட் 2-வது எழுத்துரை தீர்த்த பாதித்தீர்மானம் பிறகு செய்யப்படும்:—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	அகப்பட்டதேதி.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்
		1911-ம் ஆண்டு	
12 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள் ...	பூசியம் ...	பிப்ரவரி 11-ந் ...	மதராஸ் வாசற்படு. துறை.
9 சதுர இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 11-ந் ...	
3 உருள இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 11-ந் ...	
1 சதுரு இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 11-ந் ...	
2 தூய்மை சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 11-ந் ...	
1 சாட்மென் பலகை 12" × 4" × 3" ...	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 11-ந் ...	
17 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ..	ஒன்று 13-ந் ..	
10 சதுர இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 13-ந் ...	
4 உருள இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 13-ந் ...	
1 சதுரு இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 13-ந் ...	
2 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 14-ந் ...	
1 சதர இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 14-ந் ...	
3 உருள இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 14-ந் ...	
1 ஆங்கில இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 14-ந் ...	
6 மர ஸ்லீப்பர்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 14-ந் ...	
1 சாட்டிய பலகை	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 14-ந் ...	
1 தண்டு 11'	ஒன்று ..	ஒன்று 14-ந் ..	
1 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 15-ந் ...	
2 ஆங்கில இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 15-ந் ..	
1 உருள இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 15-ந் ...	
1 சதர இரும்பு சட்டம்	ஒன்று ..	ஒன்று 15-ந் ...	
30 பிஷ் பிளேட்டுகள்	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 15-ந் ...	
3 சாட்டிய பலகைகள் 12'	ஒன்று ...	ஒன்று 15-ந் ...	
1 தேக்கை சதுரம் 26" × 13" × 12" ...	471 B. T. L. ...	ஒன்று 15-ந் ...	

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301			

Port Office, Madras,
18th February 1911.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port at Madras.

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Fort St. George, 21st February 1911

C. REILLY,
Registrar, Chief Secretariat.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Overseer on Rs. 60 per mensem. Only men qualified by examinations need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st March 1911.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
14th February 1911.

B. MORRIS,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for Acting Clerks' posts on Rs. 15 in the Taluk and the Sub-Magistrates' offices of the division. The vacancies are likely to last long.

Deputy Collector's Office, Tirukkoyilur,
31st January 1911.

V. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed at least the Matriculation examination and the Typewriting test, Elementary and Intermediate for the post of a Typewriting clerk in the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Office, Salem. The post carries a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem and is a long standing vacancy at present, likely to be made permanent shortly, with a pay of Rs. 20 to 25.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Office, Salem,
7th February 1911

W. H. H. CHATTERTON,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Serishtadar and Head Clerk which will shortly fall vacant in this Court. Applicants must be fully qualified under the Examination rules for the post applied for. Their applications must be submitted with certificates through their official superiors. Native place, age, caste and sect should be specified. One post will be given to a non-Brahman, if there is a suitably qualified applicant.

District and Sessions Court, Kistna,
10th February 1911

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Matriculates whose vernacular is Telegu for the post of the Sessional Schoolmaster on Rs. 20 per mensem under the Nellore District Board.

Nellore District Board's Office,
7th February 1911.

QADIR NAVAZ KHAN,
President

A FITTER is wanted on Rs. 30 per mensem. None who has not passed Elementary Examination in Fitter's work as laid down in G.O., No. 1420 M., dated 14th August 1908, shall apply. Application with testimonials of good conduct, etc., must reach the undersigned before the 15th of March 1911.

Municipal Office, Berwada,
7th February 1911.

T. V. NARASIAH,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Temporary Draftsman on Rs. 30 per mensem for two months in the office of the undersigned. Applications from qualified persons, with copies of certificates, should be sent to the undersigned, without delay.

Executive Engineer's Office, Guntur Division.
Guntur, 8th February 1911.

J. S. WILSON,
Executive Engineer, Guntur Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the posts of acting Draftsmen on Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 per mensem. The vacancy on Rs. 30 will last for five months. The vacancy on Rs. 25 is a long-standing one. The applications should reach the undersigned without delay.

Office of the Ex. Engr., T.R.S., Division, IV Circle, Erode, 14th February 1911.

A. G. FITZ-SIMONS, *Executive Engineer.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates duly qualified as Type-writers for the appointment of 6th clerk in this office on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Applications from those not qualified under examination rules will not be considered.

Godavari Collector's Office, Forest Branch, 29th January 1911.

C. B. DAWSON, *District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari.*

APPLICATIONS for posts of Clerks on Rs. 14, 15, 17½ and 20 in this office and the offices subordinate to it are invited, with copies of testimonials from passed candidates, who can read, write and freely translate Telugu and Canarese. The applicants should state their caste, native place, caste and sect and relationship in the district and whether they possess any landed property in their own names or in the name of any other person. In the latter case they should give details regarding the same.

Bellary Registrar's Office, 9th February 1911.

P. RAMAKRISHNAIYA, *Registrar.*

APPLICATION is invited from candidates who are well versed in photography and architectural drawing and who have got good general educational qualification for appointments of acting Photographers on Rs. 30—2½—45 in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras. Specimens of their work should accompany the application, stating also the age and service of the candidate elsewhere.

Archæological Department, Madras, 28th January 1911.

P. V. JAGADISA AIYAR, *for Superintendent.*

APPLICATIONS from duly qualified candidates are invited for the post of Head Compositor for the Collectorate Press, North Arcot, on Rs. 60 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who are or have served as Head Compositor in any Collectorate Press. A fair knowledge of Telugu and Tamil is essential.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Chittoor, 14th February 1911.

T. S. CHENGALVARAYA AIYAR, *Deputy Collector in charge of Collectorate Press.*

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE Acting Administrator-General of Madras and as such the administrator to the estate of—

HENDERSON, J. H., late of Yercaud, who died at Yercaud on or about the 21st June 1910;

THIRUVENGADA CHETTIAR, Thumeri, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 13th March 1909;

hereby gives notice, in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874, that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 27th March 1911, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras, 18th February 1911.

C. E. ODGERS, *Ag. Administrator-General of Madras.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
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SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION,

No. 6, dated 7th February 1911

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following revised notification is issued in supersession of Notification No. 1, dated 24th January 1910, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 25th January 1910.

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*g*) of the Madras Abkári Act (I of 1886), the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licenses on fixed fees for the sale and compounding of potable foreign liquors from and after the 1st April 1911 within the limits of the Madras Presidency :—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land; plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; all spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made to colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whiskey or rum (or spirits made in Malabar from cocoanut toddy, called "Malabar arrack") and excised at the tariff rates of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but excludes methylated and caoutchoucised spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licenses to Chemists, Druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

Note.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 25° under proof for whiskey, brandy and rum and 35° under proof for gin

"Native" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and is the manufacture of which jaggery or crude cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1,062° on a standard saccharometer and (*c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs 40-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon.

2. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions :—

I. *Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 100 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of this license will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint

II. *Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises to any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "native" beer and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

*(a) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs 200 in the town of Madras and in Cotacamund, Coonoor and

* *Note.*—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licenses for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except "native" beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as bottled at the brewery at which it was brewed.

Wellington, Rs 100 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Kotagiri and Cochin, and Rs 50 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited. In Madras the right of selling Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack for removal from the premises in bottles in quantities exceeding one reputed quart will be restricted to tavern-keepers who have taken out a special license for the purpose which will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs 100, while the ordinary retail license-holder will be allowed to sell any kind of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack and "native" beer.

(*b*) Retail licenses for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licenses for the supply of refreshments in hotels and boarding-houses.*—These will be of two classes at annual fees of Rs 100 or Rs 75 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs. 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licenses otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a "bar" or "bars" may on payment of a monthly fee of Rs 25 for each bar be granted a separate license to be called a bar license. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor, except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack, under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to the proprietors of buffets at the Central and Egmore Railway Stations and to the South Indian Athletic Association on payment of a fee of Rs. 50, Rs. 50 and Rs 3-5-4 per mensem, respectively. This will entitle them to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment-room licenses* will be of two classes—

(*a*) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of ddk carriages for the supply on the premises of passengers by such railways or ddk lines.*—The annual fee payable for such license will be Rs 50. Under these licenses liquor may be sold to passengers and persons served with eatables in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment-room may be sold at one time to any such passenger for removal from the premises.

(*b*) *For refreshment-rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licenses of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 50 in Madras and in Cotacamund and Coonoor Municipalities and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale at refreshment-stalls in connection with race meetings and parole entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

VI. *Special licenses* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine.

VII. *Auctioneer's licenses.*—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important provisions of this license:—

(*a*) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.

(*b*) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates, or of trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unmerchantable.

(*c*) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the license, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to Chemist and Druggist firms and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, specially authorise) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bond fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two reputed quarts in the case of sale to a Chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

3. *Licenses for the compounding of foreign liquors.*—These will be issued by Collectors to distillers and to holders of licenses for the wholesale vend of foreign liquors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250. Compounding operations will be allowed only in distilleries or in customs bonded warehouses.

4. Any two or more of the above kinds of licenses may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

5. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

6. All orders passed by Collectors under these rules will be subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue, whose decision will be final.

7. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect for the official year, *i.e.*, from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year

8. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on licenses other than special and occasional licenses will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the license is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

9 For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licenses under clause IV (*b*) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licenses for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

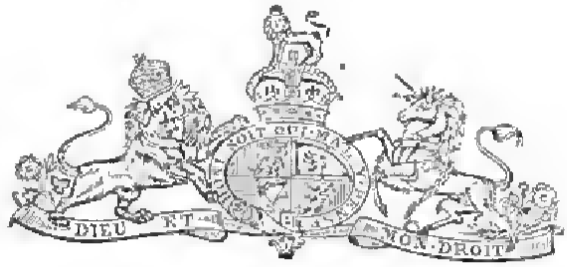
10. All further information may be obtained and forms of licenses may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

11. The Board of Revenue in the department of Separate Revenue will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to the carrying out of these rules.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 7th February 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 2 annas

TABLE OF RAINFALL

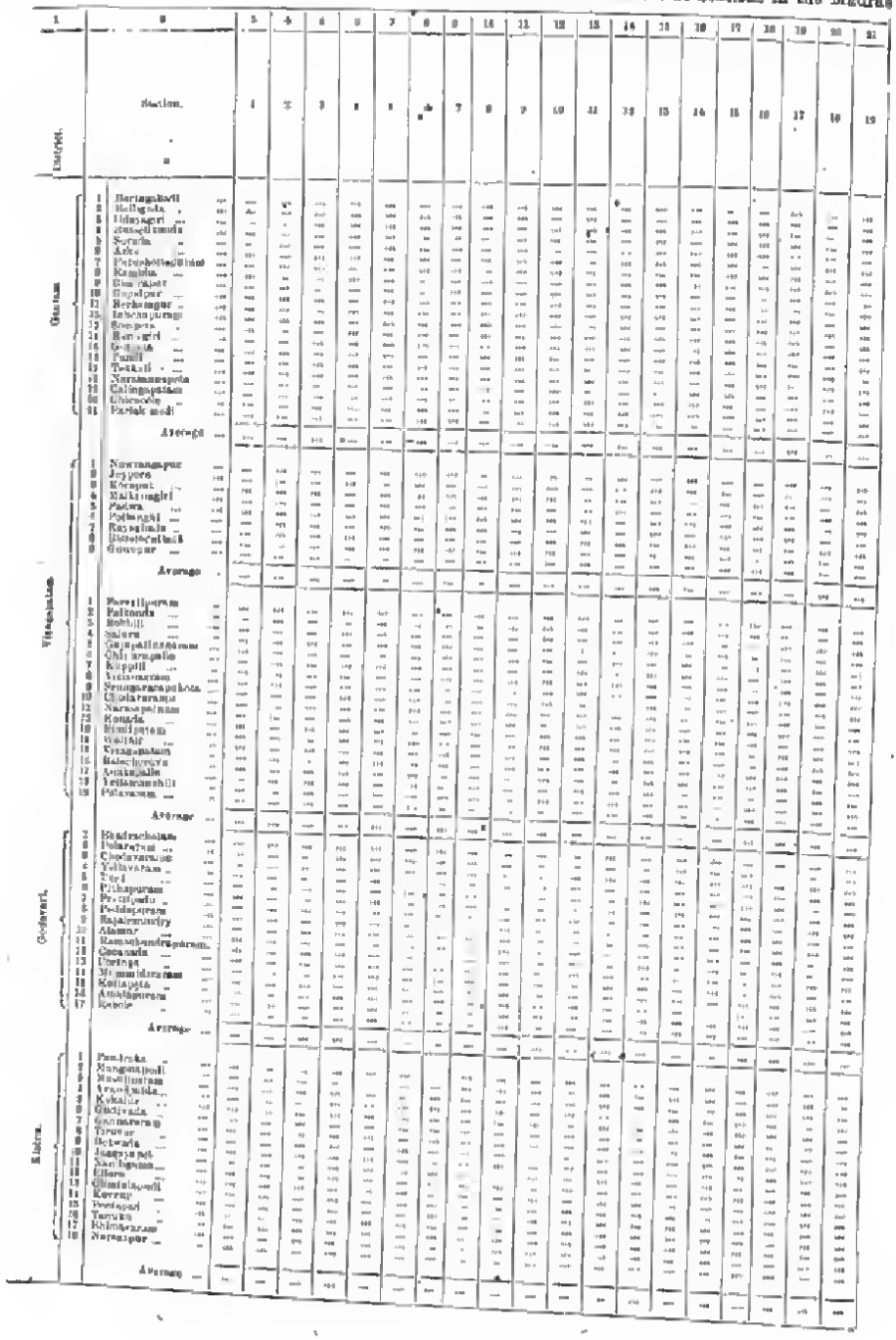
RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY 1911.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras



Presidency for the month of January 1911.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	Stations.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to 31st.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Greatest fall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.								
																																	Darimgabadi	
																																	Kalingeria	
																																	Udagiri	
																																	Kimidihonda	
																																	Surada	
																																	Aska	
																																	Vizianagaram	
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																																	Peddapuram	
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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1911—*cont.*

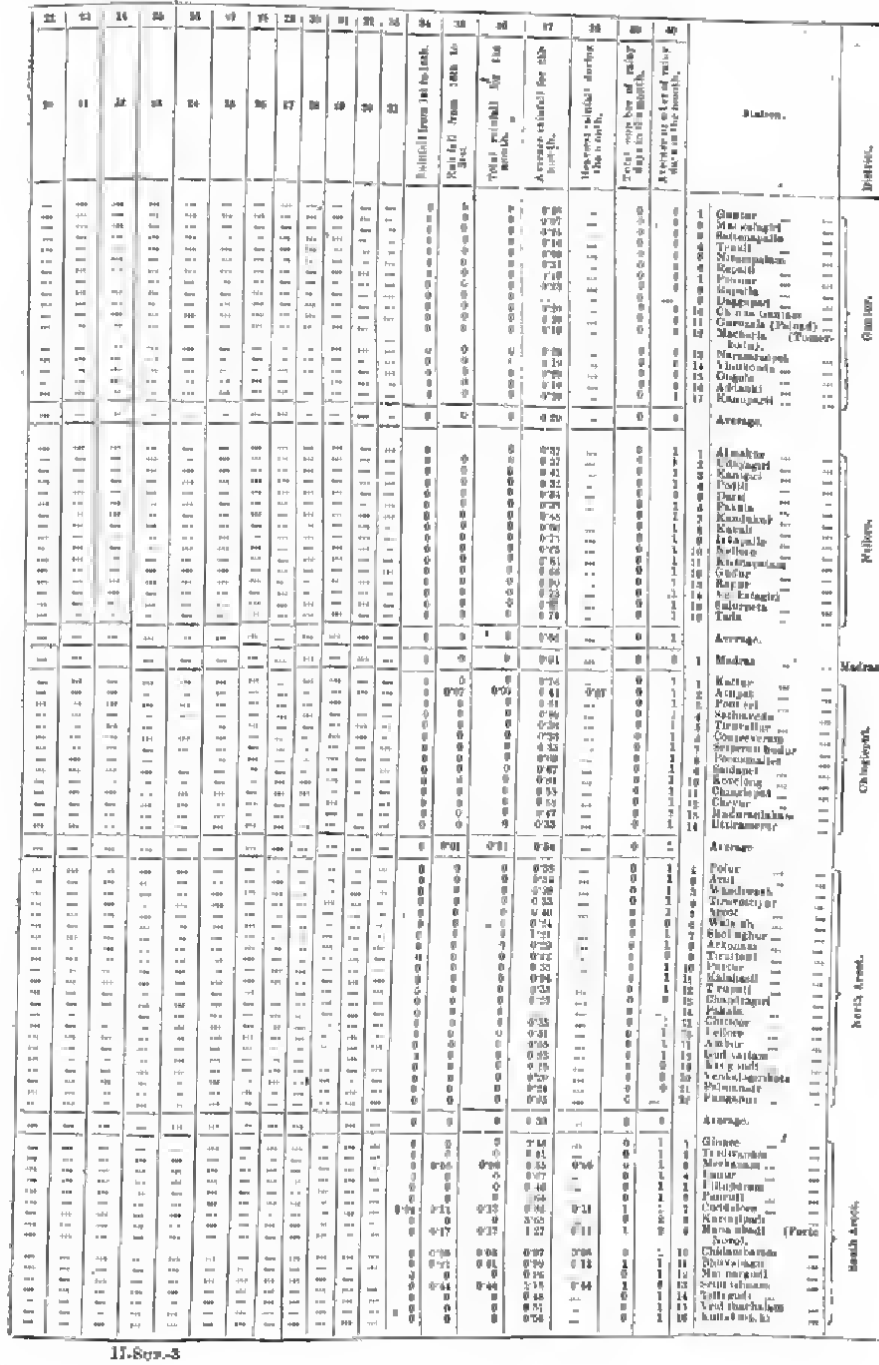


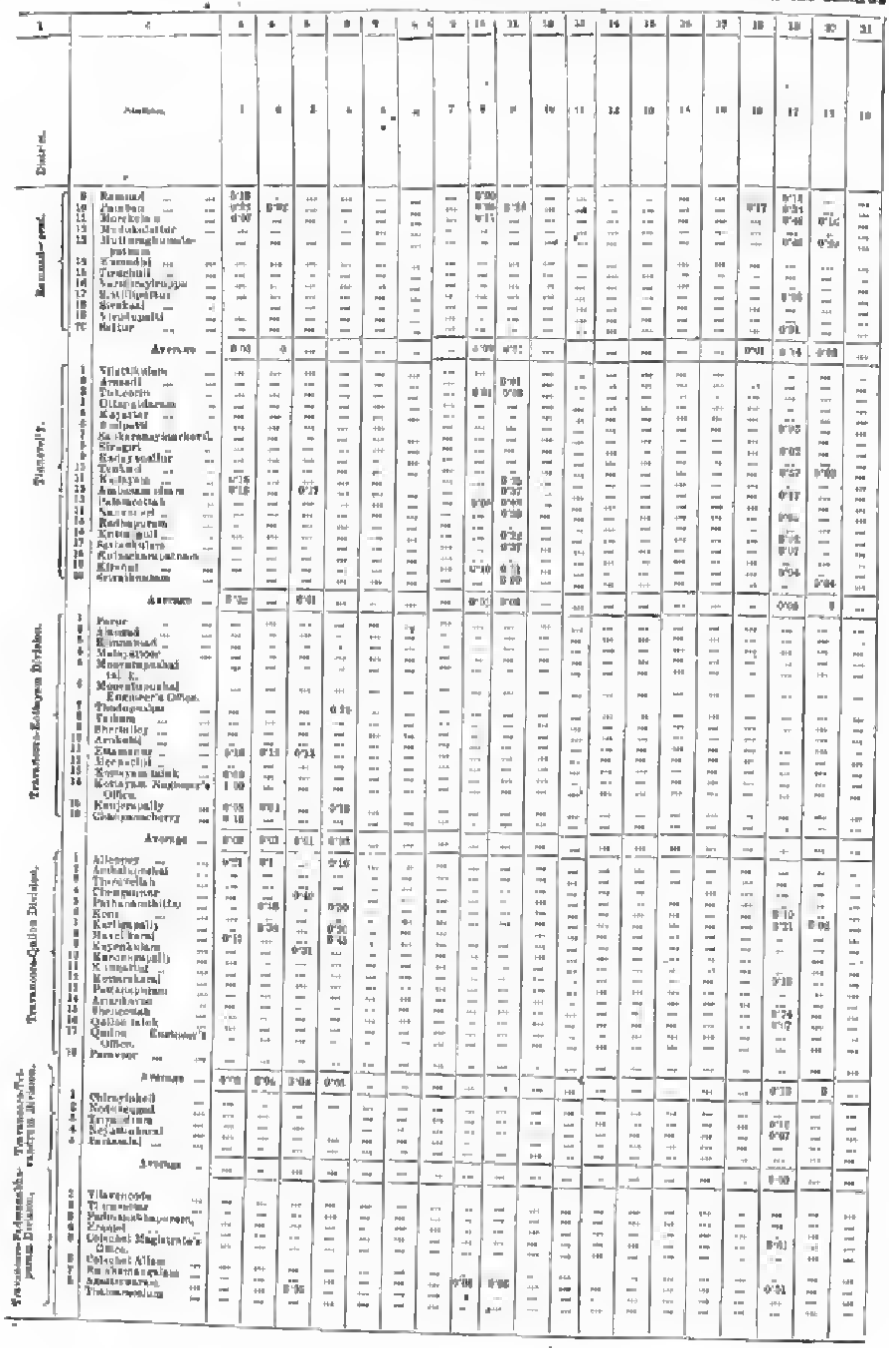
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras.

Districts.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
S. Arcot.	Ulundurpet																					
	Tirukkoyilur																					
	Tirumanampadi																					
	Cheyyar																					
	Average																					
Tanjore.	Valangiman																					
	Nannilam																					
	Tiruvarur																					
	Mannargudi																					
	Nidamangalam																					
	Mahadanapuram																					
	Tiruvadi																					
	Tirukkattupalli																					
	Tanjore																					
	Vallam																					
	Pattukkottai																					
	Adirampattinam																					
	Ammapettai																					
	Average																					
Trichinopoly.	Musiri																					
	Turaiyur																					
	Lalgudi																					
	Srirangam																					
	Kattuputtur																					
	Ayyampettai																					
	Trichinopoly																					
	Manapparai																					
	Turaiyur																					
	Karur																					
	Aravakurichi																					
	Namakkal																					
	Perambalur																					
	Vaithiyanpet																					
	Srirangamgudi																					
	Average																					
Pudukkottai State.	Pudukkottai																					
	Alangudi																					
	Kunnandarkoil																					
	Tirumayam																					
	Kottaipatti																					
	Kolattur																					
	Gandarvakottai																					
	Viralimalai																					
	Thirumayam																					
	Average																					
Madura.	Melur																					
	Sholavandan																					
	Madura																					
	Peraiyur																					
	Tirumangalam																					
	Usilampatti																					
	Uttamapalaiyam																					
	Bodinayakanur																					
	Periakulam																					
	Kodaikanal																					
	Dindigul																					
	Vedasandur																					
	Chinnalapatti																					
	Palani																					
	Average																					
	Kota Kinal																					
	Average																					
Nilgiris.	Thirthamalai																					
	Ootacamund																					
	Thirthamalai																					
	Sispara																					
	Tiruppattur																					
	Mavanadella																					
	Peramapadi																					
	Manakkudi																					

Presidency for the month of January 1911—*cont.*

Station.	District.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.	Total fall for the month.	Actual rainfall for the month.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to last.
Uhandirapalli	N. Arcot	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiruchirapalli	Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiruvannamalai	N. Arcot	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput	Chingleput	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem	Salem	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yercaud	Salem	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiruchengodu	Salem	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayavaram	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valangiman	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kodavasal	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nannilam	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiruvarur	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiruppundi	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vedaranyam	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiruturaipundi	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutupet	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattukottai	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adirampatnam	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kulumangalam	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arantangi	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirumangalam	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dindigul	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Periyakulam	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodinayakanur	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttamapalaiyam	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andipatti	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melur	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirumangalam	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tirupattur	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sivaganga	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karaikudi	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devakottai	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manamadura	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paramakudi	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mudukulattur	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Srivilliputtur	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sattur	Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Koilpatti	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palamcottah	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manjolai	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Srivaikuntam	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kayal	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alwartirunagari	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ettayapuram	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sattankulam	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nazareth	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tiruchendur	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nanguneri	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sankaranayinarkoil	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannanore	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taliparamba	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kasaragod	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manjeri	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palghat	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ponnani	Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Vellanikkara	Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollachi	Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udumalpet	Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palghat	Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Anantapur	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalyandrug	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tadpatri	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gooty	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penukonda	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dharmavaram	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hindupur	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madakasira	Anantapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammalamadugu	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proddatur	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulivendla	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rayachoti	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siddhout	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumbum	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giddalur	Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kavali	Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gudur	Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sullurpet	Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venkatagiri	Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanigiri	Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atmakur	Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongole	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bapatla	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repalle	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tenali	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palnad	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Masulipatam	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nandigama	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaggayyapeta	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kondapalle	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bezwada	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gudivada	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuzvid	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellore	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narsapur	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanuku	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajahmundry	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peddapuram	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samalkot	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pithapuram	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuni	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anakapalle	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellamanchili	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narsipatnam	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chodavaram	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paderu	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rampachodavaram	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizianagaram	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parvatipuram	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salur	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bobbili	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Srikakulam	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palasa	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tekkali	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathapatnam	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicacole	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Berhampur	Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chatrapur	Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aska	Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gumsur	Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parlakimedi	Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average.		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the Presidency.		—	—	—	—	—	—

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras



Presidency for the month of January 1911—*cont.*

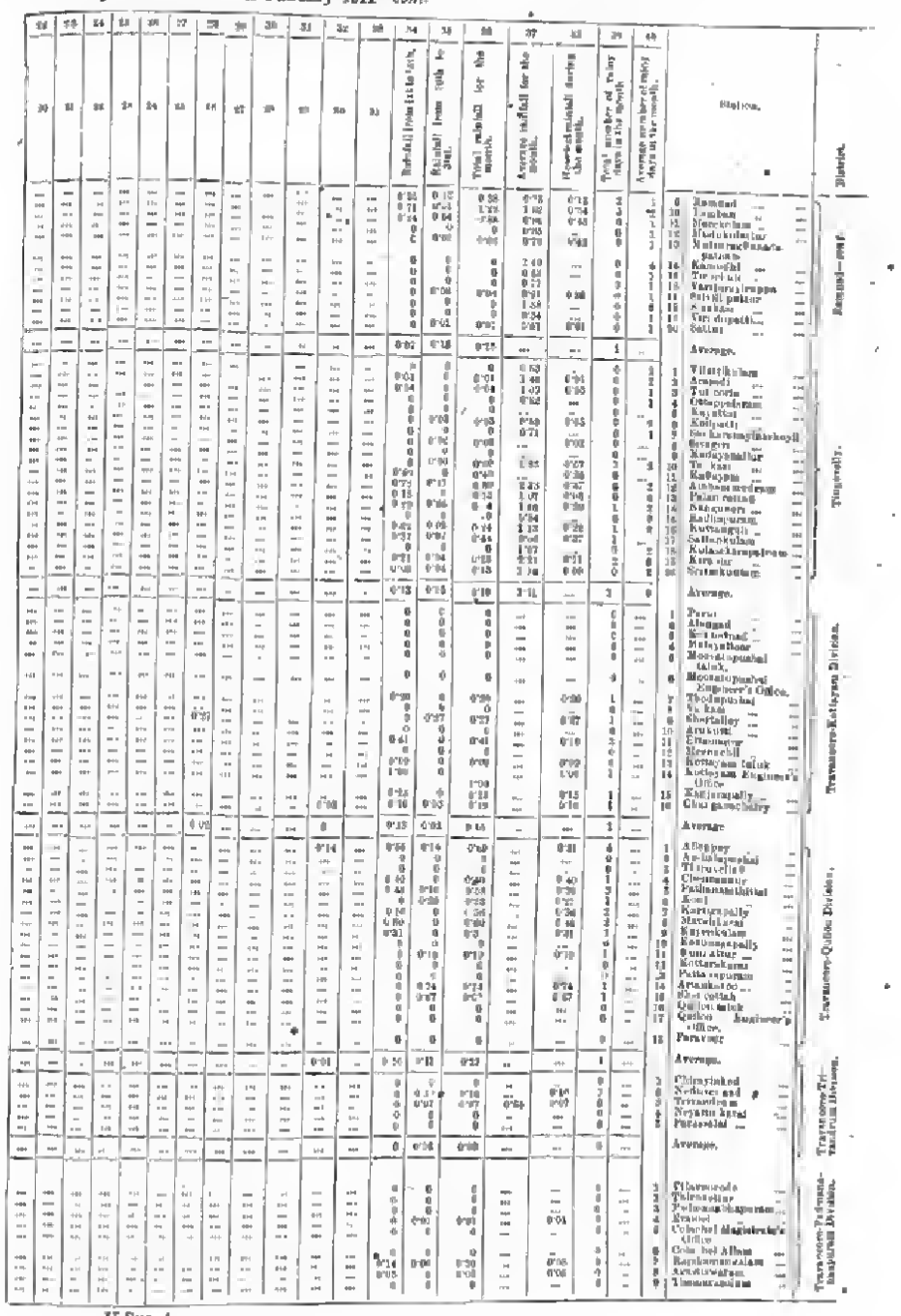


Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1911—*cont.*

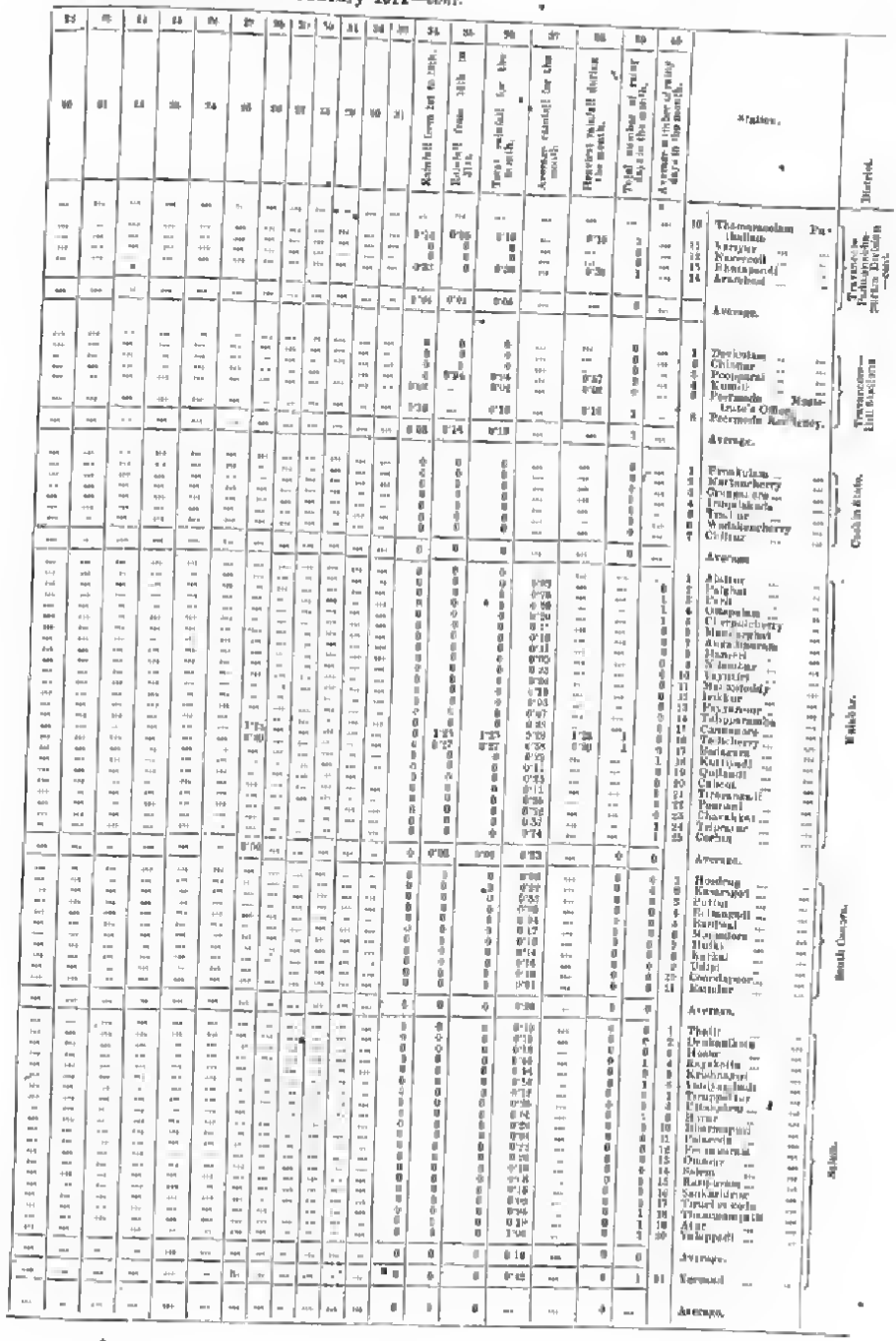


Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1911—*cont.*

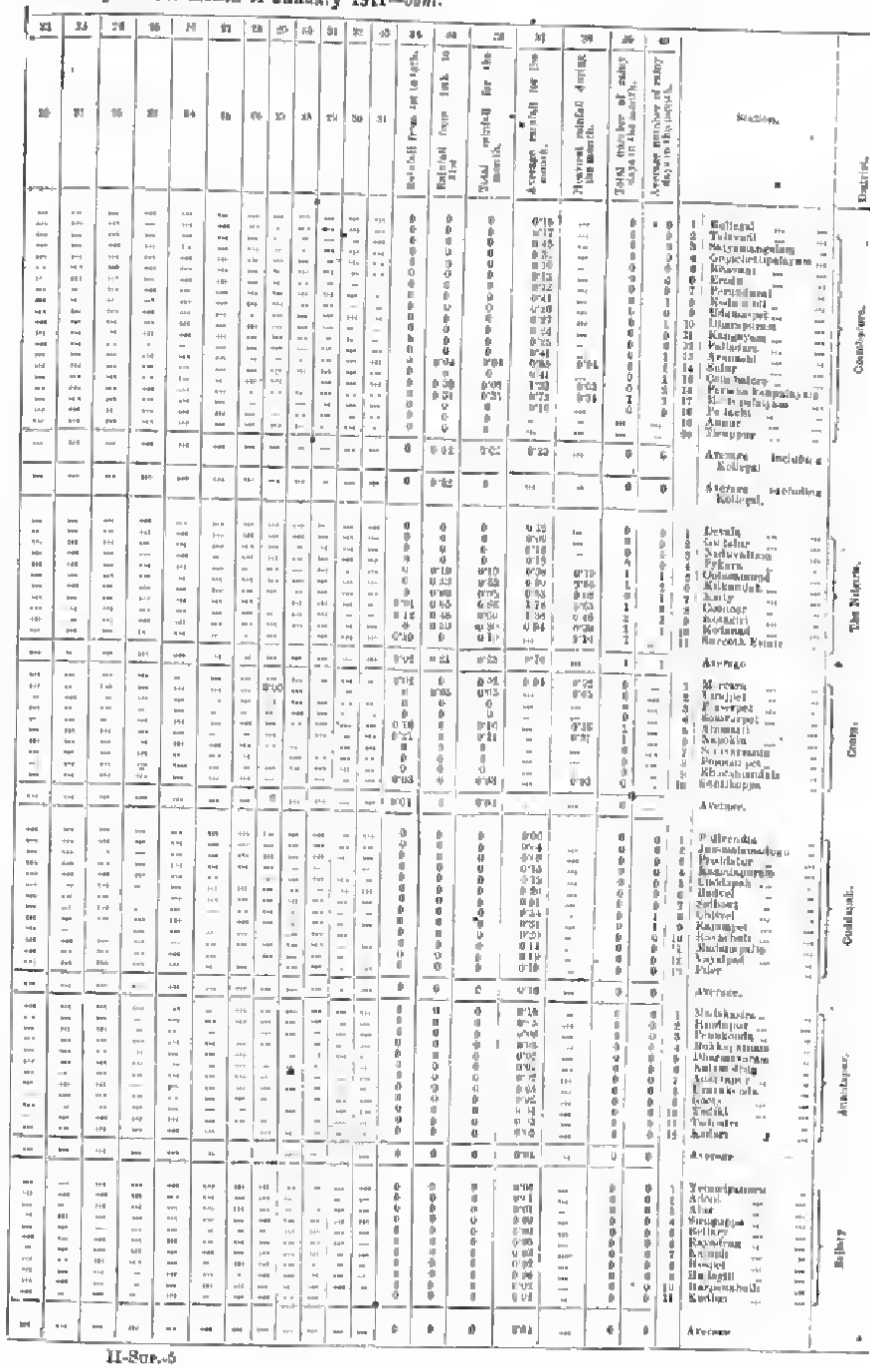


Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

I	II	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
District.	Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kistna.	1 Machilipatnam																			
	2 Cocanada																			
	3 Gudivada																			
	4 Akkireddipalem																			
	5 Nandigama																			
	6 Kaza																			
	7 Gurzala																			
	8 Kollapatnam																			
	9 Avanigadda																			
	10 Nandigudem																			
	11 Bezwada																			
	12 Dharu																			
	13 Pyramid																			
	14 Perikeedu																			
	15 Kolamuru																			
	Average																			

Meteorological Office, Madras,
16th February 1911.

Presidency for the month of January 1911—*cont.*

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Station.	District.
26	27	28	29	30	31	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to last.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Greatest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the decade.		
												1 Mattupur	Kurnool
												2 Cumbum	
												3 Gudiatur	
												4 Alagadda	
												5 Nandyal	
												6 Koilkuntla	
												7 Gooty	
												8 Koilkuntla	
												9 Atmakur	
												10 Nandikotkur	
												11 Kurnool	
												12 Dhone	
												13 Pyapalli	
												14 Pattikonda	
												15 Solamur	
					0	0	0	0·16	—	0	1	Average.	

R. LE. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 6 pies.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 25 of 1910–1911, held on the 3rd February 1911.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., *Chairman*.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S.
Commander T. A. L. deBarry, R.I.M.
Mr. S. D. Pears
Mr. J. A. Bayson.
Mr. A. H. Deane
Mr. W. B. Wright.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Venkatasami Naidu Garu.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu.

318. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the Special Budget meeting held on Friday, 20th January 1911.

319. Read again Board's Resolution No. 299, dated the 20th January 1911, adopting the figures of the Revised Estimate for 1910–1911 and Budget Estimate for 1911–1912, subject to certain corrections. Read also the estimates so corrected, up to the present date, in the light of actual figures for January as far as known.

Resolved to submit to Government the Board's Capital and Revenue Revised and Budget Estimates as now amended.

320. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the last ordinary meeting held on Friday, 20th January 1911.

321. Read note by the Chairman, on the subject of the salaries of the Trust's Traffic officers.

Resolved that the salary of the senior Assistant Traffic Manager be Rs. 300—25—500, and that the present incumbent of the post, Mr. W. Wentworth Robinson, be given an increment of Rs. 25 on the 1st April 1911, thus making his pay Rs. 425.

322. Read application, dated the 23rd January 1911, from the Trust's Chief Accountant, Mr. Munro Meikle, for one month and seven days' privilege leave from the 18th January 1911.

Read also letter No. G. 1436, dated 31th January 1911, from the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, applying for sanction to the leave under section 30 of the Madras Port Trust Act.

Resolved that the letter to Government be adopted.

323. Read application from Cashier T. Ranga Ayyangar applying for six months' combined leave (three months' privilege and three months' leave on private affairs) from 1st May 1911.

Resolved that the leave applied for be sanctioned and that the Cashier be allowed to retire from the Trust's service immediately after the expiry of his leave.

Resolved also that a substitute be selected to be on probation, on Rs. 100 per mensem, until confirmed, the substitute to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000.

324. Read and adopted a report, dated 24th January 1911, by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Board at its meeting, dated 14th October 1910, to consider the question of the Trust's responsibility for Export Cargo.

Resolved that, in view of the Trust's scale of rates now current, there can no longer be room for doubt about the responsibility referred to.

325. Read a note by the Chairman and a draft letter to Government proposing an addition to the rules approved and notified by Government under the authority of G.O., No. 73, Marine, dated the 21st February 1908.

Resolved to adopt the proposed rule and the draft letter to Government.

326. Read the papers relating to the proposed diversion of the town drainage so that it may not pass into Madras Harbour, ending with G.O., No. 156 M., dated the 23rd April 1910, including Port Trust Board Resolution No. 273, dated the 10th January 1908, and also recent correspondence on

the same subject, between the Chairman of the Port Trust and the President of the Madras Corporation, ending with the latter's letter No. 47, dated the 20th January 1911, enclosing an estimate amounting, in round figures, to Rs. 60,000, for an intercepting storm-overflow sewer, in the North Beach Road, which will have the effect desired.

Resolved to approve of the estimate under section 73 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and to submit it to Government for sanction under the same section, and for sanction to its debit to Capital under section 75. Also resolved that whenever the work in question shall have found a place in a duly sanctioned Port Trust Budget Estimate, the Corporation of Madras be asked to carry out the work in accordance with their estimate, and that their expenditure up to the limit of that estimate be recouped to them, or they be placed in funds in anticipation of their expenditure up to that limit, as the Port Trust's sanctioned Budget Estimates may permit of being done, either once for all, or in instalments.

327. Read a note by the Port Trust Chief Engineer, accompanied by a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 10,000 for diverting certain of the Trust's lines so as to run through the new unused block-yard, with the object of easing the curves that may have to be run over by standard gauge passenger and troop trains using the south arm ship-wharf.

Resolved to sanction the estimate, under section 74 of the Port Trust Act, and to seek the permission of Government to charge the expenditure to Capital, under section 75 of the same Act. The work will be put in hand only when an allotment shall have been made for it in a budget or revised estimate duly sanctioned by Government.

328. Read note by the Chairman commenting on a letter in which the Collector of Madras enquires whether the Port Trust Board has any scheme in contemplation for providing accommodation for such of its employés as are at present occupying portions of the Old High Court Building, and submitting for consideration of the Board a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 50,000 for erecting, on the central sea face of the harbour, a new office for the Deputy Port Conservator and his signalling staff, which is designed to fit in, later, with the rest of the 56-lakh scheme of Harbour Improvement submitted to Government with resolution No. 317, dated the 23rd February 1910, embodied in G.O., No. 135 M., dated the 12th April 1910.

Resolved that the plan and the estimate be approved and be submitted to Government for sanction under section 73 and for sanction to debit to Capital under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act. Resolved also that funds for the work will only be provided as they become available and are allotted for the purpose under a budget estimate sanctioned by Government.

329. Read a note by the Chairman on the subject of the dismantlement of the outer half of the old ocean screw pier, now near the end of its useful life in its present position, and the utilization of its materials in part construction of a pier opposite Royapuram for the landing, *inter alia*, of explosives, to be left shrouded and carried on so to form a small subsidiary harbour for the use of fishing craft and catamarans in the angle between the Royapuram shore and the north harbour arm.

Resolved that the Trust's Chief Engineer be instructed to continue his investigations on the subject of the design and cost of the suggested structure, and in due course to submit proposals to the Board for its consideration and for the orders of Government at whose cost the fishing harbour—which might in the Board's opinion appropriately be called "Lawley Haven"—will have to be made, if ever be made.

330. Read an application from Mr. G. A. Evans, Senior Harbour Master, for three months' privilege leave and twelve months' general leave, combined, from the 1st of May 1911, or such other date as he can be spared.

Resolved to grant the leave applied for, and to appoint Mr. R. W. Cooper, third Harbour Master, to officiate as Senior Harbour Master during Mr. Evans' absence.

331. Recorded G.O., No. 33, Marine, dated 20th January 1911, recording a letter from the Madras Port Trust Board, intimating that Mr. W. B. Wright has not on a fact resigned his trusteeship in the Board as believed by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

332. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of December 1910, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of December 1910.

	1909.			1910.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—						
(i) Dues on imports	39,328	15	11	40,714	9	10
(ii) Dues on exports	14,164	3	8	17,347	3	8
(iii) Dues on ships' provisions	66	0	0	50	0	0
(iv) Storage, ordinary imports	3,889	9	0	3,004	8	3
(v) Storage, ordinary exports	62	0	5	304	14	3
(vi) Storage, special imports	443	0	0	940	4	0
(vii) Storage, special exports	41	0	0	154	8	0
(viii) Railway terminal charges	3,697	11	3	4,073	8	1
(ix) Cranage	13,063	7	11	16,873	2	5
(x) Porterage, special	117	8	7	188	6	10
(xi) Demurrage				294	3	0
II. Rents and Tolls—						
(i) Rents of properties	125	13	4	110	2	7
(ii) Railway tolls						
III. Sales and Penalties—						
(i) Water sold to boats						
(ii) Do. to works	681	8	0	904	0	0
(iii) Fines and penalties	89	4	0			
IV. Interest—	3	7	1	194	14	10
(i) Interest on investments						
V. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Profit on investments						
(ii) Items awaiting adjustments						
(iii) Commission on Corporation licence fees				293	4	6
Total	76,859	8	5	81,557	5	6

	Actuals of 1909–1910.			Actuals of 1910–1911.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April	88,137	8	11	85,913	12	3	— 2,223	5	8
May	1,05,151	0	6	89,012	1	7	— 16,136	14	11
June	83,246	6	5	89,606	14	3	+ 6,361	5	10
July	1,09,216	14	1	87,376	4	0	— 21,842	10	1
August	77,018	7	10	77,321	10	10	+ 303	3	0
September	75,109	11	5	71,359	6	7	— 3,750	5	10
October	68,837	7	7	71,106	6	9	+ 2,268	15	2
November	74,117	1	11	86,761	13	5	+ 12,674	8	6
December	76,859	6	5	91,537	5	6	+ 14,677	15	1
Total ..	7,07,697	12	1	7,42,046	7	2	— 6,649	4	11

333. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 20th January 1911.

334. As Conservators of the Port of Madras the Board considered and accepted a plan prepared by the Deputy Port Conservator in concert with the Trust's Chief Engineer for a revised arrangement of moorings. The revised arrangement presupposes the depth of 30 feet at Indian Spring Low Water, which will have been secured when the present dredging programme is finished. The revised arrangement of moorings gives the following accommodation :—

One vessel up to 600 ft. long, at No. 6 mooring, capable of being berthed alongside the old harbour entrance, now closed, if desired.

Three vessels up to 550 ft. long, one in the fairway berth No. 17 ahead of No. 10, another at mooring No. 13 outside the new entrance, and the third also outside the new entrance, at mooring No. 14, capable, if desired, of being berthed alongside the new north arm.

Two vessels up to 500 ft. long, one at No. 5 mooring and the other at No. 1 wharf, at the south arm.

Six vessels up to 450 ft. long, one at new mooring No. 8, four at moorings Nos. 4, 7, 10 and 11, and one which, later, can be berthed alongside No. 16, the north beach coal quay, the construction of which has only just begun.

Four vessels up to 400 ft long, one at mooring No. 12, outside the new entrance, and the others at moorings Nos. 2, 3 and 6.

One vessel up to 350 ft. long at a new mooring No. 15, yet to be dredged.

Or a total of 17 vessels of from 350 to 600 feet long which, during favourable weather, may be accommodated within, or under shelter of, the harbour arms. In ordinary fine weather, when vessels are not liable to swing at their bow moorings through the breakage of their stern lines, larger vessels than those above alloted to them can be accommodated in several of the berths. But at five of the berths, Nos. 1, 8, 9, 14 and 16, vessels will not be able to swing.

2. The Conservators desire to record their opinion that so far as can now be judged, and allowing for the greater expedition in the working of cargo in the port which has resulted from the better shore facilities and the better class of lighters nowadays available, the 17 berths and moorings, now approved of, will suffice for the needs of the Port for many years to come.

3. The Conservators note that lifts up to 25 tons can be got out direct from steamer holds by the Trust's cranes at No. 1 berth and up to 33 tons at No. 9 berth.

335. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 2nd February 1911 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities	Cash balances.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Revenue Account	2,25,000	1,11,127 13 3
President Fund Account	1,28,800	1,247 10 9
Deposit Fund Account	17,300	3,421 14 10
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account	56,000	3,088 2 6
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,300	667 15 9
Pilotage Fund Account	65,400	6,691 7 10
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	20,876 11 10

Port Trust Office, Madras,
17th February 1911.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Ag. Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

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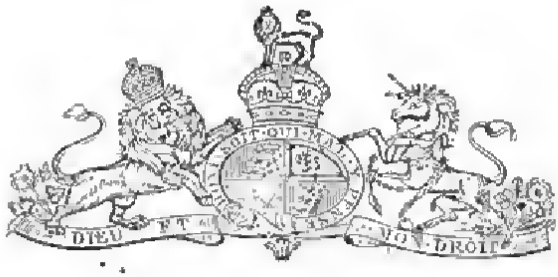

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 4 *pice*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the Madras Observatory Register.

1911.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means: Dry.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means: Wet.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes: Max	Thermometers: Observed Extremes: Min	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine	General weather.
Feb.	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
13th.. Mon	30·048	77·1	71·6	86·1	65·2	138·2	74	E.N.E.	396	..	30	9·0	Fair.
14th.. Tues	·078	77·0	71·3	86·2	64·2	135·7	73	N.E.	138	..	23	8·3	Do.
15th.. Wed	·017	77·6	70·9	86·6	66·8	134·1	71	N.E. by E.	149	..	15	9·3	Do.
16th.. Thurs	·005	78·5	70·9	87·1	65·7	134·6	73	N.E. by E.	133	..	10	9·7	Do.
17th.. Fr.	·060	78·8	70·2	87·2	66·8	135·7	70	E. by N.	106	..	00	9·8	Do.
18th.. Sat.	·018	79·2	67·3	88·3	64·1	137·0	62	S.E.	158	..	20	9·8	Do.
19th.. Sun.	·051	78·3	67·1	86·2	67·1	136·2	60	N.E. by E.	116	..	28	9·0	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M. and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is *nil* inches, the average due for the same period being 1·10 inches.

R. Ll. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 20th February 1911.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

II-Sup.-7

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. [Price, 6 *pies*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1911.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches			Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1910	Average of 35 years.	Average for February.	Last week.	This week	Average for February.	Last week.	This week	Average for February.	Last week	This week	Average for February.	Last week	This week
Carnatic.															
Ganjam ..	..	54·9	44·8	11·0	11·6	11·6	20·2	18·1	18·1	.	.	..	.	.	..
Vizagapatam [A.	..	59·7	56·8	11·5	10·2	10·1	20·4	18·4	17·8	..	16·7	16·7	20·6	17·6	17·4
Vizagapatam [L.	..	50·3	40·1												
Godavari ..	.	87·3	69·6	11·4	10·3	10·5	23·5	20·0	19·5	19·6	20·2	21·0	..	23·1	23·0
Kistna ..	.	46·7	36·8	11·0	9·6	9·6	19·4	19·1	18·5	17·7	16·1	16·4	.	20·2	20·3
Guntur ..	..	43·1	33·6	10·6	9·6	9·9	..	17·2	17·2	18·0	16·6	16·6	17·7	18·0	18·0
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	..	32·0	25·7	9·0	9·5	9·3	..	16·3	16·3	21·4	17·4	17·6	16·5	16·5	16·2
Banganapalle.	.	34·9		.	8·0	8·0	.	.	.	..	15·6	16·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	31·9	22·8	9·2	8·0	9·0	..	20·0	20·0	16·4	17·2	16·8	..	..	..
Sandur .	.	38·0	.	.	9·7	9·7	.	.	.	.	17·5	17·5	.	.	..
Anantapur .	..	29·8	22·4	9·8	16·4	16·4	21·3	19·2	19·1	16·4	15·6	15·3	16·4	19·8	19·7
Cuddapah ..	.	37·6	27·4	10·0	10·6	11·0	19·5	17·1	16·9	19·1	16·6	16·9	18·2	19·8	19·7
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	..	37·6	34·1	13·8	9·5	9·6	18·2	18·3	15·4	17·7	14·9	16·0	17·2	15·2	15·2
Chingleput ..	..	60·8	46·5	11·0	10·6	10·6	15·6	15·4	15·4	..	..	.	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	44·6	48·0	8·8	7·3	7·3	13·0	13·0	13·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	10·2	43·4	11·2	9·0	9·0	17·2	14·2	14·2	..	.	..	17·2	14·8	14·2
Central															
North Arcot. ..		43·0	30·8	13·0	10·4	10·3	17·9	†14·7	14·6	..	..	..	16·8	17·5	17·7
Salem ..		38·6	31·6	10·6	10·0	10·0	18·3	16·6	15·8	16·6*	13·8	13·9	17·1	16·0	16·0
Coimbatore ..		30·1	25·9	10·0	8·7	8·9	17·8	16·1	16·0	12·1	13·8	13·8	17·3	16·1	16·2
Trichinopoly. ..		33·0	34·1	11·0	9·8	9·2	16·6	16·4	16·4	16·3	19·2	16·4	15·6	16·0	16·0
South.															
Tanjore . ..		38·1	44·1	10·9	10·8	10·6	19·9	16·6	16·3	..	..	..	..	17·0	17·2
Pudukkottai.		28·6	..	..	9·6	9·9	..	15·9	16·6	..	16·9	16·9	..	..	..
Madura . ..		32·1	..	10·7	9·8	10·0	19·1	16·3	16·9	16·1	15·9	16·2	17·8	14·8	13·8
Ramnad ..		29·6	..	10·8	9·6	9·8	17·5	16·6	16·7	19·1	15·7	16·7	19·2	†13·9	12·6
Tinnevelly ..		19·9	..	10·8	9·2	9·2	..	16·8	16·9	16·3	13·5	16·5	18·2	14·7	14·9
West Coast															
Malabar ..	.	113·2	119·7	16·0	8·3	8·4	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	161·9	114·0	11·7	11·3	11·2	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore ..	..	23·6	69·1	..	8·8	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Cochin ..	..	108·7	..	..	8·9	8·8	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	..	28·8	55·9	9·1	8·9	8·6	13·0	14·1	14·1	..	..	..	..	.	..

A = Agency. L = Lateral.
* Average of fifteen years ending 1908-1910 † Revised figure.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient Sarada and Russellkonda reservoirs 27·05 and 44·25 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of ragi, gingelly and greengram and transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested sugarcane, horsegram, greengram and redgram; outturn fair to normal Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 8·8 inches above the average of 35 years.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting of ragi in progress in one taluk. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; chillies, fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district, Agency and Littoral, 13·4 and 10·2 inches, respectively, above the average of 35 years.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 1·4 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly and transplanting of tobacco and paddy in progress. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, chillies, castors, cholam, sugarcane pulses, gingelly and tobacco; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good Rainfall of the district 17·4 inches above the average of 35 years.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 0·45 feet below the anikat, but discharge sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of seed-beds for paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; cholam, bad to fair; horsegram and blackgram, poor. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 9·1 inches above the average of 35 years.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of ragi and transplanting of ragi and second-crop paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good; varagu requires rain in one taluk. Harvested greengram, outturn poor; coriander, poor to fair; chillies, varagu, redgram and horsegram, poor to normal; turmeric, fair, wet paddy, cumbu, cholam, cotton, castors and tobacco, fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient except in two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 8·6 inches above the average of 35 years

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under a few tanks. Tungabhadra 2·59 feet below the anikat. Transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, castors, cotton, chillies, cholam, horsegram, bengalgram, oil seeds and wheat; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 9·6 inches above the average of 35 years

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient Sowing of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested greengram and oil-seeds; outturn bumper. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing and sowing of second crop paddy in progress in parts Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested early cholam, korra, paddy, sugarcane, wheat and castors, outturn fair to normal; cumbu, normal; cotton, fair. Pasture scarce in five taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 9·1 inches above the average of 35 years.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing betel crop good. Pasture becoming scarce; fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair Harvested paddy, sugarcane; outturn fair to normal; horsegram, poor to normal; groundnut, cotton and cholam, fair Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 7·2 inches above the average of 35 years.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly and korra, and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and horsegram, outturn fair to normal; cholam, poor to fair; and groundnut, fair to bumper. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 10·1 inches above the average of 35 years.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikuts. Discharge from the Nellore and Sangam anikuts sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops bad to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, arugu and cotton, outturn fair to normal; cumbu, cormal; castor and horsegram, bad to normal. Pasture and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 2·9 inches above the average of 35 years.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of paddy and transplanting of paddy, ragi and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but withering in parts for want of water. Harvested paddy, varagu and horsegram in parts; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of indigo and gingelly transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, ragi, cholam, millet, varagu and sugarcane in parts; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for and sowing and transplanting of paddy and ragi, weeding of paddy and baling in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts of two taluks, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 7·1 inches above the average of 35 years.

SALEM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but dry crops withering for want of rain in one taluk. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn normal to bumper; horsegram fair to normal. Oilseeds, cholam and ragi, normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 8·0 inches above the average of 35 years.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn normal; cholam, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4·6 inches above the average of 35 years.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in many rain-fed tanks. No flow over the Grand Anikat. Sowing of paddy, cholam and gingelly and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikat and discharge insufficient for present requirements. Sowing of ragi and gingelly, raising of tobacco and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but those in one taluk suffer from want of rain. Harvested paddy, groundnut, dholl and varagu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Garden cultivation in progress in parts. Standing crops under wells good. Harvested paddy and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture insufficient and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Discharge from the Periyar 450·48 mascs. Ploughing of dry lands, sowing of cholam and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but dry crops in parts of one taluk and late sowings of paddy in parts of another require water. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing of dry lands, sowing of cholam and weeding and transplanting of paddy going on. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, cumbu and varagu; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk and fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anikat and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Ploughing of dry and wet lands and sowing of cholam and gingelly in progress in parts. Standing paddy withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy; outturn bad to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing and sowing of third rice-crop in progress in parts. Standing second rice-crop fair. Harvested second rice-crop, outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of paddy in progress. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, pruning and manuring of main crops going on. Standing crops fair, but coffee in parts of one taluk affected by bug. Harvested tea, coffee and barley; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 13·6 inches above the average of 35 years.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 18th February 1911.—No rain. Rainfall in 14 districts above the average of 35 years. Irrigation supplies sufficient except in parts Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, South. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but some in parts Guntur, Chinglepût, Tanjore, Madura, Salem, Tinnevelly withering or require rain or water and coffee in parts Nilgiris affected by bug. Harvests continue; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts Guntur, Bellary, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, South Canara. Fodder scanty in parts Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 13 districts, fallen 5, risen 6; ragi stationary 11 districts, fallen 1, risen 10; cholam stationary 6 districts, fallen 3, risen 6; cumbu stationary 2 districts, fallen 3, risen 11; public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks sufficient.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
21st February 1911.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 25th January 1911.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.S., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,

and 60 Members, of whom 55 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:—

"In replying to a question put by me at the last meeting of this Council about the Census Commissioner's Circular, the Hon'ble Mr. Butler, in the course of his reply, said:—'The object of the Circular was to consult Provincial Census Superintendents as to the feasibility of framing an estimate of the number of persons classed as *Hindus who are not ordinarily regarded as such* and what standards should be adopted for the purpose . . . . The Government of India believe that any dissatisfaction caused by a misapprehension of the Census Commissioner's original proposal has been allayed by the issue of the communiqué alluded to . . . . The object of the Circular was to throw light on the statistics It is clearly desirable that their precise bearing and significance should be explained'

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state *whose* opinion it is that the persons or classes referred to in the above answer 'are not ordinarily regarded' as Hindus —whether that of the Hindus' themselves or of non-Hindus or of the Government?

(b) Are the Government aware that even subsequent to the issue of the Government communiqués on the subject, resolutions have been passed at Benares and other cities and also at the Indian Social Conference, recently held at Allahabad, expressing alarm at the suggestion made by the Census Commissioner and protesting against any departure from the lines adopted at the last Census?

(c) Are the Government aware that many of the leading Hindu papers have expressed dissatisfaction with the suggestions made and explanations offered in the said communiqués, as also with the reply given on the subject by the Hon'ble Mr. Butler?

(d) Do the Government propose to direct that the new scheme may therefore be deferred till Hindu public opinion on the subject comes round to the view of the Government, in the matter of such light being thrown upon Census statistics and their 'precise bearing and significance' being brought out, as is declared to be the only object of the Government?"

The Hon'ble MR. BUTLER replied:—

"The question whether certain classes should or should not be regarded as Hindus has often been raised, *e.g.*, in the Punjab Census Report for 1891, where it was stated that 7 per cent. of the persons classed as Hindus in the Census Tables had not been returned as such in the schedules, in some cases because they themselves did not claim to be Hindus, and in others because the Hindu enumerators objected to enter them as such.

"Various comments have been made on the Census Commissioner's communiqué and on the reply given to the Hon'ble Member's previous questions. In some quarters satisfaction has been expressed and in others the reverse.

"The Census Report consists of—

(i) The final tables containing the statistics tabulated from the Census Schedules, and

(ii) The Census Officer's comments on the statistics and his opinion as to the conclusions to be drawn from them.

"The final Tables are prescribed by the Government of India, and no change of any kind is, or has been, contemplated in the method of compiling them. The Census Commissioner's circular referred solely to the question of their elucidation. The conclusions which may be arrived at are binding on no one. They are merely the personal opinion of the writer. The actual statistics are at the disposal of any one who may wish to make an independent examination of any of the questions involved."

The Hon'ble SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:—

"Are the Government aware that the new system of unregistered value-payable packets which was introduced about two years ago has produced great dissatisfaction in the department and among the public and has led to much confusion and loss?"

The Hon'ble MR. ROBERTSON replied:—

"The Government of India are aware that the simplification of the value-payable system which was introduced from the 1st February 1906 has not proved altogether satisfactory either to the public or to the Post Office, and acting on the advice of the several Trades Associations in India the Director General of the Post Office is about to introduce certain changes which it is hoped will remove any cause for complaint."

INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE:—"My Lord, I rise to move that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Government should order a public inquiry by a mixed body of officials and non-officials into the causes which have led to the great increase in public expenditure, both Civil and Military, that has taken place during recent years, so that means may be devised for the greater enforcement of economy, where necessary and practicable.

"My Lord, the Budget Debate in this Council of last year, and more especially the language employed on the occasion by my Honourable friend the Finance Minister, had led me to hope that the Government would of their own accord direct such an inquiry, at any rate into the civil expenditure of the country. That hope, however, has not been justified, and I therefore deem it my duty to submit this motion to the consideration of this Council. My Lord, the last twelve years have been in some respects a most extraordinary period in Indian finance. A variety of circumstances, to which I will presently refer, combined to place at the disposal of the Government of India, year after year, phenomenally large revenues—phenomenally large, I mean, judged by the standard of this country; and while advantage was taken of the prosperous condition of the Exchequer to grant a certain amount of relief to the tax-payers, the necessary consequences of an overflowing treasury in a country like India inevitably followed, and the level of expenditure came to be pushed up in every direction in a manner perfectly unprecedented in the history of this country. How large and how unprecedented this growth of expenditure has been may be seen from the fact that two years ago, of a sudden and without any warning, we came to a year of a heavy deficit—the heaviest deficit that this country has known since the Mutiny. And last year, the Hon'ble Member, as if to emphasize the gravity of the situation, felt himself driven to impose additional taxation to the tune of about a million and a quarter in a perfectly normal year, free from famine, war, or any of those other disturbing circumstances

which in our mind have been associated with increased taxation in the past. A development of the financial situation so extraordinary and so disquieting demands, in my humble opinion, a close scrutiny, and it is because I want the Government to undertake such an examination that I am raising this discussion in this Council to-day.

"My Lord, for a proper appreciation of how enormous this growth of expenditure has been during recent years, it would be necessary to take a brief survey of Indian finance over a somewhat extended period; and I propose, if the Council will bear with me, to attempt such a survey as briefly as I can for a period of about 35 years, beginning with the year 1875. I take 1875 as the starting point, because, in many respects, that year was a typical year—being also a normal year—typical of the old *regime* associated with the names of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook. I propose to begin with that year and survey the finance of the 33 years that follow, as briefly as I can. Before doing so, however, I think I must place before this Council one or two general views about the financial position of the country. Those who merely look at our Financial Statements are likely to carry away a somewhat misleading idea as to what our real revenue or our real expenditure is. The statements give certain figures known as gross and certain other figures known as net. But neither the gross figures nor the net figures give in my opinion a correct idea of what I would call the real revenue and expenditure. To get at the figure of real revenue, it is necessary in the first place to exclude from the revenue under the Principal Heads, Refunds and Drawbacks and Assignments and Compensations and also the cost of the production of Opium. Then we must take the Commercial Services net; and to this we must add the receipts under the Civil and Military Departments. I think such a process alone would give us a correct idea of our real revenue. Now applying this to the Budget figures of last year, and those are the latest that are available for us, what do we find? We find that our real revenue, as distinct from either gross or net revenue as given in the Financial Statement, is about 53 millions, or 80 crores of rupees — being made up of about 48 millions under the Principal Heads, about 1 million net from Railways and Irrigation, about 2 millions, Civil Departmental receipts, and little over 1 million, Military Departmental receipts. Out of this revenue, about a million is devoted to meet the net charge of interest on unproductive debt, and another million goes to meet the standing charge for Famine Relief and Insurance. If we leave these 2 millions out, 51 millions remain to be devoted to the Civil and Military administration of the country, of which a little over 30 millions is devoted to Civil expenditure and a little under 21 millions is spent on the Army. The Civil charges are made up to-day of about 6 millions for collection of revenue, about 15 millions for the Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, about 5 millions for Miscellaneous Civil Charges, and about 1½ millions for Civil Works. This then is the first fact about our financial position which I would like the Council to note. The second fact, which I would like to mention, is that this real revenue, excluding Opium receipts, which are uncertain and which moreover are threatened with extinction, is capable of growing at the rate of about 1½ per cent. per annum. The calculation, which shows this, is an elaborate one and I do not want to weary the Council with its details. I have tried to take as much care as I possibly could to make it accurate and I have discussed the method adopted with those who are qualified to express an opinion on these matters. I think I may say that every care has been taken to eliminate figures which ought to be eliminated from such a calculation, and I feel that the result may be accepted as a fairly correct one. On the basis of this calculation, then, excluding Opium receipts, our revenue may be taken to be capable of growing, taking good and bad years alike, at an average rate of about 1½ per cent. a year. It therefore follows that any increase of expenditure for normal purposes, *i.e.*, exclusive of any special expenditure that may have to be incurred for special objects, must keep well within this average rate of 1½ per cent. per year. I trust the Council will keep these two facts in mind, and now follow me in reviewing the growth of expenditure during the 35 years, or rather 33 years, following 1875. I think it best to take 1908–09 as the last year of the period, first because up to that year the growth of expenditure went on practically unchecked, and secondly because complete figures are available to the general public only up to that year. This period of 33 years divides itself into four smaller periods of more or less equal duration—the first of 9 years from 1875 to 1884, the second of 10 years from 1884 to 1894, the third of 7 years from 1894 to 1901, and the fourth of 7 years from 1901–1902 to 1908–1909. Now, my Lord, for purposes of a fair comparison, it is necessary to reduce the figures for the years selected to what may be called a common denominator, all extraordinary items being eliminated from either side. Thus, if the rates of Exchange for any two years, which are compared, are different, due allowance must be made for that. If there has been either enhancement or remission of taxation in the interval, if new territory has been included or old territory excluded, if certain old heads of accounts have been left out or reclassified, allowance must be made for all these. I assure the Council that I have made such allowance to the best of my ability in the comparison which I am about to institute. Thus, in the first period there was first increased taxation during Lord Lytton's time and then there was a remission of taxation during Lord Ripon's time, and I have made due allowance for both these circumstances. Then the rate of Exchange even in those days was not steady. It was about 1s 9·6*d*. to the rupee in 1875 and about 1s 7·8*d*. in 1884, and allowance has been made for that. Well, having made those allowances, what do we find? We find, putting aside all extraordinary expenditure due to famines and war, that during this period of nine years our total Civil and Military expenditure rose by about 6 per cent., which means an annual increase of about two-thirds per cent. per year, against an annual growth of revenue of about 1½ per cent. The rate of normal increase of revenue was thus considerably in excess of the rate of growth of expenditure

and it was this fact which enabled Lord Ripon's Administration to remit taxation. The total increase under Civil and Military during this period was about two-and-a-half crores a year. That is the first period.

"The second period of 10 years is the most difficult period to deal with, because there is hardly anything in common between the first year and the last year. It was a period of great military activity in view of certain eventualities that were expected on the North-West Frontier, and it synchronized with a steady fall in Exchange and a steady diminution of Opium revenue. The result was that there were continuous additions to the taxation of the country. In considering the expenditure of this period, we have to make allowance for four disturbing factors. In the first place, an addition was made in 1885 of 30,000 troops—10,000 European and 20,000 Indians—to the Army. Secondly, in 1886, Upper Burma was annexed. Then Exchange fell continuously between 1885 and 1894 from 1s. 7 3/d to 1s. 1·1d to the rupee, the latter being the lowest point Exchange ever reached. And lastly, Exchange Compensation Allowance was granted to all European officials towards the end of this period, costing over a crore and-a-quarter of rupees or nearly a million sterling. All this necessitated continuous additions to the taxation of the country—during 8 out of the ten years, something or other being put on. These four factors make it extremely difficult to compare the starting year with the closing year of this period, but a certain general view, roughly correct, may be presented. It will be found that during this period the Civil and Military expenditure of this country rose by about 14 crores. Out of this 14 crores, however, about 7½ crores was specially provided for by extra taxation, so that the normal growth of charges during this period was about 6½ crores. On the other hand, the revenue during this time increased by about 12 crores, of which about 6 crores was from new taxes; and economies were effected to the extent of about two crores by suspending the Famine Insurance Grant and in other ways, and thus the two ends were made to meet. The result, during the second period, putting aside all special expenditure for which special taxation was imposed upon the country, was that we had a normal growth of administrative charges for the Army and the Civil administration of about 6½ crores. This works out of a total increase of about 14½ per cent. in 10 years, or an average increase of 1½ per cent. per annum, against a normal growth of revenue from the old resources of a little under 1½ per cent. a year.

"I now come to the third period. In this period the disturbing elements were not so numerous, the only factor of that character being Exchange. At the beginning of the period, Exchange was as low as 1s. 1 1d., but it rose steadily to 1s. 4d. in 1899, at which figure it stood practically steady for the three closing years of the period. And but for the fact that three of the biggest famines of the last century occurred during this period, as also for the fact that there was war on the frontier at the commencement, the finances of this period would have given a much more satisfactory account than they did. As things were, however, the Railway Revenue had already begun to expand, opium too had begun to recover, and that extraordinary expansion of general revenues, which was witnessed from 1898 to 1908, had also commenced. The last three years of this period thus belong to a period of extraordinary expansion of revenue on all sides, and in addition to this, under Exchange alone, the Government saved in 1899 nearly five crores of rupees on the remittances to England judged by the standard of 1894. These expanding resources naturally led to increased expenditure, and what stimulated the growth of charges even more than that was that we had during this period 3 years of Lord Curzon's administration—the first 3 years of his administration. As a result of all this, expenditure grew at a greater pace towards the close of this period than during the previous period, but even so, we find that it was kept well under control. During these 7 years, there was an increase of about 9 crores in the expenditure of the country, Civil and Military, which works out at about 11 per cent. or 1½ per cent per annum—the Civil expenditure rising by about 14 per cent. in the 7 years or at the rate of 2 per cent. a year, and the Army estimates rising by about 6½ per cent. or at a little under 1 per cent. per annum. For purposes of this comparison I have reduced the cost of Exchange for the first year to the level of what it would have been, if Exchange had then been 1s 4d instead of 1s 1·1d to the rupee.

"Let us now turn to the last period. This period, like the third, was one of 7 years, but it was a period of what was described in this Council last year as a period of 'Efficiency with a big E.' There was a hot pursuit of efficiency in every direction, leading to increased establishments, creation of new appointments, and increases in the scales of pay and promotion and pensions of the European services of the country. As a result what do we find? An increase of expenditure all round which is perfectly astonishing. The disturbing factors during this period were:—(1) the Accounts for Berar were included, (2) the bulk of the Local Funds Accounts were excluded, (3) there were remissions of taxation, and (4) the charges for Military—Marine were transferred from Civil works to Military. Making allowances for all these factors, we find that during these seven years, 1901-02 to 1907-08, the total normal growth of charges, Civil and Military, came to no less than 18 crores! This gives an increase of about 33 per cent. in seven years, or about 5 per cent. per annum! On the other hand, the expansion of revenue, which in itself was most exceptional, was, making all necessary allowances, about 2 per cent. per annum. We thus come to this—we had an increase of about 2½ crores during the first nine years; we had about six crores during the next ten years; again about six crores during the next seven years; and we had an increase of not less than 18 crores during the last seven years! Taking the percentages again, we find that the normal growth of charges per annum in the first period was about two-thirds per cent.; it ranged between 1½ and 1½ per cent. during the second and third periods; while it was nearly 5 per cent. during the last

period! Taking Civil and Military separately, it was 40 per cent. for seven years or nearly 6 per cent. per annum for the Civil, and about 20 per cent., or an annual average growth of 3 per cent. for the Military!

"My Lord, I think it should only be necessary to mention these figures to establish the importance and necessity of an inquiry into the growth of charges during recent years. It will probably be said that this extraordinary increase is accounted for to a great extent by increased expenditure in several useful directions. I admit at once that the Government have found additional money for several desirable objects during this period. But what is the amount so found? The total growth of Civil charges during this period was 13 crores. Out of these 13 crores, a sum of about 3 crores represents roughly the additional expenditure on Police, Education, and grants to Local Bodies. About a million has been added to the expenditure on the Police, with what results it is too early yet to say. I, for one, am not satisfied that the growth of expenditure in this direction has been all good, but I will take it for the moment that the increased expenditure will give us a more improved Police service. Next we find that under Education there has been an increase of about half a million or 75 lakhs, including the sums provided for Agricultural Education and Technical Education. Finally, a little over half a million—nearly two-thirds of a million—represents the grants made to Municipalities and Local Boards for Sanitation, Education and other purposes. Thus, roughly speaking, the additional expenditure on these objects comes to a little over 3 crores or 2 millions sterling, leaving still an increase of about 10 crores to be explained.

"My Lord, I may mention, if the Council will permit me, that it is not only now that I am complaining of this extraordinary rise in charges. As far back as five years ago, when we were in the midst of this period and when charges were still going up by leaps and bounds in every direction, I ventured to make a complaint on this subject in the Council. If the Council will pardon me for quoting from myself, I would like to read a few lines from what I then said. Speaking in the Budget Debate of 1906–07, I ventured to observe:—

'The surpluses of the last few years—rendered possible by the artificial enhancement of the value of the rupee, and realised, first, by maintaining taxation at a higher level than was necessary in view of the appreciated rupee, and, secondly, by a systematic under-estimating of revenue and over-estimating of expenditure—have produced their inevitable effect on the expenditure of the country. With such a plethora of money in the Exchequer of the State, the level of expenditure was bound to be pushed up in all directions. Economy came to be a despised word and increased establishments and revised scales of pay and pension for the European officials became the order of the day. Some remissions of taxation were no doubt tardily granted, but the evil of an uncontrolled growth of expenditure in all directions in the name of increased efficiency was not checked, and the legacy must now remain with us. The saddest part of the whole thing is that in spite of this superabundance of money in the Exchequer and the resultant growth of administrative expenditure, the most pressing needs of the country in regard to the moral and material advancement of the people have continued for the most part unattended to and no advantage of the financial position has been taken to inaugurate comprehensive schemes of State action for improving the condition of the masses. Such State action is, in my humble opinion, the first duty now resting on the Government of India, and it will need all the money—recurring and non-recurring—that the Hon'ble Member can find for it.'

"That this complaint was admitted in its substance to be just by the Government, or rather by the representative of the Government in the Finance Department, will be seen from certain very striking observations made the following year by His Honour Sir Edward Baker, who was then our Finance Minister. Speaking in the Budget Debate of 1907–08 about a proposal that there should be a further increase in the salaries of certain officers, he protested that he regarded that proposal 'with astonishment, and something like dismay'; and then he proceeded to say:—

'I have now been connected with the Finance Department of the Government of India for five years continuously, and during the whole of that period I do not believe that a single day has passed on which I have not been called upon officially to assent to an increase of pay of some appointment or group of appointments, to the reorganisation of some Department, or to an augmentation of their numbers. All experience proves that wherever revision is needed, either of strength or emoluments, the Local Governments and the Heads of Departments are only too ready in bringing it forward. Nor are the members of the various Services at all backward in urging their own claims. I cannot in the least recognise the necessity for imparting an additional stimulus to this process.'

"It will thus be seen that there has been a great deal of expenditure incurred during the last few years of a permanent character, which was rendered possible only by the fact that Government had large surpluses at its disposal. In view of this, and in view of the great deterioration that has since taken place in the financial position, I think it is incumbent now on the Government to review the whole situation once again. My Lord, this was the course which Lord Dufferin adopted in his time, though the growth of charges then was nothing like what it has been during the last decade. When Lord Dufferin became Viceroy, he decided to increase the Army in this country and for that purpose wanted more money. And so he appointed a Finance Committee to inquire into the growth of expenditure that had taken place just before his time, so as to find out what saving could be effected. The Resolution, appointing that Committee, is a document worth the perusal of the present Government of India. It speaks of the growth of Civil expenditure that had taken place during the preceding five years as 'very large,' though, as

I have already pointed out, the increase was only at an average rate of about ¾ per cent. per annum between 1875 and 1884, or taking the charges for Collection of Revenue and the Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments only, it was about 1½ per cent.—the increase under these two heads being higher than under other heads. If that rate of increase was, in Lord Dufferin's opinion, 'too large,' I wonder what expression he would have used to describe the pace at which expenditure has grown during the last decade!

"My Lord, I now come to the form of the enquiry which I propose. I propose, in the first place that the enquiry should be a public enquiry, and I propose, secondly, that it should be by a mixed body of officials and non-officials. As I have already observed, the language employed by the Hon'ble the Finance Member last year in this connection had led me to hope that Government would of their own accord order such an inquiry into the matter. In Simla, last August, however, when I asked the Hon'ble Member a question in Council, he said that what he had meant was a Departmental inquiry only. Now, my Lord, the position is so serious that a mere Departmental inquiry will not do. In support of this view, I may quote my Hon'ble friend himself. He said last year that the question of economy did not rest with his Department alone, it rested with the Government of India as a whole. He also said that if economy was to be enforced, public opinion, both in this country and in England, would have to enlist itself on the side of economy. Now the only way to enlist public opinion on that side is by holding a public enquiry into the growth of charges, as was done by Lord Dufferin, so that the people might know how the charges have been growing and where we now stand. My Lord, I do not want a mere Departmental inquiry at the head-quarters of Government. An inquiry at Simla or Calcutta will only be a statistical inquiry. What we want is a Committee, somewhat on the lines of Lord Dufferin's Committee, with one or two non-officials added, going round the country, taking evidence, finding out from the Heads of Departments what possible establishments could be curtailed, and making recommendations with that care and weight and deliberation, generally associated with public inquiries. I urge such an inquiry, because, governed as India at present is, public inquiries from time to time into the growth of expenditure are the only possible safeguard for ensuring an economical administration of our finances. Under the East India Company, the situation was in some respects stronger in such matters. The Imperial Government, which now finds it easy to throw on India charges which should not be thrown on India, was in those days resisted by the Company, whenever it sought to impose such charges. On the other hand, Parliament exercised a jealous watchfulness in regard to the affairs of the Company, and every 20 years there used to be a periodical inquiry, with the result that everything was carefully overhauled; and that tended largely to keep things under control. With the transfer of the Government of this country from the Company to the Crown, things have been greatly changed. All power is now lodged in the hands of the Secretary of State, who, as a Member of the Cabinet, has a standing majority behind him in the House of Commons. This means that the control of Parliament over Indian expenditure, though it exists in theory, is in practice purely nominal. In these circumstances, the importance and value of periodical public inquiries into our financial administration should be obvious to all. There have been three such inquiries since the transfer of the Government from the Company to the Crown. The first was by a Parliamentary Committee in the seventies. The Committee, which sat for nearly four years, took most valuable evidence. Unfortunately Parliament broke up in 1874, before the Committee had finished its labours, and the Committee dissolved with the dissolution of Parliament. The second inquiry was by the Committee appointed by Lord Dufferin in 1886–87, and ten years after, in 1897, a third inquiry was ordered, this time by a Royal Commission presided over by Lord Welby. Fourteen years have elapsed since then, and I think it is due to the country that another Committee or Commission of inquiry should now be appointed to inquire in a public manner into the growth of charges and find out what economies and reductions are possible and how the level of ordinary expenditure may be kept down. And this inquiry must not be in London or at Simla or Calcutta. It must be by a body which will go round the country and take evidence.

"My Lord, I will now state what, in my opinion, are the remedies which the situation requires. My proposals are four in number, and they are these:—in the first place, what Mr. Gladstone used to call the spirit of expenditure, which has been abroad in this country for a great many years, and especially during the seven years between 1901–02 to 1908–09, should now be chained and controlled, and, in its place, the spirit of economy should be installed. If the Government would issue orders to all Departments, as Lord Dufferin did, to enforce rigorous economy in every direction and to keep down the level of expenditure, especially avoidable expenditure, I think a good deal might be done. Lord Dufferin's Government wanted money for military preparations. I earnestly hope that Your Lordship's Government will want to find money for extending education in all directions. In any case, the need for strict economy is there, and I trust that Government will issue instructions to all their Departments to keep down administrative charges as far as possible. That is my first suggestion. In this connection I may add this. Care must be now taken never again to allow the normal rate of growth of expenditure to go beyond the normal rate of growth of revenue. Indeed, it must be kept well within the limits of the latter, if we are not to disregard the ordinary requirements of solvent finance. If special expenditure is wanted for special purposes, as may happen in the case of an invasion or similar trouble, special taxation must be imposed, and we shall be prepared to face the situation and support the Government in doing so. But in ordinary

circumstances, the normal rate of growth of expenditure must not exceed and should be well within the normal rate of growth of revenue

"My second suggestion is that the Military expenditure should now be substantially reduced. My Lord, this is a somewhat difficult question, and I trust the Council will bear with me while I place a few facts on this subject before it. Our Military expenditure, which, till 1885, was at a level of about 16 crores a year, now stands at well over 31 crores. The strength of the Army was first determined by a Commission which was appointed after the Mutiny, in 1859, and that strength—roughly sixty thousand Europeans and one hundred and twenty thousand Indians—continued to be the strength of the Army till 1885. On many occasions during that interval, those who were responsible for the Military Administration of the country pressed for an increase in the number of troops, but without success. In 1885 30,000 troops—ten thousand European and twenty thousand Indian—were added. The number has been slightly increased since, and we have at present about 75,000 European troops and double that number of Indian troops. Now, my Lord, my first contention is that the country cannot afford such a large army, and in view of the great improvement, which has taken place in mid-Asian politics, it should now be substantially reduced. Not only responsible critics of Government but many of those who have taken part in the Administration of India and who are or were in a position to express an authoritative opinion on the subject, have publicly stated that the strength of the Indian Army is in excess of strictly Indian requirements. Thus General Brackenbury, who was a Military Member of this Council at one time, stated in 1887, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, that the strength of the Indian army was in excess of Indian requirements, and that part of it was intended to be a reserve for the whole Empire in the East. I may also point out that the Army Commission of 1879, of which Lord Roberts was a member, held that the then strength of the Indian army—60,000 English troops and 120,000 Indian troops—was sufficient for all requirements—sufficient to resist Russian aggression, not only if Russia acted alone, but even with Afghanistan as her ally. Then, my Lord, when the South African war broke out, a substantial number of troops was sent out of this country for service in South Africa, at a time when the situation should have been regarded as anxious for India. A part was also sent to China about the same time, and yet things went on here as well as ever. All these things show that the strength of the Indian Army, as it exists to-day, is really in excess of Indian requirements. It may be said that this is a matter of military efficiency, on which non-official members are not qualified to express an opinion. If I were venturing an opinion on the technical details of Military Administration, I should myself blame myself for my presumption; but this is a matter of policy, which, I venture to think, all laymen—even Indian laymen—are qualified to understand, and on which they are perfectly entitled to express an opinion. Any one can see that the situation in mid-Asia and on the Frontiers of India has undergone a profound change. And, in view of this change, I think it is due to the people of this country, who have borne this enormous military burden for a number of years, that some relief should now be granted to them, and thereby funds set free to be devoted to more useful and more pressing objects. My Lord, military efficiency, as Lord Salisbury once pointed out, must always be relative. It must depend not only on what the Military authorities think to be necessary, but on a combined consideration of the needs of defence and the resources which the country can afford for the purposes of such defence. Judged by this standard, I think that our Military expenditure is unduly high; and I therefore respectfully urge that a part of this expenditure should now be reduced by reducing the troops to the number at which they stood in 1885.

"My Lord, my third suggestion is that there should now be a more extended employment of the indigenous Indian agency in the public service. In this connection I am free to recognise the necessity of paying as a rule the Indian at a lower rate of payment than the Englishman who holds the same office. I think this is part of our case. If we insist on Indians being paid at the same rate as Englishmen, we cut away a large part of the ground from under our feet. Except in regard to those offices, with which a special dignity is associated, such, for instance, as Memberships of Executive Councils, High Court Judgeships and so forth, where of course there must be strict equality, even as regards pay, between the Indian and the Englishman, there must, I think, be differential rates of payment for the Indian and the European members of the public service. What is however necessary is that care must be taken not to make such distinctions galling. Instead of the present division into Provincial and Imperial services, or instead of laying down that the Indian should be given two-thirds of what the Englishman gets, I would provide a fixed salary for each office, and I would further provide that if the holder of the office happens to be an Englishman, an extra allowance should be paid to him, because he has to send his wife and children to England, and he has often to go there himself. These have to be recognized as the exigencies of the present situation and they must be faced in the proper spirit. I should, therefore, have a fixed salary for each office; and I would then throw it equally open to all, who possess the necessary qualifications, subject to the condition already mentioned, that an English holder of it should get an extra allowance for meeting extra expenses. Then, when you have to make an appointment, you will have the before you. An Indian—pay, say, Rs. 500 a month—an Englishman, pay Rs. 500 *plus* an allowance, say, of Rs. 166. If you then are really anxious for economy, you will have to take the Indian, other things being equal.

"My fourth and last suggestion is this—that provision should now be made for an independent Audit in this country. My Lord, this is a matter of very great importance and it has a history of its own. In the eighties there was some very earnest discussion on this subject

between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The first proposal on the subject, curiously enough, went from the Government of India themselves; that was when Lord Cromer—Sir E Baring, as he then was—was Finance Minister of India, and Lord Ripon, Viceroy. In a despatch, addressed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in 1882, the Government urged that a system of independent Audit should be introduced into India. The whole of that despatch is well worth a careful study. After a brief review of the systems of Audit in different European countries, which the Government of India specially examined, they state in clear terms that they have come to the conclusion that the system of Audit in this country by officers who are subordinate to the Government is not satisfactory and must be altered. And they insist on two things:—first, that the officer, who was then known as Comptroller-General, or as he is now called, Comptroller and Auditor General, should be entirely independent of the Government of India, that he should look forward to no promotion at the hands of the Government of India, and that he should be removable only with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and, secondly, that his position, as regards salary, should be as high as that of the Financial Secretary, and that he should reach that position automatically by annual increments after twenty years' service. The Secretary of State of that time, however, under the advice of his Council, which, as a rule, is averse to change or reform, declined to sanction the proposal. He considered that it was not suited to India, that it was not really necessary, and that it would cost a good deal! Curiously enough, however, five or six years afterwards, the same proposal was revived by the Secretary of State for India himself. Lord Cross was then Secretary of State and the despatch in which he reopens and discusses this question is also worth a careful perusal. Like the Government of India of 1882, he too dwells on the unsatisfactory character of the Indian Audit, especially owing to the fact of the Head of the Audit Department being a subordinate of the Government of India, and points out how necessary it is that this officer should be independent of the Indian Government. The proposal was, however, this time resisted by the Government of India, Lord Lansdowne being then Viceroy, and it again fell through. Now, my Lord, I respectfully urge that the question should be taken up once again and the Auditor-General made absolutely independent of the Government of India. In England, the Auditor-General submits an annual report on all irregularities, which have come under his notice, to the House of Commons, and the House refers it to a Committee, known as the Committee of Public Accounts, which then subjects the officials concerned to a searching and rigorous examination. As our Council does not yet vote supplies, it will, I recognize, be necessary in present circumstances that our Auditor-General's Report should be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, who is the final authority in financial matters. But the Report should be made public, being laid before Parliament every year and being also published in India. Then our criticism of the financial administration will be really well-informed and effective. At present non-official members can offer only general remarks for the simple reason that they are not in a position to know anything about the details of financial administration. This will be altered, if they obtain the assistance of an annual report from an independent Auditor-General.

"My Lord, I have done. I want this inquiry to be undertaken for four reasons. In the first place, this phenomenal increase in expenditure demands an investigation on its own account. Economy is necessary in every country, but more than anywhere else is it necessary in India. Certain observations, which were made by Lord Mayo 40 years ago on this point, may well be recalled even at this distance of time. In speaking of the Army expenditure, he said in effect that even a single shilling taken from the people of India and spent unnecessarily on the Army was a crime against the people, who needed it for their moral and material development. Secondly, my Lord, expenditure must be strictly and rigorously kept down now, because we are at a serious juncture in the history of our finance. Our Opium revenue is threatened with extinction. Thirdly, I think we are on the eve of a large measure of financial decentralisation to Provincial Governments, and it seems certain that those Governments will be given larger powers over their own finances. If however, this is to be done, there must first of all be a careful inquiry into the present level of their expenditure. That level must be reduced to what is fair and reasonable before they are started on their new career. Last, but not least, we are now entertaining the hope that we are now on the eve of a great expansion of educational effort—primary, technical and agricultural, in fact in all directions. My Lord, I am expressing only the feeling of my countrymen throughout India when I say that we are earnestly looking forward to the next five years as a period of striking educational advance for this country. Now, if this advance is to be effected, very large funds will be required, and it is necessary that the Government of India should, first of all, examine their own position and find out what proportion of their present revenues can be spared for the purpose. My Lord, these objects—education, sanitation, relief of agricultural indebtedness—are of such paramount importance to the country that I, for one, shall not shrink from advocating additional taxation to meet their demands, if that is found to be necessary. But before such additional taxation can be proposed by Government, or can be supported by non-official members, it is necessary to find out what margin can be provided out of existing resources. This is a duty which the Government owes to the country; and the representatives of the taxpayers in this Council owe it to those, on whose behalf they are here, to urge this upon the Government. It is on this account that I have raised this question before the Council to-day, and I earnestly trust the Government will consider my proposals in the spirit in which they have been brought forward. My Lord, I move the Resolution which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. MESTON: "My Lord, if he will permit me, I should like to begin by offering my congratulations to the Hon'ble Mover upon the lucidity and the extreme fairness with which he has placed this complicated case before the Council. Like the late Mr. Gladstone, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has the rare and happy knack of making figures interesting, and it has been a sincere pleasure to listen to the skill with which he marshalled his figures and inspired life into the dry bones of our statistical returns. It is with this side of his argument—the purely statistical aspect of the case—that I propose to proceed, and I rise with no intention of controverting the conclusions which the Hon'ble Member has placed before us in this Council. But I will suggest—and I am sure that the Hon'ble Member will agree with me—that his conclusions are not the only ones which emerge from this vast and intricate subject. He has drawn a picture—almost a sort of architectural drawing—of the huge structure of our financial administration; and with the hand of the trained critic he has pointed out where he thinks we have paid too much for the building, and what parts of it he thinks are superfluous. What I would now ask the Council to do is to come inside the building, survey the business that we carry on in it, and see why we have had to add room after room and storey after storey. In other words, I would ask them to consider what this growth of expenditure means, and why it has been necessary.

"Mr. Gokhale opened his speech by a striking description of how the taxation of last year fell from a blue sky, in a year of normal conditions and with no special dangers ahead. That situation is very recent and almost every one in this room must remember that the taxation of last year was proposed in consequence of a very large deficit which was due to the collapse in revenue following a heavy famine and an acute depression in trade; and secondly to the prospective loss which we expected owing to the possible disappearance of our opium trade with China. The Hon'ble Member then took a broad review of the finances of India for the last 35 years. Now 35 years is but as a day in the annals of this ancient land, yet it is a very big slice in the modern history of India, since the country first began to develop its administration along western lines. It is true that the public expenditure of India has nearly doubled since 1875. But would it not be easy to find a civilized country where the same thing has not happened in approximately the same time? In England the gross expenditure in 1875 was £74 millions; in the year 1908 it was 152 millions. In France just before the Franco-Prussian War the public expenditure was 2·2 milliards of francs; it is now I believe 5. The Prussian budget exactly doubled in the 20 years following 1870. In Belgium it very much more than doubled; and even in the happy little Republic of Switzerland the cost of Government rose from 43 million francs in 1875 to 81 million francs 20 years later. These illustrations show us that in other countries besides India, whatever be their form of government, the pace of expenditure has been as fast as with us; and it could not seriously be contended that the changes in these countries—whether political or economical or administrative—have been more rapid in the time than they have been in India. The great increase of expenditure that has taken place during these 35 years is an index, not of administrative extravagance, but of the evolution of our administration from a simple and almost primitive form into a form which brings it in line with countries where the process has been much longer and slower.

"I shall now ask the indulgence of the Council for a brief description of the growth of our expenditure in recent years. It would take too long for the time at my command to attempt to follow Mr. Gokhale through the whole period which he has selected. Comparisons by periods, with all the statistics reduced, so to say, to a common denomination, and with net figures taken wherever possible, provide the only sure method of handling this subject with scientific exactitude; but the method is a little puzzling to plain people; and all that I shall put before the Council is a broad comparison between the expenditure of India in 1898 and the expenditure in 1909. At the outset there are several corrections that have to be made. In 1898 the whole expenditure of our district and local boards appeared in the Government accounts. It has now been removed. In 1898 the fertile little Province of Berar had a separate account rendered for it which you will find buried in the Appendices of our old Blue Books. Its accounts are now incorporated with those of British India; so that if you take the record of expenditure which you find in our Blue Books, and compare 1898 as it stands with 1909, you get a misleading comparison. I need hardly say that Mr. Gokhale has scrupulously carried out the necessary corrections and adjustments before presenting the figures which he gave the Council. Following his example and making the necessary corrections, but using gross figures for the sake of simplicity, I will now compare the two years which I have chosen. They are not, as it happens, the same years as Mr. Gokhale has chosen for the basis of his arguments; but they give a sufficiently simple and at the same time truthful picture of the relation between the growth of expenditure and administrative change. 1898 I have selected for several reasons. It is the year up to which Lord Welby's Commission practically brought their examination of our finances. It was the first year in which our exchange had practically settled down to its present standard of 1s. 4d. It was the opening year of a Viceroyalty which was associated—and rightly associated—with a great stimulus to administrative progress and efficiency. Finally it was a good normal year with average harvests, no unusual civil charges, and no external military activity. 1909, on the other hand, has been selected simply because it is the latest year of which we have available figures; but it also was a good normal year with no particular departure from the usual scale of civil or military expenditure.

"And so at last I come to my point. The total gross expenditure of India in 1898, including the Berar accounts, was £60 millions. In 1909 it was £73 millions—a rise of £17 millions. Out of this roughly £3 millions has occurred in the military charges of the country, and

to these £3 millions I shall not refer again, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Branyate intends to explain them to the Council, and he will do so with an intimacy of knowledge to which I cannot pretend. I am left then with £14 millions of civil charges to describe. From this, £4½ millions may at once be subtracted; for it represents the growth in the expenditure of our Commercial Departments, our Railways, Canals, Post Office and Telegraphs; this being more than covered by the growth in the earnings of these Departments during the same period. There is no time to prove this to the Council, and I must ask them, as the lawyers say, to 'take it from me' that the development of our Commercial Departments has more than paid its way during these 12 years. The growth of purely civil expenditure thus presents itself as a figure of £9½ millions, which is very nearly the increase of 40 per cent. on which Mr. Gokhale has laid stress. Now, how is this £9½ millions made up? I will endeavour to tell you. £1 million has mainly gone in additional expenditure on our land-revenue establishments. The complexity of our land tenures and the growing volume of litigation in our rent courts very largely explain this increase. I believe that the condition of the revenue staff in our districts is a condition of chronic overwork, and I venture to think that here at least there is not much saving to be effected. It must also be remembered that since 1898 a great army of village accountants, who were formerly a charge on local funds of their own, has come upon the general revenues. Another £¾ million represents the increased cost of working our forests, guarding our excise, collecting our customs, and the like. The increase is extraordinarily small compared with the growth of the revenue from these important sources. Another £¾ million is made up of a number of petty increases. We have to pay more interest, for example, on our Provident Funds, because there are more subscribers; and I am afraid that we all write more and print more than we did 12 years ago, and so have to pay more for stationery and printing presses. That accounts for £2 millions out of my £9½ millions. A third million has been devoted to our courts of law and our jails; with the ceaseless growth of litigation and the constant demand for improvements in our prisons, it is difficult to see how this could have been avoided. Another £1 million has gone into certain of the minor services: about £500,000 in the development of agricultural, veterinary and other scientific work; £200,000 in strengthening our medical arrangements, particularly against plague; and about £300,000 in political charges, largely in connection with the new Frontier Province. This brings us up to £6 millions out of my £9½ millions. A fifth million has been spent on education; and £2 more millions have gone into raising the standard of expenditure on Civil Works—new schools, better hospitals, improved roads, more bridges, etc. This rise of £ millions has occurred almost wholly in the Provinces; and those Hon'ble Members who represent the Provinces in this Council will be able to say whether the increase of expenditure on these beneficent services is in any way comparable with what they would have desired if more funds had been available. I have now accounted for £7 millions. Out of the balance £1½ millions has been used upon the Police, raising their pay and prospects, improving their training, increasing their supervision and labouring to eradicate the faults and abuses which impede the usefulness of that large public body. Of the £1 million that still remains to explain, about half has gone in strengthening the machinery of control at the head-quarters of our Governments, Imperial and Provincial—the Secretariats, and Audit offices and the enlarged Councils. The last half million appears in the shape of increased pension charges, a necessary corollary of the growth of salaries and establishments.

"Such then is the tale of the 9½ millions by which our civil charges have increased since Lord Elgin laid down office. It is not an ignoble tale. It is not a tale of mismanagement or squandering. But of course it is not complete. If time allowed I should like to show some of the generic causes, so to speak, for this increase;—how far, for example, it has been forced upon us by the steady rise in prices and by the demand of all classes of State employés for a higher standard of comfort. I should also have liked to analyse the figures and show how far the increase is recurring and inevitable, and how far it is due to expenditure of a non-recurring character which can be curtailed when funds are running short. I would also point to the striking fact that, during the 12 years of which I have been speaking, the Government have remitted taxation to an extent which has left the public exchequer poorer and the people richer by no less than 4½ millions a year; and yet in spite of this and of the growth in expenditure, we have only once during this period failed to show a substantial surplus in our annual accounts. It is impossible, however, to enter into all this now. The warning which underlies our statistics and which the Honourable Mover has brought out with admirable clearness, is the liability that is hanging over us for further expenditure on the moral and industrial development of the country, combined with the fact that one of our main sources of revenue—not one of our largest, happily, but still sufficiently serious—is in grave jeopardy. On this argument I have only one word to say, and it will be my last. Our financial administration is not blind to the signs of the times, and our finances will, I trust, be found ready to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

"There is indeed one very encouraging piece of evidence that they have already begun to do so; for the period 1898–1909 is sharply divided into an era of prosperity and an era of depression. From 1898 to 1906 the advance of prosperity was almost uninterrupted. After 1906 came a check—financial panic, bad harvests, dull trade and falling revenue. Was this change reflected in any check in expenditure or did we go on in these later years at the same rate as had been possible in our earlier and richer period? The answer is unmistakably given in the figures. Between 1898 and 1906, our average

increase of expenditure was £1,900,000 a year. Between 1906 and 1910, it fell to £400,000 a year, or less than one-third of the rate of increase that had been maintained in our days of prosperity. This does not look as if the still, small voice of the Finance Department had been altogether ineffective.

"I have not attempted to speak on the questions of policy underlying the resolution. My remarks have been intended to show what the growth in expenditure has meant, that it has proceeded on defensible lines, and that, if it has now to be curtailed, the Government of India may be trusted to find the way, as they have in the past, to do what may be necessary to secure our financial stability."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADACHOY:—"My Lord, I have heard with interest the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Meston. Despite of the ability with which he has dealt with the subject, I submit, he has not succeeded in dislodging the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale from the position he has taken. My Lord, one of the greatest of England's political thinkers, Edmund Burke, counselled inquiry into causes of discontent. The proposition is capable of more general and extended application. In my humble opinion, whether there is discontent or not, it is impolitic to refuse investigation. On this principle the Resolution before the Council ought to be acceptable to Hon'ble Members. The situation is grave enough to demand sifting inquiry. That there is need for economy in the administration, perhaps nobody will deny. Know as I do the Hon'ble Finance Minister's commendable partiality for economy, I conceive he realises it more than any one of us here. That admitted, the only practical method of proceeding to work is to start with a thorough inquiry into the possibilities and the direction of the desired economy. I do not think the demand for inquiry will elicit serious opposition. But I can well believe that the suggested composition of the Commission might not be acceptable to all, especially because the Military expenditure of the Government is also a subject on which inquiry is sought. There is an idea, a mere departmental feeling, that Military expenditure is a matter in which laymen, non-officials in particular, are hopelessly out of court; and it might be argued on that assumption that the suggestion of non-officials investigating it is futile, if not heretical. But I would remind Hon'ble Members, in the words of Lord Morley, that,—

'after all, civilians have got to decide these questions, and, provided that they arm themselves with the expert knowledge of military authorities, it is rightly their voice that settles the matter.'

"Non-officials may well be associated with experts on the Commission, which I hope and trust Government will be pleased to appoint for the purposes of a thorough investigation. It is better that the lines of economy should be determined in consultation with the taxpayer, and that departmental enthusiasm should be checked, controlled and directed by the good commonsense of the ordinary citizen. My Lord, I like open inquiry by joint Commission. I do not expect satisfactory results from mere departmental inquiry. I trust not only will Hon'ble Members accept the Resolution, but it will be acceptable to Government as well.

"My Lord, the request is for inquiry into both Military and Civil Expenditure. The growth in both directions has been alarming of late, and if the expenditure goes on increasing at this rapid rate some time longer, the Finance Minister will be bold who will undertake to maintain financial equilibrium with the ordinary resources of Government.

"The public complaint is that the Indian Army is maintained even in times of peace on a war footing. That is the opinion of many who may be expected to be in the know. I will quote here the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke. In the debate in Parliament on the East India Loans Bill, on 7th December, 1908, he inquired,—

'Why is the Indian Army kept on an extravagant scale as compared with that which England can afford in this richer part of the world, and which is altogether out of proportion to that which she dare to ask the Crown Colonies to contribute? Why should there be a two to one different scale beyond Ceylon and India?'

"Where to look for an explanation? It is time the explanation should come.

"My Lord, the despatch of 'a force of rather over 8,000 British officers and men from India, as well as some 5,000 natives for non-combatant services,' for service in South Africa during the Boer War, at a time when considerations of ordinary prudence would have suggested the maintenance of the maximum force in India, affords perhaps the most convincing proof of the fact that at least a portion of the Indian Army is superfluous and not required for the needs of India. But the curious part of the business is that there have been substantial additions to the Army since then, entailing of course extra cost. We have had Reorganisation schemes in the interval with more or less elaborate projects of Special Defence Works. There is no cessation of activity. On March 28th, 1900, Lord Curzon, in justification of a more pretentious Military Budget, referring to the Boer War, remarked in his own forcible way:—

'A storm has taken place in the great ocean, the commotion caused by which will be felt thousands of miles away on every beach and shore. Here, as elsewhere, we shall require to set our own house in order, to overhaul our military machine, and to profit by the lessons learned.'

"Fine sentiment, but the cost is a little too much. According to Major General Sir Edwin H. H. Collen's Memorandum of 21st March 1900, 92 officers were added to the Indian Army at an annual cost of four lakhs of rupees. Lord Kitchener's Reorganisation and Redistribution Scheme provided for the further addition of 350 officers. In 1902-1903 the 'establishment of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of British troops' amounted to 74,113. In March 1909 the number rose to 75,250, or an increase of 1,157. The total strength of the

Indian section of the Army was 150,586 in 1902-03; in 1909 it stood at 162,093, or an increase of 11,507. This large increase in the Army after all the improvements effected by Major General Collen during a long series of years and despite of the significant fact of the loan to South Africa, requires careful investigation. The necessity of the other large changes carried out by Lord Kitchener equally demands scrutiny. The urgency of the reforms is a matter on which the public would like to have more light. It is anything but clear. Lord Kitchener came to India in 1902, and forthwith set to reorganise the Army. His long exploration in Council would seem to be suggestive of the allegation that the Indian Army was not in an efficient condition at that time, and stood in urgent need of overhauling. His Lordship is a high authority on military affairs, and his opinion is entitled to our respectful consideration." At the same time it would be affectation not to feel that, only a short time before His Lordship's arrival in India, it was stated on perhaps as good authority that the Indian Army was in a 'high standard of efficiency,' and that 'very considerable reforms and additions' had 'already been undertaken'. On 27th March 1901, Lord Curzon said in this Council:—

'I allude to the Military Estimates. They have been introduced in a statement and have been explained to-day in a speech by the Hon'ble Military Member, enumerating the very considerable reforms and additions which we have already undertaken, or are about to undertake, and summarising in a concise manner the principal measures of improvement that have been carried out in the Indian Army during the sixteen years with which, in one or other capacity—culminating in the highest—Sir E. Collen has been connected with the military administration of the Government of India.'

"In his Memorandum of 1900 Major General Collen sought to justify increased expenditure on improvements on the ground that 'the Army in India was to maintain its high standard of efficiency.'

"It is difficult for the uninitiated to understand that only a short time after these authoritative declarations the Army was found in such a state—I will not say of inefficiency, but of unpreparedness—that a mint of money was required for the execution of a new Reorganisation and Redistribution Scheme. Lord Kitchener stated under his Scheme mobilisation had become easy. Judging from previous history, the Transport and Supply Department would not appear to have been so defective. The following passage from Major General Collen's Memorandum already referred to shews it was fairly efficient.

'Last September we despatched a small force to South Africa, and had the satisfaction of receiving the acknowledgments of His Majesty's Government for the promptitude with which the force was equipped and sent off.'

"My Lord, I mention these facts not in a light spirit of faultfinding. It is always risky to dogmatise on a subject of this kind. It is farthest from my mind to do anything of the sort. I concede the security of the Indian Empire is a matter of paramount importance to the citizen as much as to Government. But the lay mind is apt to be bewildered at the different opinions of high authorities—opinions that are not easily reconciled. At any rate, here is a case for inquiry. The Military Expenditure requires looking after. It may be urged in defence of the heavy expenditure of the past few years that the machinery is now perfect. But what guarantee is there that its efficiency will equally impress a future Commander-in-Chief, and that a fresh scheme of Reorganisation will not be launched? But we need not quarrel over the past. The Resolution is much more modest in scope. All that it requests Government to do is to ascertain, by proper investigation which will command the confidence of the people, the direction in which future expenditure might be curtailed. I submit there is not much room for controversy over this.

"My Lord, for my part I would have preferred a Commission that would be free to go deeper into the subject, and to examine the financial relations between England and India with a view to effect a more equitable adjustment. But it is perhaps an ambitious wish. Speaking in this Council, I shall be content to have a Commission such as this Government can appoint.

"My Lord, the Civil Expenditure has grown even more rapidly than the Military Expenditure, and perchance with lesser justification. If the increase had been due to liberal grants for education, sanitation and other pressing and necessary reforms, there would have been less reason for dissatisfaction; but, as it is, the large increase is specially noticeable under the head shewn in the accounts as Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, only a small portion of which is spent on education. We are moving at rapid strides. In 1892-93 the expenditure was £9,506,608; it was £10,486,837 in 1898-99 and £14,214,789 in 1907-08. Compared to the figure of 1892-93, the expenditure in 1907-08 was more by 49 per cent. It exceeded the total of 1898-99 by 37 per cent.! It was higher even than the figure of 1904-05 by about 16 per cent.! In 1909-10 too the expenditure was £14,185,968. This is an alarming rate of increase, and deserves consideration. Let us examine the situation carefully, and find out how far retrenchment is possible and the lines on which it is possible. Our object is not to hamper the Administration by criticising its methods. We would fain place before Government a constructive programme. But without definite data found by a Commission, it is all mere speculation. The increase does not appear to be a normal growth, necessitated by the exigencies of the administration. But instead of speculating about the causes and allowing the public to form their own conclusions regarding them, we humbly request Government to ascertain them by careful inquiry, and to remove such of them as are found avoidable. With these remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNES: "My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has touched upon Military expenditure with such brevity and restraint that I hope to be able to deal with that question more shortly than I had expected to be necessary. In any case time would not have permitted me to follow him into its more distant history. I would however like to say on that point that I cannot accept his view that the increase of expenditure from 1900–01 after a long period of retarded expenditure was an example of an essential departure from traditions of economy. I think, if the circumstances are considered, they rather show that financial considerations have been dominating throughout. It was well known to the Government before 1900–01 that the army was deficient in respect of armament, transport, reserves and organization; but action was delayed for want of funds. It was not until the Government of India got a sharp lesson from the Frontier operations of 1897, followed by the outbreak of the South African War, and at the same time the financial situation was very greatly improved, that they took the action which had been so long delayed, and the subsequent activity was all the greater because of the delay beforehand. This reorganizing activity began in 1900–01; it was developed and systematized in 1904–05, and the higher scale of expenditure continued in full vigour till 1906–07. These and the few following years make up the period which, I think, Council will consider it profitable to review; and I shall follow the Hon'ble Mr Meston in taking the years 1898–99 and 1909–10 as the starting and turnout points. I fully realise that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale could not be expected to select his period for review with sole regard to military expenditure; but without going into elaborate explanations, there are some seriously distorting features in the years he has chosen, particularly in the year 1901–02, the expenditure of which would be a very unsuitable standard for the starting point. For instance, there were in that year nearly a million pounds of savings due to the absence of troops in South Africa and China. There are in any case grave complications in comparing the various figures owing to changes of accounts and in other ways which perhaps I need not trouble Council by describing in detail. In view of these we have had to make certain adjustments and make use of approximate figures. I shall of course leave out, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has done, extraordinary expenditure on what we call Special Services. There was about a million pounds of such expenditure in 1898–99 in connection with frontier operations. Unlike Mr. Meston I shall use net figures in regard to the military expenditure as this will obviate a number of explanations which would otherwise be needed.

"The broad fact is that in 1898–99 the net military expenditure amounted to something under 18½ millions sterling and in 1909–10 it had risen to a little over 19 millions. The increase of expenditure requiring explanation is actually £3,593,000. I shall group my explanations as much as possible in the hope that this may enable Hon'ble Members to follow them more closely. In the first group, I place several items, the chief one being what I may call nominal increases of military expenditure, that is, increases due to changes of incidence. These account for £300,000. The principal item is the charge for the Hyderabad Contingent which entered our accounts as the result of the lease of Berar. Next, we have an increase in the payments to the War Office representing the net effect of the award of the Welby Commission in 1901–02 and that of the Romer Committee in 1908–09. These gave us in the net £76,000 more to pay. Thirdly, we have the automatic growth of pension charges, £46,000. I exclude here the increase of pensions which the Government recently gave to the Indian Army, and include under this head only that portion of the growth which is due to conditions in regard to strength and terms of pension which were established before the period under review began. Our first group thus gives us an increase of £416,000 which, without wishing to be argumentative, I may perhaps describe as unavoidable. Most of it is in fact nominal. My second group is the increase in the food charges. Here, again, I include only that portion which is, I think, fairly attributable to the rise in prices. I have made a definite deduction from the actual figure to represent the increased cost of feeding the additions to the army in men and animals which have been made since 1898–99. The year 1909–10 was one in which the prices of supplies were still very high owing to the famine of the previous year, and under this head there is an increase of £465,000. I fully recognise, Sir, that the factor of strictness or laxity of administration is one which enters very closely into these charges, but the steadiness of the food charges over a series of years, their upward bound when famine prices supervened, and more recently their very satisfactory response to improving conditions indicate, I think, that the natural explanation is also the true one. In my third group I take the whole group of what I may call pay concessions: improvements in the terms of service of the British soldier, the Indian soldier, the Indian Army officers and the officers of the Medical Services. These account for the very large increase of £1,360,000. Council are aware that the terms of pay of the British soldier are not a matter wholly within the control of the Indian Government. I think too that they are not disposed to question the increase of pay recently given to the Indian Army. At any rate these are concessions which once made are given once for all. The three groups, nominal charges, food charges and pay concessions, thus account for about £2¼ millions out of the increase of £3½ millions which I set out to explain. These groups, I imagine, are matters upon which Council will very readily form their own opinion.

"The fourth group is that about which most question will arise. I should describe this generally as including the recurring expenditure due to re-organization. I am not here referring solely to measures initiated by Lord Kitchener; he himself was careful to distinguish between the work which he took over from his predecessors and measures specially connected with his own name; and in any case many minor schemes are included, many of them of a quite ordinary character, which under the technical rules were financed from our special grants.

I think Council will not wish to discriminate unduly in this matter. The whole period from 1900-01 onwards was one of a special kind of activity to which the term re-organization is, I think, generally applicable, and it is best to take the whole figures as they stand without attempting to make deductions on this account and that. I put down to re-organization then, in its wide sense, an increased expenditure of £1,452,000 Of this increase £527,000 was added by the special measures undertaken up to 1904-05, and £697,000 by those belonging to the period 1904-05 to 1909-10. In addition we have to recognise that we are spending every year more for special expenditure than was provided in 1898-99, and that accounts for another increase of £171,000. This figure I must admit is perhaps rather a low one to take: that is because the actual schedule expenditure of 1909-10 was unusually small. And lastly I have included as a matter of convenience an increase in the cost of Volunteers by £57,000 which is due to normal growth and not to any new departure of policy.

"I have thus explained an increase of expenditure amounting to £3,883,000 or £160,000 more than the increase which emerged on a direct comparison between the totals of the two years. It is not of course my purpose to discuss the policy which underlies this increase of expenditure. It is sufficient for my present purpose if I can definitely connect the increase of expenditure with causes over which the Government of India had no control or with their definitely declared policy. If that can be done, the policy must be judged and not the administration. I think, Sir, that the fact that the whole of this large addition to expenditure can be explained by reference to the outstanding facts and groups of measures which I have mentioned—measures the character of which is already familiar to this Council—goes far to exclude the idea of laxity of control or the supposition, which I think the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has not himself suggested and I hope does not share, that there has been an insidious and imperceptible growth of expenditure for which no proper and definite explanation can be given. There have of course been many sanctions to expenditure over and above those which I have selected for mention now. The point is that all the minor additions to expenditure which are going on from week to week, and in the course of a long period of administration must amount to a large sum, as well as larger items which it would be possible for me to specify if Council desired a more elaborate analysis, have in the long run been met by counterbalancing reductions elsewhere In many cases these counterbalancing reductions have been definite economies effected with the sole object of preventing that growth of military expenditure which would otherwise have been inevitable. It is unfortunate—I wish it was otherwise—that we have not any record of such definite economies in the earlier years of the period. The figures themselves show clearly enough that such economies must have been made, and I wish I could quote them to Hon'ble Members. As regards the period during which Lord Kitchener held the Commander-in-Chiefship, Council are already aware that he effected a saving amounting to some £300,000 a year. Any one who knows the difficulty of interfering with the established order of things, of getting the same services rendered with a smaller outlay than has become traditional, will appreciate the close control on the part of the military authorities which this figure implies. The fact is—and all of us who have been connected with the financial or the military administration are well aware of it—that the higher authorities who have felt it their duty to suggest additional burdens in discharge of their responsibility for maintaining the Army in a state of readiness for war have also regarded it as a matter of personal obligation to make every effort to find a set-off to these new burdens by pruning away redundant and obsolete expenditure wherever it could be found. This process of economy is still going on. Lately we have been keeping a detailed record of the savings as well as of the sanctions, and during the last 12 months or so the economies and the new expenditure have balanced within about £1,000.

"Before I sit down, Sir, I should like to say a few words with more special reference to the military administration of the last few years. The story of re-organization is one with which Council are already very familiar and I think the point on which they will feel more interested is whether, a long period having been allowed for the preparation of the army, there are any signs that the Government of India is now restricting its expenditure and is administering the army more cheaply, having of course due regard to the permanent liabilities which have been undertaken during these years of special activity. Well, Sir, I think it will not be difficult to show that there has been a change of attitude. It is not for me to say how far this change should go, but there has been a decided change of attitude. I have already said that the year 1906-1907 was the last year in which full provision was made for special expenditure on the scale originally contemplated in 1904-05. In 1907-08, the Government of India reduced the special grant by half a million. In 1908-09, they discontinued their practice of re-granting lapses. In 1909-10, they abolished the special grant altogether, and the meaning of that change, as I take it, my Lord, was first that they no longer regarded themselves as bound to provide some minimum amount yearly for the financing of special measures but left themselves entirely free to decide the amount each year with reference to the financial position: and secondly, as I understand their decision, they no longer regarded themselves as bound to carry out the programme of 1904-05 to the full. Every measure which had not at that time been carried out or was not in progress when it now comes up with a view to being undertaken, is reconsidered on its merits and with special regard to the conditions now existing. Now this change in attitude is, I think, Sir, clearly reflected in the figures In 1906-07, the new special expenditure amounted to £2 millions. In 1907-08, it had sunk to £1 million; in 1908-09, to three-quarters of a million, and in 1909-10, to one-third of a million; and even if this last figure is perhaps abnormally low, there is in any case a very great reduction. If we take the

whole net expenditure for the years 1906–10 and 1906–07—without any qualification or explanation whatever—there was a decrease of £1 million. If we take the ordinary expenditure alone, it increased by £548,000. This is because the period of three years happened to include a rise in food charges due to higher prices, and also the increase of the capitation rate, and the grant of improved pay to the Indian Army. But for these specified items, the ordinary expenditure would have gone down by £258,000. My main object, my Lord, has been to lay before Council a fair and intelligible statement of facts which it would be very difficult for them to get from other than official sources. But I hope I may also claim that the figures just quoted show that there has been some real recognition in the last few years of any changes which may have taken place in financial and other conditions."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR:—"My Lord, I think it my duty to support the Resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has moved in such an exhaustive, luminous and able speech. I admit the very fair tone of the replies which the Hon'ble Mr. Meston and the Hon'ble Mr Brunyate have given to parts of his speech. We admit, my Lord, the anxiety of the Finance Department and the Finance Minister to practise economy. That successive Finance Ministers have been attempting to do all that lay in their power to introduce economies into the administration of this country is shown by what men like Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir David Barbour and recently Sir Edward Baker and my Hon'ble friend Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson have said in regard to the efforts they are making for securing this object. But, as Sir David Barbour said before the Welby Commission, excepting the Finance Minister, every other member of the Government of India was in charge of one or more spending departments, and pressure brought to bear by them upon the Finance Minister for making greater allotments towards expenditure. A similar statement was also made by Sir Auckland Colvin, who stated that, unless supported by the Viceroy, he found it difficult to carry out economy and to cut down expenditure. Now, I do not repeat this as a reproach against the spending departments. What I mean to say is that, so far as the Finance Department is concerned, though that department is really anxious to effect economy as far as possible, it is not able to do much. The expenditure is determined not by the Finance Department but by the general policy of Government. And what I would ask this Council to take note of, and what I would urge on the attention of Government, is that, when we are asking for reduction of expenditure, we fully recognise that that expenditure cannot be reduced, that no retrenchment can be effected, by merely finding fault with the Finance Department or by saying that the Finance Department should have cut down this or that or the other, but by getting Government to reconsider its whole administrative policy and methods. In view of the facts which have been shown so lucidly by my friend that there has been a very great increase in expenditure, the increase being far in excess of the normal expansion of the revenue—that in regard to military expenditure this has doubled itself during the last 25 years, and that in regard to civil expenditure, the increase which has taken place during the last 6 or 7 years was more than double that which took place in any preceding decade—in view of these facts, my Lord, it becomes necessary to consider whether a thorough examination of our administration and of the demands upon the State has not become necessary. That is what we ask the Government to consider. In this Council, time after time, appeals have been made to the Government by non-official members to effect economy. At the same time those persons who make these appeals also make appeals for increased expenditure on certain heads, and it has been said in reply to them that the persons who ask for economy are also the very persons who ask for increased expenditure in regard to pet matters of their own. My Lord, it is unnecessary to show that the two positions are thoroughly consistent.

"What I would like to make clear is that there is absolutely no disposition to disregard the necessary requirements of the Government of India. For instance, in regard to military expenditure, nobody who takes any responsible view would for a moment deny the necessity of maintaining the army in an efficient condition. When therefore any criticism is offered in regard to the military expenditure, what is meant is that when you find that such authorities as Sir Henry Brackenbury or Lord Lansdowne, a predecessor of Your Excellency and present leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Lords—when we find them say that the army in India is more than what is absolutely necessary, is in excess of the requirements of either maintaining internal peace or the prevention of aggression from abroad, it is a thing which really requires consideration, not by the Finance Department, I am afraid not even by the Government of India alone, but by the Government of England and the Government of India.

"Then in regard to civil expenditure nobody denies that we require our necessary civil works to be carried out, that we require the country to have all the amenities of civilised life and all that is wanted for an efficient and a reliable administration. We require the administration of law to be carried on by officers whose honesty cannot be impeached; we require an efficient police for the purpose of the prevention of crime and for the detection and punishment of offences. We require a capable and upright executive. We require all these things. We also require further the higher things which relate to the material and moral progress of the country and the people—education, sanitation, medical relief. All these things are required. What we say is this. We have—to use a homely adage—to cut our coat according to our cloth. And, my Lord, if we find that in normal times, under normal circumstances, with a normal expansion of revenue, the ordinary recurring expenditure which has been sanctioned and which is carried on year after year exceeds the revenue, then a very serious state of things is disclosed. We shall have either to impose additional taxation or we shall have soon to face a situation when fresh loans will have to be incurred for the purpose of meeting our ordinary increased expenditure.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Meston referred to the instances of other countries where expenditure has also doubled itself. I would only ask the Hon'ble gentlemen to consider that India is a poor country—the average income according to the estimate made by Lord Curzon himself is only £2 per head per year. Now when a person is in affluent circumstances he can afford to pay a much larger proportion out of his income in the shape of taxes than those who are far poorer than he is, and that has to be taken into consideration when we compare the taxation in India with the taxation in countries more advanced.

"My Lord, Lord Salisbury pointed out in 1875 that already the Government was taking from the landed proprietors nearly half their income in the shape of land-revenue or rent or whatever it may be called, and he stated that the land-revenue cannot be expected to continue for any length of time to supply to Government any sources for substantial increase of revenue. The opium-revenue will soon disappear. Our other sources of revenue have not proved to be very expansive. And it is under these circumstances that we non-official members consider it necessary to put the matter before Government. The situation in brief is this. We do want all the amenities of civilised life, but what we have to see is whether the machinery which is very necessary, which is very desirable, and the suitability of which cannot be doubted, cannot for instance be secured at a less cost than now, and whether several items of expenditure incurred in the name of efficiency cannot, without impairing efficiency, be cut down. These are matters which I submit, my Lord, cannot be considered or discussed before this Council even if we allow days and days for such a discussion. They can only be considered by a Committee which sits down and is prepared to go into the minutiæ of the matter, to take evidence and to hear what both parties have to say.

"My Lord, we have nothing to say in regard to the expenditure that has been incurred, as pointed out by Mr. Brunyate, in giving an increase to the British soldiers. It is not that of which non-official members complain. In the changed circumstances of the day, the British soldier requires to be paid better, and the increase in the pay given to the British soldier or to the Indian sepoy are not things with reference to which any criticism is offered when we talk of the growth of the military expenditure. But the criticism that is put forward in regard to things which to our minds appear as items of avoidable expenditure. Whether we are right or wrong is not for us to say. We say what strikes us and that is put before the Government. It is not in a cavilling or carping spirit that observations like these are submitted to the Council. We believe there are various matters in which the activity of Government will have to be even greater than what it is now. The famine expenditure is one which might for instance be considered as a contingency to be provided for even more than at present; for there is a famine or scarcity somewhere almost every second or third year. There was a time when the Central Provinces, Berar and Gujarat were considered as immune from famine. The history of the last 20 years, however, has dispelled that belief and has shown that even there the danger is present. In the Central Provinces there was scarcity in 1894–1895, 1895–1896, followed by the severe famine in 1896–1897. Then came the greatest famine of the century in 1899–1900. Again in 1907–1908 the Administration had to open relief works and had to suspend about 20½ lakhs of land-revenue out of a total land-revenue of 85 lakhs. The situation therefore is this. Our sources of income are very limited; its rise is small; the expenditure has increased in a greater ratio. What should be done, therefore, for securing in normal years a due relation, a satisfactory proportion between the normal growth of expenditure and the normal growth of revenue? That is the kind of inquiry which is wanted, and we hope that Government will see their way to granting it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madge:—"My Lord, I came here this morning with the fixed determination of opposing this Resolution because, from the indications which the Hon'ble Member who moved this Resolution gave last year, it was likely that he was going to plead for a reduction of expenditure on communications and other measures which are far better calculated to improve the happiness and the prosperity of the masses than anything that he was prepared to advocate. My Lord, I must take up a few minutes of the time of this Council to say that, without changing my principles at all or without receding from the support which I wish to give to the Government, I have been helped by the masterly exposition that Mr. Gokhale has made as well as by official defence to adhere to my own principles in a way that I did not expect when I came here. I think it is a drawback to Mr. Gokhale's statement of the case that he overlooked the rise in prices of the ordinary necessaries of life. On all hands we hear complaints that salaries must be raised because people are starving, and we cannot get decent men to fill offices even in the lower grades of the administration. I do not agree at all with the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, nor do I think that lay theories on the subject of military defence are worth any serious consideration. Personally, I do not think that a single British soldier can be dispensed with in this country. Only the other day we had a huge disturbance in the capital of India, in which British troops had to be called out before it could be suppressed. And that was a small indication of how, in any single spot of this vast continent, a whole army may be required to prevent a breach of the peace, which it is the first duty of the Indian Government to maintain.

"But, my Lord, the official defence which has so far been made goes to show that all this expenditure that has been incurred can be defended. It does not, however, go to show that an inquiry will not fortify the position of the Government, and, by justifying every item of expenditure, show the world that their position is an impregnable one. For my own part, I cannot agree at all with the remarks that have been made about the difference between a Commission and an official committee of inquiry, because I should have been quite satisfied if

the Hon'ble Finance Member had made the inquiry that he led us to hope last year that he might make, and had given us the results. And I do not at all agree with the proposal for an independent audit, because an auditor has simply to get some vouchers and pass the expenditure whether that be justifiable or not. I would much rather trust the responsible officers of this Government, who are English gentlemen, than any mere professional auditor anywhere.

"But, my Lord, the point from which I approach this subject is this. I remember that some 15 years ago—I am not sure about the exact date, as I did not come prepared for this argument—Lord Northbrook made a statement in the House of Lords that, in consequence of the abolition of purchase in the British Army, a charge of 14 millions was thrown on the Indian Treasury. This charge was challenged in the Indian Press over and over again, and after the Welby Commission made an inquiry, special attention was called, both in the Anglo-Indian Press and by Anglo-Indian writers in the London Press, to the fact that a very significant passage in this report seemed to the public at any rate to shirk the very point of the inquiry, which was whether a fair share of military expenditure was thrown upon India or upon the British Government. My Lord, it has not been said only here—it is not an invention or a discovery of mine—but I have read it in the British Press over and over again, that when party politics prevail at home, even Cabinet Ministers are afraid to throw expenditure upon the public, and they will throw it anywhere else. The only remark that has been made by a Member to my left with which I agree at all is that sometimes India is dealt with in a way that none of the colonies would be dealt with. It is in defence of the Government of India that I think some kind of inquiry is necessary to show that the Indian Treasury is fairly dealt with both in the maintenance of the British Army and also when troops from India are sent to South Africa or China or anywhere else. I for one cannot object as an Imperialist to the Empire being maintained anywhere by any troops that can be most handily got hold of. We owe the salvation of the Indian Empire itself to the diversion of the troops in Lord Elgin's time, when they were going to China, and I look upon that as a providential occurrence. In the same way I think our troops should be sent anywhere to serve the needs of the Empire, but I also think that a fair proportion of the charges should be laid upon the British Exchequer.

"My Lord, I have no means of finding out whether justice is done in this matter to the Indian Empire or not. All that I can say is that I have seen details of expenditure challenged in the Anglo-Indian and British Press, and no satisfactory reply given. I feel, my Lord, that I am walking rather over thin ice on this delicate matter; but I think that every loyal supporter of the Indian Government may very well ask that, if any doubt on any point of this sort exists anywhere at all, it should be cleared up by necessary inquiry."

The Hon'ble MR. GAYER: "My Lord, the Council may perhaps be willing to listen for a few minutes to the views of an official from an outlying Province upon the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. The Hon'ble Member moved for a Committee to enforce economy where necessary and practicable. I am heartily in favour of economy where necessary and practicable. But is the Hon'ble Member's proposal to appoint a Commission the best method of achieving this result? Is it the best method of preventing the incurring of unnecessary expenditure in future or of retrenching any unnecessary expenditure which now exists? We are not without experience of Committees and Commissions in India. We have had them for various purposes. Representatives of the Supreme Government and representatives, non-official as official, of the various provinces, not of Burma of course (I can not remember an occasion on which a representative from Burma was found necessary), but representatives of the other provinces, the more important or more clamorous provinces, are got together and their united wisdom is applied to the subject put before them. The circumstances of India are varied and complex. The Committeemen or Commissioners are assiduous and zealous. The witnesses—I think the Hon'ble Mover contemplated a public inquiry—the witnesses are numerous and eager and voluble. A great deal of time, not a little money, are spent on the task, and eventually the report is prepared. During all this time no suggestion on the subject of the report can be entertained. The reply is that the issue of the report must be awaited. Well, the report appears, it is criticised by departments of the Supreme Government, by Local Governments, by public bodies, Chambers of Commerce and the like, and perhaps another year or two elapse, and during all this time nothing can be done in connection with that subject. If economy is an urgent need, the method which the Hon'ble Mover proposes does not seem calculated to apply an urgent remedy. Take the case of the Welby Commission, to which the Hon'ble Mover referred. That was appointed in 1895 and it reported in 1900. By the end of 1901, or perhaps it was the beginning of 1902, orders were passed on its report. That was a Commission of great authority; upon the subjects with which it dealt its authority is not likely to be surpassed nor its knowledge equalled. I will recall to the Council the names of the members:—

Lord Welby.	Sir James Peile.
The Right Hon'ble L. Courtney.	Sir Andrew Scoble.
The Right Hon'ble W. L. Jackson.	Mr. Ryder.
Sir William Wedderburn.	Mr. Buchanan.
Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.	Mr. W. S. Caine.
Sir Edward Hamilton.	Mr. Dadabhoy Naroji.
Sir Ralph Knox.	Sir Robert Mowbray.

"I gathered from something which the Hon'ble Mover said that he wished to reopen the subject of audit, which was one of the questions dealt with by the Welby Commission. Well,

that is a point on which opinions may reasonably differ; but we do not want a Committee to take evidence about it. All the evidence is already extant in the report of the Welby Commission. It appears to me that the Hon'ble Mover is neglecting the machinery which lies ready to his hand. There is the Hon'ble Finance Member, full of zeal, desirous of enforcing economy where necessary and practicable. Here is the Hon'ble Mover, full of ideas as to the directions in which necessary economies can be effected. The proper place for the junction of these two forces, and the proper time, are this Council when in Committee on the Budget. This Council is the machinery which has been set up for criticising the financial administration of the Government of India. Why does not the Hon'ble Member move definite Resolutions on the subject of the audit and on other points which he has in mind? Let them be discussed in this Council and let us arrive at a definite result which need not take five or six years to be attained. It appears to me that the Hon'ble Mover entertains a distrust of this Council, which we may hope it does not deserve. Behind his persuasive accents I seem to see the spirit of the Jacobin, of the authoritarian anxious to impose his will by a short way. To my mind, the way which he proposes is not likely to be short and thus, I think, vanishes its only merit. The Hon'ble Member seems to me unconstitutional in another way. The Government of India has handed over to the Local Governments a portion of its revenue and expenditure, and Provincial Legislative Councils have been set up who are charged with the function of criticising and controlling the Local Governments in the administration of that expenditure and in the collection of that revenue. Does not the Hon'ble Mover think that it would be wise to give the Provincial Councils a chance of exercising their functions? Does not he think that the Committee which he proposes to set up is likely to rouse unprofitable discussions as to the limits of the legitimate independence of the Provincial Governments? Surely there are matters which are best left to the Councils which have been established for that purpose. We officials are often reproached with our passion for uniformity; but the Hon'ble Mover outstrips us. This Committee is to roam over the whole of India and inquire into every detail of expenditure. I suppose that in Burma our officials will have to explain over again that they cannot get a punkha-coolie for less than Re 10 a month, or a chuprassi for less than Rs. 12; and so on through the whole scope of the administration. Really, my Lord, these are matters which the Local Councils can deal with, and deal with very much better. I said that I was in favour of economy. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mover is sceptical on the subject; but I assure him that we in the Provinces are very conscious of each other's shortcomings, and I have looked at the bloated budget of Bombay, and longed to make economies there and to apply them to the needs of Burma. Even in Burma I daresay that there are directions in which retrenchment of expenditure is possible. But in advocating economy I should like to advocate judicious expenditure as well as positive retrenchment. Do not let us forget the example of Egypt which started its career of retrenchment and reform with a new loan. In my own Province, much money, which has been wasted on temporary buildings and other makeshifts, might have been saved by judicious expenditure at the outset. The Hon'ble Member, if he concentrated on definite cases and on vital points, might expect to reach at an early date some useful end; but the Committee which he proposes seems to me calculated to cause an enormous dissipation of energy and to achieve an insignificant result."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "My Lord, I rise to give my humble support to the Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. My Lord, the remarks that have been made by the official members on the subject do not indicate an attitude of opposition to the Resolution. The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Meston were directed only to offering an explanation of the great increase that has undoubtedly taken place in expenditure, and the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate went in the same direction. That being so, I take it that the Government of India are satisfied that the rise of expenditure which has taken place is a matter for explanation, and possibly for an inquiry. The situation then is this. There has undoubtedly been a very high increase of expenditure. This is obviously a matter for inquiry to see if all the increase is justifiable and also to see if there is any room for economy in it. It is not proposed that a Committee should be appointed to consider whether economy cannot be effected in such a trifle as the salary of a peon, as the last speaker somewhat lightly suggested it was; but it is recommended that the Committee should consider the propriety of the expenditure of millions of money—expenditure which means money diverted from purposes which would go directly to benefit the people, expenditure, the justice or injustice of which might be examined, might be established or disproved. My Lord, the reason for the inquiry is furnished by two circumstances which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale very clearly brought out. In the first place, there is the extraordinary rise in the expenditure—I would not refer to the figures which my friend has put so lucidly before the Council—there has been a very great rise both in military expenditure and in civil expenditure. The answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Meston in that connection, namely, that there has been a similar increase in other countries in expenditure, overlooks one important point. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar has already drawn attention to the fact that in this country the average income is very low. In England, where during the same period the expenditure increased to almost double its previous figure, the average income is nearly £20 per year, whereas the average income in India is only £2 a year according to the statement of Lord Curzon. That being so, the fact that a richer brother has spent quite as much money during the period that has elapsed as a very much poorer one, furnishes, I submit, a very strong and unanswerable argument in favour of an inquiry. Why should India with its low income of £2 per annum double its expenditure in the same period in which

England with its income of £20 per annum has doubled it? It has not been suggested that there has been any corresponding increase in the national income of the people here. On the contrary, there is a large body of opinion which has time after time submitted that this income has been diminishing. Whether it has been diminishing or not is a fact about which no one can be positive, but the fact does remain that there is a large body of opinion which thinks that it has been diminishing. The economic inquiry which has been asked for many times has not yet been ordered, and so nobody can say that the income has not been diminishing as nobody can positively say that it has been diminishing. But be that as it may, the fact that in this poor country expenditure has doubled itself during the last 25 or 30 years as it has doubled itself in England and France is a circumstance which supports the proposal for an inquiry.

"My Lord, so far as military expenditure is concerned, the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate were directed to explaining the actual amount that has been added to the expenditure and in pointing out in what directions it has gone. That is no doubt satisfactorily explained. I have no doubt that every item that has been spent by the Government of India has been legally spent and could be satisfactorily explained in the sense that it has been devoted after consideration, after deliberation, by the departments which spent it, and after the sanction of the Government of India, to some useful object. The whole point, my Lord, is whether, in incurring that expenditure, a larger sum has not been spent than might have been spent, having regard to the fact that there are far more pressing demands for expenditure for objects which more directly affect the weal and woe of the people; and for that purpose, I submit, nothing is more urgently needed than an inquiry such as that suggested by my Hon'ble friend. My Lord, it is now fourteen years since the last inquiry of this kind was held. If an inquiry is now ordered, it would prove one of two things; it will either prove that the expenditure which has been incurred has, as is suggested by some members, been absolutely justifiable, that it was expenditure which could not be avoided, that it was expenditure which could not be incurred in a smaller measure. In that case, my Lord, the position of the Government will be very much strengthened, and the people at large will feel satisfied that there is no reasonable room for complaint on that score. If, on the other hand, the result of the inquiry will show that expenditure, though it has of course been incurred on objects which have been sanctioned, might have been avoided or incurred in a smaller measure, and if it recommends a reduction of such expenditure, it will be entirely to the advantage of the Government and the people. The fact that expenditure has run up very high being there, that circumstance in itself would furnish a justification for an inquiry; but there is in addition to this, my Lord, the great need of finding money to finance the many schemes that are before the Government for promoting the well-being of the people. There is the claim of education, there is the claim of sanitation. My Lord, I cannot at present recall the number of deaths that have taken place from plague during the last twelve years or so; but one thing I grieve to think, and that is that while there has been this appalling number of deaths from plague, the expenditure that has been incurred on sanitation throughout the country has been nothing like what the circumstances called for.

"There is a widespread feeling in the country that the army is being maintained at a higher cost than is justified either by the resources of the people or by the requirements of the situation. I will not trespass upon technical military ground; but we have the fact, referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, of the addition of 10,000 British troops and 20,000 Indian troops to the army in 1886. Your Lordship will be pleased to remember and other members of the Council will remember that two members of the Government of India, Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Courtenay Ilbert, recorded a minute of protest against the addition of 10,000 British troops and of 20,000 Indian troops to the Indian army. My friend suggests a reconsideration, after these many years, of the question as to whether that number of troops which was added may not now, in the changed circumstances of the country, be safely taken off. He does not, my Lord, suggest it with a light heart. I suppose there is no man who is more anxious to put forward only such schemes as will be considered reasonable, only such as will safeguard and promote the best interests of the country, than my Hon'ble friend. My Lord, there is a large party, which includes several eminent officers of Government, who have spoken or written in support of the proposition which my friend has put forward, and I submit that it is an eminently reasonable prayer that the Government should be pleased to reconsider the situation with regard to the number of troops. The circumstances have greatly improved since 1886; the bugbear of a Russian invasion has been laid low, and I hope finally too. The Anglo-Russian Convention and the alliance which the Government of India has entered into with Japan have greatly strengthened the chance of the permanent maintenance of peace in India and elsewhere. When we think of this and of the need of promoting education, sanitation and industrial development among the people of the country, I submit the case for an inquiry seems to me to be very strong. My Lord, time after time, when requests are made to the Government to find money to be spent on education or other objects, we are met by the answer that there is no money to be had. But I submit that without ordering such an inquiry, without satisfying the public and itself that there is no room for reasonable retrenchment, the Government cannot be satisfied that it has made a correct answer to the many prayers that are brought before it for financial help. It may be that the Government should find it necessary to impose extra taxation to finance such schemes. But obviously the Government will not feel itself justified in resorting to that course, unless it has satisfied itself and the public, by a previous inquiry, that that is the only means of furthering the well-being of the people. On both these grounds, I submit, an inquiry is just

the thing that is needed, and I hope that the Government will be pleased to take the matter into consideration to see whether a Committee of the kind such as has been suggested should not be appointed.

"My Lord, the four points which my friend has urged are clear and definite proposals. In the first place he asks for a reconsideration and reduction of the military expenditure; in the second place he asks for a reduction of the civil expenditure. My Lord, it is undeniable that in the civil expenditure also there has been a very large amount of increase. What will be the harm then if the Government will appoint a Committee to look into expenditure and to find out whether it cannot be retrenched? His third suggestion is the substitution, or rather larger employment, of indigenous agency for European agency wherever it is practicable. And, fourthly, a provision for an audit of India's accounts by an auditor independent of the Government of India. My Lord, if that kind of audit has been found beneficial and necessary in the case of England, if it has been found to be beneficial in France and other countries, it is eminently desirable that such an audit should be instituted of the accounts of the Government of India. I hope, my Lord, that the proposals will receive that consideration which they deserve, and I hope that the result of this discussion will lead to the institution of such an inquiry into the finances of the country as will leave the Government in a better position to do its duty to the people in all that most directly affects them."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "My Lord, with Your Lordship's permission I shall make a few observations on the Resolution before the Council. I may say at the outset how deeply the public are indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for his eloquent and masterly exposition of the financial position of the country. The Hon'ble Mr. Mesion with his usual eloquence, I venture to say, has not touched the main point of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's contention. He has given us figures explaining how the expenditure has grown up from 1898 to 1909. So also the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate. He has not only explained the figures but tried to justify the increase on the military side.

"My Lord, there are two questions that arise out of this discussion. The first is whether there is any necessity for an inquiry, and the second whether, if there is a necessity, the inquiry should be made departmentally by the officials secretly, or whether it should be an open and public inquiry with which non-officials are associated. These are the two questions we have to decide. With regard to the first question the fact has been conceded on all hands that the rate of increase in expenditure is shown to be much more than the rate at which our income is expanding. Further, in a normal year, as in the last year, additional taxation was resorted to when apparently there was no cause for anxiety. And another important point is that, even assuming that all this growth of expenditure is perfectly justifiable, the question remains, how to keep down expenditure within our income? That is an important question which has to be considered. Lastly, we find that large sums of money are necessary for the spread of education, sanitation and various other projects. The Under Secretary of State recently, at the last discussion of the Budget in the House of Commons, held out hopes of a great advance in education, so much so that it would be felt in the nooks and corners of India. It appears to me, therefore, that if there is any chance for a rapid advance in education, large funds must be forthcoming to keep up the new department which has been inaugurated. I submit, therefore, that an inquiry into the present financial position of the country seems to be urgently called for. The fact that the Finance Department itself has undertaken this inquiry practically concedes the case put forward by the Hon'ble Mover of the proposition. I may take it, therefore, that, so far as the first question involved in this Resolution is concerned, namely, the necessity for an inquiry, it is practically conceded.

"The only question before us then is whether this inquiry should be purely a departmental, official, secret inquiry, or whether it should be an open, public inquiry by a Committee with which non-officials are associated. In this connection I may refer, my Lord, to the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Gates. He seems to think that these matters ought to be left to the Provincial Councils and that we need not trouble ourselves about these things. I submit that there is apparently a misunderstanding on the part of the Hon'ble Member as to the powers and functions of the Provincial Councils. Now, large items of expenditure, whether in the budget of this Council or in the budgets of the Provincial Councils, involve principles which have after much discussion gone up to the Secretary of State and obtained his sanction, and unless these principles are changed or modified, such items of expenditure can in no way be interfered with, and therefore so far as the reduction of expenditure is concerned—I dare say some peons may be dispensed with, some clerks may be dispensed with and some minor reductions of expenditure may take place—but so far as the bulk of the expenditure, the Civil and Military expenditure, is concerned, they have practically no voice in the matter. Therefore it is altogether wrong to my opinion to say that these matters could be disposed of by the Provincial Councils. Another point about which he seems to have been under a similar misapprehension is that the questions involved in this inquiry can be easily disposed of by the Finance Department. No doubt the Department has got ample materials at its disposal, but it cannot interfere with the basic principles in accordance with which expenditure has been incurred. Several items of expenditure have been under correspondence for a long number of years between the Provincial Governments and the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State, and they have been sanctioned after much discussion. Can it be expected that the Finance Department can interfere with these principles of policy and vary them or annul them by a stroke of the pen as the Hon'ble Mr. Gates seems to think? I submit that it is beyond the scope of the Finance

Department to interfere with the general principles in accordance with which Civil and Military expenditure is incurred. Assuming that the Finance Department comes to the conclusion that the broad principles of policy according to which expenditure is incurred should be modified, I submit that the hands of the Finance Department would be very much strengthened if a Committee were appointed and if the opinion of the officials in the matter is supported by the opinions of non-officials as well. It seems to me, therefore, that when we deal with large questions of policy affecting the financial position of the country, the only just and proper way to deal with the subject is by the appointment of a Committee. Besides, as I have already submitted in connection with the necessity for a large increase of expenditure under the head of Education, Sanitation, etc., if we find that there is no possibility of substantially reducing the expenditure in the Civil and Military administration of the country as it is now going on, if there is no possibility of providing funds for a further advance in the above directions, it might become necessary to submit to this Council proposals for additional taxation. If such proposals are made, would it not strengthen the hands of my departmental Committee if they were associated with non-officials in this matter, and if officials and non-officials, after thorough inquiry into the question, formulated proposals, if necessary, for additional taxation? In such a case I submit, my Lord, the country would better welcome such proposals from a Committee than if they came from an official body alone. I submit, therefore, that the departmental inquiry which is now set on foot would not give satisfaction to the country and the only way to deal with the matter satisfactorily is by the appointment of a Committee. I submit further that under the Act powers are given to this Council to scrutinize the Financial Statement; how can we be expected to discharge our duties properly unless our request to have a Committee appointed for inquiry into this matter is granted? I submit, therefore, that if our duties are to be efficiently discharged, facilities must be afforded to us for investigating this and other questions which may be brought before this Council.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Meston tells us that we may trust the Government to deal with this matter satisfactorily. It is hardly necessary to say that we put our trust in them, and we have no doubt that the Government of India is anxious to do its duty in the matter. But there are certain points of view from which these questions have to be looked at—standpoints from which officials as such cannot be expected to view. It is said: 'if you have got anything to be placed before the Government, you can make representations to us, and we shall weigh them carefully and do full justice to them.' By all means, according to their lights, we have no doubt that the experts who are charged with the administration of the country will give due weight to the representations made to them; but we feel that it is one thing to hear representations made to them, and it is quite another thing to discuss the matter with non-officials associated with them. We see the difference every day in the Select Committee. Representations which are made to the Hon'ble Member in charge of a Bill do not carry that weight with him as when it is brought home to him in the Select Committee.

'I may draw the attention of the Council to a recent instance in connection with the Patents and Designs Bill. Certain representations were made to the Government that the clauses relating to the compulsory working of patents in the English Statute should be introduced into this country; but the Government were unable to accept them at first. In the Select Committee there was a discussion on the subject, and I am glad to say—we are indeed grateful to the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson and to the Government for acceding to our request—I am glad to say that a similar clause has been introduced into the Bill. I am sure that the Hon'ble Finance Minister will not take up in this matter the attitude of the Poor Man's Friend so graphically described by Charles Dickens:—'You need not trouble yourself to think about anything. I will think for you. I know what is good for you. What man can do, I do. I do my duty as the Poor Man's Friend.'

"I submit, therefore, that this question involves so many considerations that it is necessary that it should be placed before a Committee where non-official opinion also is represented. The Committee may be small. We should be quite content to have one Indian member along with two officials. A Committee of three, so far as I am concerned, would be quite sufficient to investigate the whole question and formulate proposals necessary to meet the pressing demands which are now made for the extension of sanitation, for the spread of education of all kinds—elementary, technical, agricultural, scientific. As I have pointed out, hopes are held out by the Under Secretary of State that a distinct and rapid advance would be made in this country for the spread of elementary education. I submit that the time has come when we must grapple with these questions and formulate proposals. It may be that these proposals will lead to additional taxation. Whatever they are, let them be formulated in association with Indian public opinion. Whatever may be the result, my Lord, it will not be so unwelcome to the public as it would be if the Government acted alone on its own responsibility."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU:—"My Lord, I wish to make a few observations in support of the motion of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. We all admire the great moderation and the great ability with which my friend has brought this motion forward. It will be impossible for me to follow him on the lines which he has sketched out for himself. The Hon'ble Mr. Meston replying for Government also assumed a very sympathetic attitude; but he advanced arguments which would seem to him, if he was not advocating a particular line of action, absolutely fallacious. It is a common fallacy in logic to take only one of the deductions without inquiring into the premises, and I regret that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Meston should have fallen into this common fallacy

of logic. He has admitted the enormous increase in expenditure which has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution, but in defence and in answer he gives the figures of expenditure from other countries—England and other European countries. My Lord, he forgets that before he can ask us to come to a conclusion upon the figures that he has adduced, he ought to satisfy us that the conditions of the European countries to which he has referred and of India are similar, that the resources of the people are similar, that their capacity is similar and that their necessity is similar. Unless all these premises are established, it is useless and futile to say that because heavy expenditure has been incurred in these countries, it must also be incurred in India. Then, my Lord, while dealing with that aspect of the question, is it necessary, the question arises, is it necessary, that expenditure in India should also be incurred, I will not say in that extravagant style in which it has been incurred in the past, but should it be incurred at the rate at which it has been incurred in the past? There is no doubt, my Lord, that efficiency, great efficiency, should be our goal. But should not that efficiency be reached by slow stages and slow degrees? Have not many Governments in the past come to grief because the rulers for the time being have sought to attain an unattainable degree of expediency by shortcuts? Shortcuts will not pay in any country, much less in India. And, my Lord, I may say with confidence that efficiency has been a fetish which was set up in the administration of Lord Curzon to the great prejudice of the people of India. But apart from that, my Lord, my friend suggests an inquiry into the causes which have led to this great expenditure, I will not say that this expenditure has been extravagant; that is a point upon which we may agree to differ. My friends on the Government side may think that the expenditure has been wholly justified; we may chose to think that that proposition is not entirely correct. But that the expenditure has taken place and that it is a matter which calls for inquiry has been admitted by Government itself. Our genial Finance Member in his last speech when introducing the Budget said:

'As regards the cost of the Civil administration proper, I think that it requires careful watching and that we must very seriously examine whether we are not committed to a standard of expenditure which will ultimately be beyond our means. We cannot expect our revenues to advance with the same rapidity as they did up to 1907. That alone would be a sufficient reason for steadying the pace of the increase in our charges. * * * If we are going to do anything at all for education and industrial progress, we have heavy liabilities impending. However much therefore or however little we do for these new requirements, a readjustment of expenditure is in my opinion clearly indicated.'

"My Lord, all that we press for on this occasion is that the sentiments to which my friend gave expression on that occasion should be realised. I admit that the Government of India, probably in the secrecy of its own Departments, will hold an inquiry away from public gaze and come forward with some scheme of readjustment. My Lord, these Departmental inquiries, these inquiries which take place away from the public gaze and the public ken, are, if I may venture to say so, a great source of trouble. I am using a studiously moderate expression. For, my Lord, we do not know what is happening. It is like the creations of our own ancient Hindu divinity. He sleeps and thinks, and new worlds are created out of his brain. He has not got to take the trouble which the Jewish God did to create the worlds. And that is what we feel. The Department thinks we know not what; our ideas are not there, our opinions are not there. There is no discussion between us and the Departmental heads, and things are done which might have been better done if a little outside light had been thrown into the dark corners of the Departments. I think, my Lord, the time has come when the public ought to be taken into greater confidence in arriving at the solution of questions like this. My Lord, then it strikes one—'Is it quite a settled thing that the items of expenditure upon which such enormous sums of money have been spent are such that their readjustment is not feasible, I will not say not possible?' My Lord, take, for instance, the Public Works Department. I will say nothing about the railways and irrigation which are Departments which must be maintained. But the other Departments of the Public Works, is it necessary that they should be maintained now in the same force and strength that they are? My Lord, the Public Works expenditure on Civil works has risen from two crores and eight lakhs in 1876 to six crores and eight lakhs now. We, my Lord, who are looked down upon as demagogic agitators, our views on these questions may be called into question, but I shall quote the authority of one whose authority I am sure will not be questioned at least by the Civil Service of India, upon whom he has lavished well-deserved if not extravagant praise. I am referring to Mr. Chirol. Speaking of the Public Works of India, he says:—

'The time would also seem to have arrived when, with the development of Indian trade and industry, private contracts might with advantage be substituted for the more expensive and slower activities of the Public Works Department. Work done by that Department is bound to be more expensive, for an enormous establishment has to be maintained on the same footing whether the financial conditions allow or do not allow Government embarking upon large public works expenditure. And when they do not, the proportion of the establishment charges to the actual cost of the work is ruinous.'

"My Lord, that is what Mr. Chirol says. That is what we have all along been saying for many years, crying in the wilderness as it were. If this Committee were appointed, would not the Public Works Department have an opportunity of justifying its existence in the manner in which it is maintained at present? We, on the other hand, would also have an opportunity of shewing that much of the expenditure of this Department at least might be curtailed.

"Then, my Lord, there is another head. It is very difficult to express oneself, more laymen as we are, upon anything connected with the administration of the Indian Army. But, my Lord, our grievance has always been that that Army is maintained on a footing not only for the protection and preservation of India against internal commotion and outside aggression, but also for Imperial purposes. We do not complain. If India has to contribute towards Imperial purposes, so long as we form an integral part of that Empire to which we have the pride to belong, we are bound to honour and in duty to contribute to the best of our ability and our means. But, my Lord, it has been said that a large part, a great part, of that Army is maintained for purposes unconnected with India, and, so far as that portion concerned, we certainly are entitled to some relief. The Welby Commission gave us relief when our forces were employed outside the frontiers of India as defined by that Commission. But, my Lord, I will again quote an authority, the authority of the Government of India itself upon this question. In a Resolution the Government of India lays down :—

'The Imperial Government keeps in India and quarters upon the revenues of that country as large a portion of this army that can possibly be required to maintain its dominion there; that it habitually treats that army as a reserve force available for Imperial purposes; that it has uniformly detailed European regiments from garrisons in India to take part in Imperial wars whenever it has been found necessary or convenient to do so; and more than this that it has drawn not less freely upon the Native Army of India towards the maintenance of which it contributes nothing to aid in contests outside of India with which the Indian Government has little or no concern.'

'My Lord, I have called Your Lordship's own Government as my witness in this connection, and I think we may very justly claim that the Indian revenues should be relieved of a considerable portion of the burden that is now imposed upon it of maintaining the army on this footing.

"My Lord, then again, a perennial, and I will not say an unjust, source of complaint to us is that while all the Colonial Governments have their offices in London maintained out of the British Exchequer, it is India alone which pays for the entire cost of keeping the India Office in England. That is a subject upon which this Committee may have had something to say.

"My Lord, one subject was referred to by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, that there are Departments where Indian agency might be more profitably and cheaply substituted for the European agency at present existing. I know it is blasphemy in certain quarters to suggest that great Departments of State may be manned and managed by Indian agencies. I will not make that suggestion, I will not be guilty of that blasphemy; but I will say that a larger admixture of the Indian element might very profitably be made. In 1904, my Lord, Lord Curzon's Government gave figures which showed the percentage of Indians employed in the higher ranks of the services of this country. I shall not on this occasion go into those figures. But, my Lord, notwithstanding the extravagant boast of Lord Curzon when he gave those figures to the world that in employing the Indian agency which he showed had been employed, the Government of India had shown unexampled liberality, it is very easily shown that these figures conclusively prove that the pledges given to India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria still remain unredeemed. The last word on these figures has not yet been said. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, at a subsequent meeting of the Council gave certain figures to which no answer has yet been given. I maintain that the retention of a large element of European agency is necessary for the best interests of the country. I also maintain that a larger admixture of the Indian element that now obtains may be easily made without any sacrifice of efficiency and at a considerable saving.

"My Lord, there are other questions which may be considered, questions which having regard to the warm days through which we are passing I am afraid to approach. The exodus of the various Governments to the hills and their stay in the hills for the greater part of the year is a question upon which Indian opinion is greatly divided. The expenditure that it involves is a matter which ought to be considered, and the time has come with modern appliances for comfort in the hot weather to decide as to how far that exodus may without inconvenience be curtailed. These are questions which ought to be dealt with.

"Coming to Bengal, my Lord, as I tried to point out on another occasion, the creation of a new Province has entailed heavy expenditure. My friend the Hon'ble Finance Member has said that it has led to fresh taxation. The tax which the Indian poor pays upon petroleum is due largely to the creation of this new Province. These are matters and things which should be considered. I do not think that my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Meston, would suggest that in his own Department, these large questions of policy, these large questions affecting large masses of men, could be considered adequately having regard to all the bearings on the subject. And therefore, my Lord, with great deference to the opinion of Government, I respectfully support the motion of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque :—"My Lord, I rise to support the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Gokhale, and in doing so I associate myself with every word that has fallen from his lips in this Council. My Lord, there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of the people that in the financial administration of this country everything is not right and that economy can be practised if the Government of India, and especially my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member, gave a little more attention to the representations of the non-official members of this Council. I do not intend to enter into details, but I may say as regards one

item, viz., the military expenditure of the country, that the time has come, and greatly through the agency of Your Excellency's work that I go to the length of saying, that the Indian Army should be reduced. We have not got the scare of the Russian bogie that we had some time ago, we are now on good terms with Russia. The Anglo-Russian Convention, in the framing of which Your Excellency has had such a great share, has made it possible that the Indian Army should be reduced.

"Then, my Lord, as regards the civil expenditure, I may say, as my friend the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu has pointed out, that the Public Works Department does require looking after, and that we shall take good care next March to deal with this Department rather severely.

"My Lord, money is wanted, and wanted very badly, for very many necessary things in India, especially free primary education." In the last session of the Council, when I was speaking in support of the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale as regards this subject, I went to the length of saying that I was prepared to submit to fresh taxation, although the country is very poor, for the purpose of achieving this object. This year, during Christmas week, two such important associations in India as the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League have both passed Resolutions supporting free primary education; and we may take it that, barring a few solitary exceptions, the country is practically unanimous on educating the masses. My Lord, we are very keen about it, and if it be possible to retrench some of the extraordinary expenditure of the Government of India, I think that this ought to be done, and money should be found for providing free primary education for the people of this country.

"My Lord, with these few remarks I support the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN:—"My Lord, Mr. Gokhale's Resolution has my entire sympathy, but I have no desire to go to any length to emphasize the necessity of curtailing expenditure. There is only one point on which I wish to speak, and that is regarding the army. Belonging to a race who in the ancient days belonged to the army, I may say that I do not think that a very strong case has been made out for curtailing that particular item of expenditure, viz., the army. I do not agree with those who think that because at present peace is prevailing and because the Russian bear is no longer visible near the foot of the Himalayas that you should reduce your army in any haste; but, on the other hand, I certainly think that economy should be the order of the day, especially in the Finance Department, and I hope that the matter which Mr. Gokhale has brought before the Council to-day will receive the most favourable consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble SIR G FLEETWOOD WILSON:—"On rising to reply to a debate of great interest and importance, I should like to express my sense of the obligation under which my Hon'ble friend, the mover of this resolution, has placed the Council by affording them this opportunity of considering a subject which vitally concerns the welfare of India. No one can possibly complain either of the time or of the manner in which the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale has presented his case. Both were alike admirable. The matter with which my Hon'ble friend has dealt would appear to lend itself to consideration from two standpoints—the statistical and the general. Mr. Meston has dwelt on the first section of the subject with his usual lucidity and with ability. I propose to deal with the more general aspect of the case. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale sees, as we all see, the remarkable strides that this country has made in the last 35 years. He acknowledges the great progress in its resources, and the great development in its revenues. But he believes that its expanding income has been fully hypothecated for its expanding needs, and he warns us that the optimism based on our great advance on the past ought not to blind us to the dangers inherent in an equally rapid growth of expenditure. In particular, he fears the effect of certain new conditions to which he thinks our financial arrangements have not yet adapted themselves. On the one hand, our desire to co-operate with China in her efforts against the opium habit will probably involve us in a heavy sacrifice of revenue. On the other hand, we shall have to meet the indeterminate, but probably heavy, claims on the public exchequer for progress in education, sanitation and the like. The former consideration indicates a slackening in the growth of our revenues. The latter suggests the wisdom of establishing a wider margin between our normal resources and our normal expenditure. It is therefore time to look into the future and to put our house in order before these difficulties become acute. That is, I take it, the view of my Hon'ble friend, and I think it must be the view of every right-thinking man who has the interest of India at heart. I will not go over the detailed arguments which the Hon'ble Mover has laid before the Council. Nor is it necessary for me to recapitulate the lessons to be derived from a review of our financial policy of the past. I need only express my general concurrence with much that has been said to-day as to the great importance of the economic question in this country.

"It would be improper to occupy the time of the Council by a further analysis of our financial position when all that is pressed upon us is the importance of economy in the future. I do not understand Mr. Gokhale to suggest that we should put back the hands of the clock. The machinery of administration is not built up in a day, and if we wish to modify and simplify the machinery, whether on its military or on its civil side, our action must be steady and gradual. Sudden retrenchment hardly ever results in permanent economy; and the difficulties attending it are particularly great in India. What we require is to keep economy constantly in sight, to guard zealously against the unnecessary spending of a single rupee; and

to place a curb upon all tendencies to increase public expenditure which is proposed with a view merely to theoretical efficiency or administrative symmetry.

"I hope I have said enough to convince my Hon'ble friend how entirely I agree with him on the need for caution in the future, and for such ordering of our public expenditure as will enable us, without haste or embarrassment, to deal with the new situation as it arises. Further than that, however, I cannot go. I must part company with my Hon'ble friend when we come to consider the machinery which is to lay down the lines of our future financial policy. That duty is, to my mind, essentially a duty of the Executive Government; and I cannot agree that it should be handed over by us to a Commission. I have been associated all my official life with Commissions and Committees. However well constituted they may be, they generally contain one or two weak vessels whose ability is in inverse ratio to their obstinacy. The outcome is that the report is generally the result of a compromise, and compromise is not good when a serious principle is involved. But there is another objection to the appointment of such bodies except as a last resource. They are apt to set those entrusted with the expenditure of public funds against the inquiry, and tend to create an unconscious but very decided hostility to proposals for retrenchment or reform. We recognise that it is important that we should set our own house in order. The Government of India has at its head a Governor General whose varied and distinguished career has been characterised by a marked regard for economy as well as efficiency in administration. Until the contrary is proved, we are entitled to hold that, under his able guidance, the Government of India does not lack the ability to put its own house in order without turning to extraneous agencies for assistance. The tendency to do so has in the past been perhaps somewhat unduly marked, and I believe this Council will not be unwilling to await the result of the unassisted efforts of the Government of India before pressing for the creation of an inquisition.

"I have listened with interest to what Mr. Gates has told the Council regarding the Commissions which have reported upon Indian expenditure in the past. It would be difficult in India or out of India to bring together a stronger body of official and non-official opinion than the Commission over which Lord Welby presided; and yet it would be impossible to pretend that they have left any enduring mark upon our public finance. There are unquestionably occasions on which a Commission is a most valuable agency. When public affairs are being influenced by obscure causes, or when the issue involves technical considerations which require much expert consultation, the case for a Commission is strong. On the present occasion, however, the causes which have led to our growing expenditure are patent to us all, and it is not expert advice, so much as common sense and the economic instinct, that we require to consult. As Mr. Gates has told the Council, a Commission of inquiry into expenditure would heap up much which we are ready to undertake and which we are anxious to pursue. It might shift the responsibility from the proper shoulders; and it would tend to complicate issues which at present, in my judgment, are reasonably simple.

"Mr. Gokhale has indicated some of the instructions which he advises us to give to a Commission if it were appointed. This also has been done by other members who have spoken. Apart from the improvement of the audit, a subject to which I shall return later, each of the instructions which my friend would impose upon the Commission involves considerations of grave political import. He will not expect the Government of India to indicate their views upon those subjects to-day.

"The Hon'ble Member has alluded to the more extended use of indigenous agency in the public service. The question is to be raised in a definite form, I understand, by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao. I shall not therefore, at the present time, state in detail what has already been done in my department in that direction. My personal sympathies in regard to the larger employment of Indians in the public service of the Crown cannot come under review in this Council, but as Finance Member it is permissible for me to say that, from the economic standpoint, it seems to be for consideration whether we might not make greater use than at present of the undoubted abilities of the educated Indian. Indians are not called upon to meet anything like the heavy expenses which are unavoidable in the case of Europeans. Their very religion is conducive to a simpler habit of life, and it is not incumbent upon them for health considerations to pass long periods out of India. Again, an Indian can live and live well on a smaller pension than is essential in the case of an Englishman living at home. All this points to a potential saving in the event of it being found possible to extend the employment of Indians in some branches of the military and civil public service. I revert now to a subject which is particularly my own, and which I am grateful to the Hon'ble Member for raising, namely, the audit of public expenditure in India. I may say at once that I welcome what has been said by my Hon'ble friend, both as a recognition on his part of the importance of an object which I have always had much at heart, and as giving me an opportunity of indicating what has been under discussion in the penetralia of the Secretariat. I speak in this matter as one who has viewed the question from both sides—as an auditor and now as a Finance Minister. It is indeed to the Finance Member that the point appeals most strongly. I recognise in India, as it has been recognised in England, that the auditor is the most valuable ally of the Finance Department: it is through the auditor that the Department learns that its own regulations are observed, and it is the auditor that enables it to enforce the financial order for which it is responsible. It has, therefore, been my endeavour to increase the independence and efficiency of our audit. A step of no small importance in this direction has been taken by the recent publication of what is known as the Audit Resolution, defining the classes of expenditure which require the

Secretary of State's sanction. The Resolution does not enumerate any new principle, but it gathers together, it codifies and emphasises principles hitherto scattered or indeterminate. This marks a distinct advance. Another question which has been taken up is appropriation audit, by which is meant the watching of expenditure against budget grants. In this connection I may refer to our annual Appropriation Report. The report is published, and is available to Hon'ble Members. It deals in comprehensive and minute fashion with departures from budget provision, and with the changes from year to year in revenue and expenditure. I recognised, however, some time ago, that the form of the report was capable of improvement, and I took steps to effect alterations which will be apparent in the next report. The provincial reports, from which a general report is compiled by the Comptroller-General, are due in October: my examination of the question could not be completed by that time, and any further alterations of form that may be found necessary cannot, therefore, take effect for another year.

"Lastly, I may allude to the amalgamation recently effected between the Public Works and what are called the Civil Accounts. I may explain very briefly that while the ordinary provincial departments are subject to the audit of accounts by officers subordinate to the Finance Department, the chief account officer for Public Works and Railways used to be attached to other Secretariats of the Government of India. This divergence of system has now ceased. Both branches of the Accounts are equally under the Finance Department, and from their fusion I anticipate good and far-reaching results. You cannot bring into close contact two systems of accounts which so far have developed separately, without giving rise to new ideas, and the range of these ideas is apt on examination to expand until a great deal of ground is covered. The amalgamation to which I have referred took place only on the 1st October, and it would be premature to go into details, but in the mere fact of some adjustment being necessary between the system of accounts in the Civil and Public Works Departments, I may say I have found a point *d'appui* for some wider questions which will be fully examined after the pressure of the Calcutta Session is over and when the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest.

"There remains the question of the position and functions of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. This is a question on which for the present I can only lightly touch. There are, however, three things I should like to say. The first is that there is a great deal of spade work to be done in connection with the amalgamation of our accounts system. Secondly, I have a fairly intimate knowledge of the English system of audit and I fully appreciate its great advantages. But audit must to some extent follow administration, and I recognise, and I think my Hon'ble friend will recognise, that the systems of administration in the two countries are so different that the greatest caution is essential in adapting to Indian conditions the results of English experience. Lastly, I have to point out that this question has been considered between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on three separate occasions since 1881, and the conclusion on each occasion was that no radical change was necessary. I do not, I may say, accept that conclusion as final. Circumstances may change, and have changed; but it is obvious that a decision thrice repeated cannot be reversed without the most serious deliberation. While therefore I have made it clear that I do not regard our audit system as a closed and perfect circle, I deprecate haste in the decision of a question, the importance of which is equalled only by its complexity. I ask for time to mature proposals; and I do so the more confidently because what has already been accomplished is an earnest of our intentions. I claim that in quite recent years there has been a distinct improvement in our audit system, and the Hon'ble Member has my assurance that I shall do my best to complete the work which is already in progress.

"My Lord, I shall not trespass longer on the time of the Council. Economy in public expenditure is the duty of all Governments; it is the especially sacred duty of the Government in this country. I would remind the Council of a remark which I made in my Budget speech last year. It was to this effect:—

'I am sure that it is absolutely essential to introduce greater sobriety in our public expenditure if we are to avoid deficits and consequent enhanced taxation.'

"This is no longer a pious expression of an individual opinion. The Government of India share that view and are prepared to carry it into effect.

"I am empowered to announce that all the Members of the Government of India will, during the current year, subject the expenditure for which they are individually responsible to close scrutiny with a view to effecting all possible economies. In regard to Army expenditure in particular, I think it only fair to state that the Commander-in-Chief volunteered *proprio motu* to institute a thorough inquiry into the question of military expenditure, recognising the necessity for it and expressing his intention to reduce all unnecessary expenditure and duplicate forces (as well as extravagance in administration) and to get the best work out of those retained. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief naturally insists on thorough efficiency in regard to armament. We cannot accept the Resolution as it stands. I do not know whether, after the assurance I have been able to give him, my Hon'ble friend will wish to press it to a division. I hope he will not do so, because I think that a division might be misunderstood as an implication that we are not at one on the subject of economy. We certainly are. The assurance has not been lightly given and the intention is to carry it into effect. I recognise, and I am very grateful for, the assistance of all those members who have rendered me such marked assistance to-day in the

interests of economy. I am not one of those who believe that a Resolution is necessarily framed with a view to embarrass the Government. On the contrary I think Resolutions are often framed with a view to assisting the Government, and I accept Mr. Gokhale's Resolution as one framed in that spirit.

"Last year I extended to the Hon'ble Member my sympathy. This year I am able to go a step further. I am in agreement with him as to the object he has in view, but I disagree as to the method by which he proposes to arrive at the result we both wish to attain. Next year I may even find salvation and whole heartedly agree with him from first to last. On one thing we are all of one mind; that it is an intellectual treat to hear Mr. Gokhale give an exposition of his views.' He and I seem to be proceeding not on parallel but on converging lines, and that is as it should be; for antagonism should have no place between a Finance Minister and Indian Members who desire the good of their country."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "My Lord, I must crave Your Lordship's indulgence a second time, because I think I ought to reply to some of the criticisms, which have been offered, before this discussion is brought to a close.

"I must begin with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Meston, whose remarks I am almost sorry to criticise in view of the extremely generous reference that he has been so kind as to make to myself. But, my Lord, I must say at once that I am not convinced by what the Hon'ble Member has said, and I am not quite sure how far the Hon'ble Member himself is convinced. I have a shrewd suspicion, my Lord, that if I could have access to some of the notes which my Hon'ble friend, as Financial Secretary, must have been writing from time to time during the last few years, I think I could make a much stronger case in favour of this Resolution than I have been able to do to-day. My Hon'ble friend began by saying that, if expenditure in this country has doubled itself in 35 years, the same thing has happened in other countries. I had almost anticipated this argument, and I therefore carefully avoided comparing the expenditure of this time with the expenditure of 35 years ago. What I did was that I divided the period into four smaller periods and took each time one of these, so that the years compared should not be separated by too long an interval. In the first place, therefore, my Hon'ble friend must treat the expenditure of other countries in the same way before the analogy can apply. Moreover, let him not forget that this analogy from foreign countries can cut both ways. I am quite willing that this country should provide for a standard of expenditure, such as obtains in other countries, if the Government of India will accept for itself all the responsibilities and all the standards of administration that the Governments of other countries have accepted. Let the Government, for instance, to mention only one instance, give us free, universal primary education in this country, and then it will be time for us to consider how our expenditure compares with that of other countries. My Hon'ble friend prefers to take the year 1898 as the starting year for his comparison, to the year 1901-1902. I too had thought at one time of taking 1898-1899, for the simple reason that that was the commencement of Lord Curzon's administration; but I found afterwards that the year was unsuitable, though it would really have been more favourable for my purposes. I wanted scrupulously to avoid anything that was unfair, and I saw that that year would not do, because it was midway between two great famines, the famine of 1897-1898 and the famine of 1899-1900, and the revenue in that year therefore was larger on account of the arrears that were collected from the previous famine. Moreover, as both 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 were years of extensive famines, the level of expenditure had no opportunity during those years to rise as it would otherwise have done. As regards my friend's explanation of the increase, the amount of which he admits, I really do not know how to describe it. The explanation comes to this:—I had said that there had been an increase of 9 millions; 'yes,' says the Hon'ble Member, 'there has been that increase; but it is made up of so much more spent under this head, so much under that head, and so on, the total coming to nine millions'! Now this would have been a good answer, if I had said that I did not know how or where to find the items, of which these nine millions were made up. If, for instance, I had said that somebody had walked away with our 9 millions a year, this explanation would have been perfectly sound. Surely the details, which he has given, could have been put together by any one of us from the financial returns of the Government; or if I had experienced any difficulty in that, I could have drawn on the ample courtesy of my Honourable friend, on which, as a matter of fact, he has permitted me to draw so liberally during the last few days. To the real question which I have raised, the Hon'ble Member has attempted practically no answer. I will refer only to two items to illustrate the way in which he has been compelled to argue in this matter. The Hon'ble Member says that establishments have been largely increased during the last few years; now that is exactly my complaint. What the Hon'ble Member should have told the Council is—should they have been so increased? He has, however, nothing to say on that point. Again, take the increase under 'Stationery.' The Hon'ble Member's explanation is—'I suppose we have been writing much more than we used to do.' Now, in the first place, I am not so sure about that. If the officials have been really writing much more than they used to do, then they have been disobeying the orders of the Government of India; for one of the orders issued by Lord Curzon during his time was that official writing should be curtailed; and he even took great credit to himself on a subsequent occasion for having reduced the voluminous mass of official writing. But apart from that, last year, when I raised this very question of increased expenditure on Stationery, my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Robertson, who was then in charge of

the Department of Commerce and Industry, admitted that there had been a great increase during the last twelve years, the increase amounting to no less than 60 per cent. in 12 years? And he assured the Council that his Department had been making inquiries and he hoped to make substantial reductions. Not a word of this, however, have we heard from Mr. Ma-tee to-day. The last point which I would like to notice in the Hon'ble Member's remarks is about remission of taxation. My Hon'ble friend says that while expenditure has increased a good deal during the last eight or nine years, there has also been a remission of taxation of about four millions. Now, my Lord, no one denies this, and I admitted it myself in my first speech. But when the fact is used to convey the idea that the taxpayers have no ground to complain of the increased expenditure, the statement is not quite fair. There has undoubtedly been this remission of taxation, but I want the Council to remember that it was no more than was in common fairness due to the people of this country on account of the savings that the Government effected in the charges on their Home remittances. During the previous ten years, there had been successive additions to the taxation of the country, amounting to about 4½ millions, owing mainly to the continuous fall in exchange. When, therefore, exchange again rose to and steadied itself at 1s. 4d., the Government were bound to return to the people the 3½ millions, saved on their remittance charges, and this was practically all that the Government did by their remission of taxation, on which the Hon'ble Member has laid so much stress.

"I will next turn to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Burnyate. I really have no quarrel with the Hon'ble Member's statement of the case, as he has placed it before the Council. His argument briefly amounts to this. The country is getting good value for its money. Now I do not dispute that. I feel I am not qualified myself to express an opinion on that subject. Moreover, I recognise that for seven years we had one of the greatest soldiers of our time at the head of the Indian Army, and he was specially well-known for his economical administration. It is true that there are those who do not quite accept this view; but that is a matter which must be left to military experts. My question was solely about policy. After the profound change that has taken place in Central Asian and Frontier affairs, is it fair, is it just to the people of the country that the military expenditure should still continue on the same high scale on which it has been incurred all these years? For thirty years and more, our military expenditure has been dominated by the fear that Russia was drawing nearer and nearer to this country. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Haque, has referred to the Anglo-Russian Convention, in the framing of which, as he has reminded the Council, Your Excellency had such a great part. If the Anglo-Russian Convention is a reality, I think we are entitled to the benefit of it, and the only way in which this benefit can be brought home to us is by relieving us of a part of the burden that we have borne for so many years, in order that funds may be set free to spend on primary and technical education and such other objects. In this connection I would like to quote certain observations of Lord Mayo, made 40 years ago. In a celebrated minute, which has been published, Lord Mayo wrote as follows:—

'Though the financial necessities of the hour have brought more prominently to our view the enormous cost of our Army (16·3 crores), as compared with the available resources of the country, I cannot describe fiscal difficulty as the main reason for the course we have taken. I consider that, if our condition in this respect was most prosperous, we should still not be justified in spending *one shilling more* on our Army than can be shown to be absolutely and imperatively necessary. There are considerations of a far higher nature involved in this matter than the annual exigencies of finance or the interests of those who are employed in the military service of the Crown. Every shilling that is taken for unnecessary military expenditure is so much withdrawn from those vast sums which it is our duty to spend for the moral and material improvement of the people.'

"My Lord, this is as true to-day as it was 40 years ago, and I earnestly trust that something will be done to reduce our present over-grown military expenditure.

"I will now say a word in regard to the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Madge. I am glad to have his support, even though he offers it in his own way. But one or two things in what he said I must notice. He seemed to imagine that I had given up my criticism of Railway expenditure of last year. Nothing of the kind. I did not bring it up again to-day, because I took the Commercial Services out for purposes of my comparison. My objection last year was not to the construction of railways out of capital, but to the percentage of working charges going up by leaps and bounds without any satisfactory reason. Last year, my Hon'ble friend, Sir T. Wynne, gave the Council a somewhat lengthy explanation; but I am not sure that it satisfied the Council. I understand, however, that the working expenses are being kept down this year. I sincerely hope that this is true. In any case we shall know it soon, when the Financial Statement is presented. Mr Madge has told the Council that, in his opinion, not a single European soldier in this country can be reduced. This emphatic observation was preceded by the statement that laymen ought not to be dogmatical in these matters. If only the Hon'ble Member had remembered his own counsel, we should have been spared a proposition so extreme as that which came from him. My friend spoke of the recent riots and of troops being requisitioned for service on the occasion. My Lord, it is difficult to take an argument like that seriously. If, unfortunately, there was real internal trouble in the country on a large scale, would an Army of sixty to seventy thousand troops suffice to quell it? The Army, from that point of view, is either too small or too large. The policy of the

Government is to govern the country with the confidence and the attachment of the people. In that view of things, I think it is most unfair that these occasional riots should be brought forward as an argument for maintaining the Army on its present scale. Lastly, the Hon'ble Member has expressed the view that the system of independent audit that I proposed was unnecessary. Well, in this he and I differ, which is a small matter. But he should realize that he also differs from some of the greatest statesmen of England, Germany, France and Austria. If he likes that singular distinction, I have no quarrel with him

"My Lord, I now come to the extraordinary speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gates. For easy confidence that everything is for the best in this best of lands and for the polite suggestion that those who demand an inquiry into how Government spend the money, raised from the taxpayers, are guilty more or less of something approaching presumption, I think that speech would be hard to beat. However, the Hon'ble Member himself has supplied to the Council a part of the explanation of that speech. He has told us that he comes from Burma! But, my Lord, whatever may be thought of the rest of his speech, I do not think there was any excuse for the Hon'ble Member misunderstanding me on one point. I never asked for a Commission like the Welby Commission. It is true that I mentioned it along with other bodies that have inquired into the administration of Indian finances from time to time, but I distinctly stated that I wanted an inquiry, not by a body sitting at Simla or Calcutta, or in London, but by a Committee that could go round the country, like the Finance Committee of Lord Dufferin. And Lord Dufferin's Committee was the one Committee which really did achieve solid results. That Committee went all over the country, took valuable evidence and submitted within three years its recommendations, calculated to effect a saving of about 60 lakhs, and most of the recommendations were carried out. It is a Committee of that kind, with one or two non-officials put on it, that I want. My Lord, it is quite true that if the Government do not want to enforce economies, the Committee will not achieve anything. Lord Curzon once said in this Council—'There are inquiries and inquiries; there are inquiries to shelve and inquiries to solve.' If the Government wish to shelve this problem, they will deal with it in one way. If, however, they want to find a solution for it, they will deal with it in another way. What the Committee does or does not do, will depend upon the keenness or otherwise of the Government in the matter. Then the Hon'ble Member asked why it was necessary to refer the question of an independent audit to a Committee of inquiry. My Lord, I never suggested that it should be so referred. I merely mentioned it as one of the remedies that the situation required. If the Government will themselves examine the proposal and adopt it, so much the better, if the Government do not want to do this, they may refer it to the proposed Committee. Of course it is open to me, as the Hon'ble Member says, to bring the matter before the Council in the shape of a Resolution. And I certainly will do it, if it becomes necessary. But as to when I should do it, of that I must be the judge. Then the Hon'ble Member said I had adopted an unconstitutional course in bringing this Resolution forward. My Lord, the Hon'ble Member is Financial Commissioner of his Province. I do not know what his views are of the financial relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. But I think he should know that it is only in this Council that discussions of this kind can be initiated. Any matter which refers to all Provinces in common, any matter which involves considerations of policy, with which the Government of India alone can deal, can be raised only in this Council and nowhere else. Comparatively small matters, relating to particular Provinces, may be raised in the Councils of those Provinces. I will not ask if they do even that in the Burma Council. But does the Hon'ble Member imagine that questions like economy in military expenditure, questions even like civil expenditure, involving large policies, such as the wider employment of Indians, can be raised in Local Councils? These questions must be raised here, if they are to be raised anywhere at all in India. One more observation, my Lord, on Mr. Gates' speech, and I will have done with it. The Hon'ble Member spoke of the bloated budget of Bombay, and he suggested that we should look for economies there and not trouble other Provinces. My Lord, if the budget of Bombay is a bloated budget, in any case we pay every penny of it ourselves. We have not lived on other Provinces or on the Government of India for nearly 20 years as Upper Burma has done. When Upper Burma refunds to the Government of India all that it has drawn from other Provinces, it will be time for it to speak of the bloated budgets of other Provinces.

"My Lord, I now come to the last speech, which of course was not the least—that of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. I am grateful to my Hon'ble friend for the courtesy of his remarks and on the whole for the very friendly tone of his speech. If it had been only the courteous and friendly tone, my satisfaction would not have been so real. When the Hon'ble Member adopts a specially friendly attitude or a specially conciliatory tone, I don't mind confessing that I grow somewhat suspicious. That was my experience last year; while he was giving us verbal sympathy without stint, he was putting on the country tax after tax. However, in consideration of the definite assurance he has given to-day and in deference to what has fallen from him towards the close of his speech, I am quite willing to withdraw this Resolution for this year. I withdraw it for this one year only, because by this time next year we shall be in a position to see how far the Hon'ble Member has been able to carry out what he has practically undertaken to do. And I do this all the more readily, because the Hon'ble Member has laid stress on one circumstance, to which it is necessary to attach special weight, and that is the fact that Your Excellency has just assumed the reins of office, and that it is only fair that you should have time to look into this question for yourself. The

Hon'ble Member has drawn the attention of the Council to the fact that Your Excellency, if I may repeat what he said without importunance, has a great reputation for economic administration, and the Council may well leave this matter in Your Excellency's hands for the present. On one point, however, I must express my dissent from the Hon'ble Member. I do not agree with him as regards the undesirability of the machinery which I have suggested—the machinery of a public inquiry. I think public inquiries from time to time serve a special purpose of their own. Apart from the economies, that may actually be effected as a result of such inquiries, every department is put on its defence, and that in itself is something to achieve. The fact that there is going to be an enquiry, so to say, shakes every department and makes it put its house in order, and that, to my mind, is no small advantage in such matters.

"As regards audit, my Hon'ble friend's remarks were highly encouraging. I hope that he means even more than he says, and that it is his official position and his responsibility that have made him use that cautious language. One observation of the Hon'ble Member in this connection, however, calls for a brief comment. I think I caught a suggestion of the argument in his speech that there is a good deal of difference between the condition of India and the condition of Western countries, and that, therefore, what has answered very well there may not answer equally well here. I quite admit that; at the same time it should not be forgotten that this view that an independent audit would do good to India was a view taken successively by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. The Welby Commission went into this question carefully. It was not able to make a unanimous recommendation, because the Commission was equally divided on the point. One section, headed by Lord Welby, strongly supported an independent audit. The other section, however, opposed it, and, among other arguments urged that the creation of an audit officer, independent of the Government of India, would lower the prestige of the Government in the eyes of the people of this country. This, however, is an argument which I think is not worth considering. The man in the street does not understand what an audit officer is for and what are his relations with the Government of India. And those Indians who understood these things also understand why an independent officer is not created, if one is not created. Therefore the non-creation of this officer does not mean any special prestige for the Government, neither can his creation involve any loss of prestige.

"My Lord, with these observations, and thanking the Hon'ble Member once again for his very friendly reply, I ask for leave to withdraw my Resolution."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Permission is granted to the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his Resolution. I think, gentlemen, now we have arrived at the end of all the work that is before us for the time being, and I propose that the Council should adjourn till Tuesday, the 31st instant. The meeting on that occasion will be of a purely formal character for the presentation of a report on the Factories Bill. The presence of the Hon'ble Additional Members of Council who are not resident in Calcutta will not be necessary. It may, however, be convenient for Hon'ble Members to know that after the adjournment on the 31st the Council will not meet till the 1st of March when the Financial Statement will be presented to the Council. The Council, gentlemen, is now adjourned."

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1911.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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